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Saturday Evening.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

THE POSITION IN CHILI.

THE FEELING AGAINST MR. EGAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

NEW YORK, September 5.—The *Herald* publishes the following despatch from Santiago, dated yesterday. Affairs in Chili are almost settled in the ante bellum state of quietness. No decision has yet been come to regarding the elections and the establishment of a constitutional Government. This will take weeks. Meanwhile the Junto do Gobierno administers the affairs of the country. Peru and Brazil have congratulated the Junta upon its victory and upon the restoration of peace. The Junta has issued a decree legalising the notes issued by Balmaceda. Investigation at the banks show that many Balmacedists have balances to their accounts. These will be confiscated by the Provisional Government, and be used as a fund to meet the notes issued under the Balmaceda régime. Telegraphic communication has been restored and the censorship removed. The torpedo boat Almirante Condell and the armed transport Imperiale have surrendered to the Chilians at Callao, subject to the orders of the Junta. The German minister has notified to Captain George Montt that any refugees on German ships accused of any but political crimes will be given up, but that those accused of political offences purely will be landed on neutral ground. The same course has been pursued by the American admiral and minister.—The following telegram from Valparaiso, dated yesterday, is published by the *Herald*:—There are humours that Coquimbo has been sacked, but they are not confirmed, and, moreover, the authorities there have an ample force to suppress a rising of the mob. The United States cruiser Baltimore has sailed presumably for Callao, with Senores Molendo, Banadas, Espinosa, Godoy, and other Balmacedists on board, and the German corvette Alexandrine, with Senor Claudio Vicuna, Admiral Oscar Viel, and Captain Alberto Fuentes on board is expected to sail for the same destination to-morrow. The Congressional Army, which is largely composed of volunteers, is breaking up and the men are going home. The Junta feels in a sufficiently secure position to allow this disbanding. Word has been received by the Junta that the English Bank of Buenos Ayres has paid the purchase price to the owners of the Italian steamer Aquila, which was bought by Balmaceda. She is in possession of the officers sent by the late President to take charge of her, who hold her subject to the orders of the present Government. The *Herald* correspondent has had an interview with Mr. Egan, the United States Minister at Santiago, who expressed anxiety that all his actions should be investigated. Mr. Egan denied that he was a partisan of Balmaceda; he was accredited to him, he said, and had obtained his esteem, and was thereby enabled to save the lives or effect the escape of many prominent opponents of Balmaceda's. He also declared that he had no connection with any nitrate scheme, and that he took no action which led to the seizure of the Itata. Mr. Egan continued:—"Ever since my arrival the English, who were naturally antagonistic towards me, have looked with a jealous eye upon my success in obtaining the recognition of American citizens and the payment of their claims. I began to make proposals to Balmaceda on August 20th, that in the event of his defeat he should deliver the Government into the hands of General Baquedano." The correspondent adds that he has interviewed members of the Junta Opposition and Balmaceda's ex-officials, and that all agreed that Mr. Egan had done much to save the credit of the United States. For instance, the mob visited the United States Legation on the night of August 29th, and demanded that Senor Godoy's brother should be given up. Mr. Egan told them that he was under the protection of the United States' flag, and that he would shoot the first man who endeavoured to enter. The mob then left, cheering the American flag. Señor Edwardo Matto, one of the foremost members, of the opposition has testified to Mr. Egan's behaviour, in accordance with which Captain Montt and the Cabinet have received Mr. Egan with great kindness. All the Balmacedists, except Colonel Stephenson, with a troop of twenty-five cavalry, have surrendered.

RECENT EXECUTIONS.

Letters from Valparaiso have been received at Plymouth giving particulars of the execution of Don Ricardo Cuming, Nicholas Politeo, and Pio Sepulveda, and the scene is described as one which, owing to the rank of one of the actors in it (Mr. Cuming), has had no parallel since the execution of Colonel Vidaurre and his fellow prisoners in 1837. The three victims were shot on a Sunday morning in the square in front of the gaol at Valparaiso, and the crime for which they suffered was an attempt to blow up the torpedo catcher Almirante Condell, and the transport Imperiale. They were summarily tried, convicted, and condemned by a military tribunal, but beyond this nothing is known of the trial, nor have any particulars been given of the offence of which they were found guilty, or of the evidence adduced against them. At a quarter after 9 in the morning the condemned men were brought out from the gaol, Mr. Cuming being in the centre. They were conducted to benches which had been placed in the centre of the principal avenue facing the sea, and as soon as they had taken their seats the officer in command ordered the troops to present arms, and then repeated in a loud voice the old Spanish formula. In the name of the nation, he who raises his voice imploring mercy incurs the pain of death. The Fiscal then stepped in front of the benches and read the sentences of death, which, in conformity with an old Spanish custom, the condemned men had to listen to in a kneeling position. After this Cuming embraced the Fiscal, and is reported to have addressed him in the following words:—"Allow me to embrace you to prove that I harbour no rancour against you, nor against those who have condemned me, for they have complied with the law only." He then shook hands with Politeo, and said: "In this moment I pardon you with all my heart." He then embraced Sepulvada and bade him adieu, after which he resumed his seat, and taking out a pocket handkerchief, calmly bandaged his eyes, and bravely awaited death. A sergeant bandaged the eyes of the other two, and a firing party, consisting of twelve men of the 10th Regiment of the Line, advanced silently to within a few paces of the condemned men, and, as the officer lowered his sword, the bodies of the unfortunate men were pierced with bullets.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS AT WARSAW.

CRACOW, September 5.—The journal *Czas* reports from Warsaw that all the householders in that city have received orders to prepare accommodation for a considerable number of officers and soldiers. The Government, it is stated, intends to concentrate a large military force at Warsaw within a fortnight. It is added that the police have prevented this intelligence being published by the Warsaw newspapers.

THE QUEEN OF ROUMANIA.

VENICE, September 5.—The condition of the Queen of Roumania shows a slight improvement to-day. Her Majesty passed a quiet night.

ILLNESS OF THE POPE.

ROME, September 4.—The *Capitan Fracassa* to-day states that the Pope was seized on Wednesday last with acute visceral derangement. It is added that the medical advisers of his holiness prescribed absolute rest for their patient, whose condition yesterday, without being seriously alarming, was still such as to cause some apprehension.

THE PREVENTION OF BRIBERY IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, September 4.—The Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, the Dominion Premier, yesterday introduced a bill to prevent frauds upon the Government. The measure is designed to punish public officials who may accept bribes, and contractors who give bribes will be debarred from taking future Government contracts. The penalties for the infraction of this law are a fine of from $100 to $1,000 and six months' imprisonment.

(DALZIEL'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE DARDANELLES QUESTION.

TURKEY'S CONCESSION TO RUSSIA.

PARIS, September 5.—The *Memoriale Diplomatique* says that the Porte will shortly address a note to the powers relative to the question of the Dardanelles, and of the transport of goods on board foreign vessels. There is no question of modifying the Treaties of Paris and Berlin, except by the omission of a clause which would allow of greater elasticity in their interpretation.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CANEA, September 5.—Djevad Pasha, who has been appointed to succeed Kiamil Pasha as Grand Vizier, has left for Constantinople.

(DALZIEL'S TELEGRAMS.)

CLUE TO A BOND ROBBERY.

PARIS, Septembey 5.—A collector employed by the Comptoir National d'Escompte yesterday presented himself at the Ministry of Finance with a bundle of coupons for payment. The clerk noticed that one of the coupons had been tampered with, and called the attention of his chief to the fact. The latter discovered that the coupon was one of those which was stolen from the Treasury last year, on the occasion of the robbery of 110,000fr. worth of scrip. The coupons had been disposed of to Messrs. Dutgenstein and Co., bankers, of Amsterdam. This is the first coupon presented for payment. The police hope now with the clue afforded them to be able to catch the perpetrators of the robbery, which was very cleverly managed.

TERRIBLE DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

SIXTEEN MEN BLOWN TO ATOMS.

WHITE PIGEON (MICH.), September 4.—The dynamite factory of Farrinold and Co., near this town, was blown up early yesterday morning. There were twenty tons of dynamite in the building, scarcely a vestige of which remains. Sixteen workmen, mostly Swedes and Norwegians, were blown to pieces. It is impossible to learn the names of the victims, as the books of the company were destroyed. As the explosion took place at an early hour the proprietors were not in the building. The loss is estimated at 350,000dols. The entire town was startled by the concussion. Goods in the shops were thrown from their shelves, and the walls of many houses were cracked. The spire of the German Lutheran Church fell with a loud crash, and injured several houses.

DARING TRAIN ROBBERIES.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 5.—Two robbers stopped a Los Angeles express train near Modesto at 9 o'clock on Thursday night. The guard, who was in the fore part of the train, went to the platform to find out what was wrong, and at the sight of his lantern one of the highwaymen ordered him back. As he did not retire, the robber fired, and the guard returned fire, and then retreated into the car. Two detectives of San Francisco, named Harris and Lawson, passengers by the train, got off for the purpose of capturing the robbers, and the former emptied his revolver at them. The highwaymen returned the fire, and shot Harris twice, once in the neck and once in the head. Then the robbers compelled the engine-driver to hold a torch while the stoker Wallace worked at the door of the express car, under threat of being shot. They called out to the messenger and his assistant within to open the door, promising not to hurt them, but they refused. A bomb was then exploded against the door, making an aperture large enough for a man to enter, but the shooting by the express messenger scared the highwaymen, and they left without having secured any booty. Harris, the detective, is in a dying condition. As soon as the news reached Modesto a special train started for the scene with a body of six armed men.

ST. LOUIS, September 3. — Telegraphic advices give a thrilling account of a train robbery near Samuel, Texas, last night. Six masked men entered the train just as it was leaving the station, and six others mounted the engine and intimidated the driver and stoker. Forty shots were exchanged between the highwaymen and the railway employés, but no one was hit. The robbers exploded a dynamite cartridge against a window on the express car. The express messengers were stunned, but recovered in a few minutes, only to be overpowered by the robbers and obliged to give up the key of the safe. The train was delayed for several hours, and the robbers took their time in securing the booty. Their horses stood near by while the work was going on, and as soon as they had finished, the robbers rode away, and are now in Mexico beyond the reach of the authorities. The amount of the plunder is not known.

HORRIBLE CRIME BY A RUSSIAN GOVERNOR.

VIENNA, September 2.—Count Pojarkov, the Russian governor of Mohiiev, has been arrested in his castle of Tatarsk, on the charge of having outraged and murdered his stepdaughter, Anna Tomitschew, 17 years of age. Pojarkov afterwards dismembered his victim and packed the body in a barrel, which he shipped to Rischinev. The count's groom has also been arrested for participation in the crime.

SUICIDE OF SOPHIE GUNSBERG.

PARIS, September 5.—*Le Paix* learns from St. Petersburg that Sophie Gunsberg, the well-known Nihilist, committed suicide in prison by stabbing herself in the neck with a pair of scissors she had managed to obtain. This young lady was condemned for her connection with the Nihilists who were sentenced at the last trial, but her punishment was commuted by the Czar to hard labour for life. It was discovered by the officials that she was in secret communication with some person belonging to the same society, and it is believed she committed suicide for fear that she would disclose his name in a moment of weakness.

A TOWN BURNED.

ONE THOUSAND PERSONS HOMELESS.

DALLAS (Oregon), September 4.—The main portion of this town has been destroyed by fire. One thousand persons are homeless. Eight blocks of buildings are destroyed, and the loss is 665,000dols.; the insurance is 275,000dols.

FIRE IN THE CITY.

Early on Saturday morning a fire droke out at 72, Westmoreland-place, City-road. Mrs. Edwards, one of the occupants, on rushing to the stairs to effect her escape, was met by a burst of flames, and was severely burned. She then went back to the second-floor window, and jumped out, falling heavily on the pavement. The unfortunate woman was removed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The fire was not extinguished until great damage had been done.

THE SALVATION ARMY RIOTS AT EASTBOURNE.

A special sitting of the Eastbourne magistrates was held to hear cases arising out of the Salvation Army disturbances on Sunday. On taking their seats the chairman, Mr. F. W. H. Cavendish, said that threatening letters had been received by the bench and wilful damage had been done to the property of himself, but those manifestations would have no effect whatever upon the judgment of the court. The magistrates would do their duty uninfluenced by expressions of feeling on either side.—William Hall, carter, in the employ of the railway company was summoned by Louisa Clark, laundrymaid and member of the Salvation Army, for assaulting her in Commercial-road. The complainant stated that she was walking in the rear rank of the procession when a "brother's" cap was seized and thrown on the ground. She picked it up. Several attempts were made to get it from her, and defendant took hold of her collar, twisted her round, hit her on the face, and knocked her down.—Two witnesses deposed to seeing the assault.—The magistrates fined the defendant 40s. and 19s. costs, or in default, one month.—William Elms, 28, labourer; George William Hedger, 24, labourer; Benjamin Turner, hotel porter; William Grant, greengrocer; Frederick Rich, carpenter; and William Moore, luggage porter, were charged with assembling in Langney-road and with disturbing the public peace. Elms and Hedger were also charged with assaulting and resisting the police, and Turner with assaulting the police. The town clerk (Mr. H. W. Fovargue) prosecuted; and Mr. Lawson Lewis appeared for the defendants, except Moore.—Inspectors Plumb and Goldsack said the most disorderly scenes were in front of the citadel. They estimated the crowd there at 6,000 or 7,000. Not only were Salvationists struck, but the police were much bustled and knocked about.—At the conclusion of the evidence for the prosecution it was submitted on behalf of the six defendants that, although they might have acted unwisely, they had done nothing to justify the charges now preferred against them.—The magistrates, after a private consultation, committed all the defendants for trial at the next assizes, but admitted them to bail.

SMART CAPTURE OF THIEVES.

Four young men, named Samuel Sell, George Webb, Daniel Donovan, and George Holly, were charged at the West London Police Court on Friday with being suspected persons.—P.C. Blake, of the X Division, deposed that on Thursday night he was on duty at St. Ann's-road, Notting Hill, when he saw the prisoners in the company of two other men. Suspecting their movements, he watched them into St. James's-square. Three went down the area of 34, while the others remained on the opposite side. All the men were disturbed and went round into Norland Market. He followed into the Uxbridge-road, and with assistance arrested three of the prisoners. He apprehended Holly subsequently. On examination, the house he found was unoccupied, the people being away. A window in the area was broken.—The prisoners denied having been in St. James's-square. Webb and Donovan alleged that the constable was not sober.—The Constable: I have been a teetotaller for twelve months.—Donovan: He was drinking spirits. — The assistant-gaoler proved a number of convictions against Webb for felony and for being a suspected person. Donovan had also been in prison three months.—Det. Brown also proved a number of convictions against Holly.—Mr. Kennedy, after hearing evidence in favour of Sell, ordered him to be discharged with a caution. He committed the other prisoners for three months with hard labour, observing that it was a smart capture by the constable.

DRUGGED AND OUTRAGED.

ALLEGED SHOCKING TREATMENT OF A WOMAN.

A well-dressed young German, named Leon Jacobson, alias Charles Jacobs, Jones, and Howard, was charged at Westminster Police Court with committing a felonious assault on Mary Crawford, a servant out of employment, at Knightsbridge, on the afternoon of Monday last. He was also charged with robbing her of a letter containing postal orders, and with failing, as a superviseé, to report himself to the police.—The prosecutrix, who was much agitated in the witness-box, and seemed very simple, deposed that she was a native of the north of Ireland and in her thirtieth year. She had been in service, but was obliged to leave in consequence of ill-health. She was now living in Tichborne-street, Edgware-road, on her last wages and remittance from her friends. She had lived a chaste life, and had but little experience of London. While sitting, on Sunday afternoon last, reading a book in Hyde Park, she was surprised by the prisoner, who was a stranger, accosting her with the remark that it was a fine day. He sat on the same seat. When she took no notice of his observation, but went on reading, he asked her what she looked so cross for. She made no reply to this, and he then opened a general conversation, and asked her about her affairs. She told him that she had been four weeks out of a situation, that she had the balance of her quarter's wages, and that she had written to her brother for money which she expected on the following day. He told her that his name was Seaman, and that he was a German residing with his parents. He also spoke about wanting to

MAKE HER HIS WIFE,

and when she laughed he told her not to, as he was in earnest. He then left her on the seat, telling her to await his return in half an hour's time. She did not wait, and saw no more of him that day. The following afternoon she was sitting on another seat, near Albert Gate, when the prisoner again came up.—Mr. Sheil: Did you arrange to meeet him?—Witness: No, sir. I had no idea I should meet him again. He took a seat near me, and said that he came to tell me what he thought of me for going off the previous afternoon. Then he spoke about religion, and asked me if I had got the money I expected from my brother. I said I had the letter. He said he would not believe me till I showed it him, which I did. It contained two postal orders—one for 4s. and another for 3s. He pulled it out of my hand, and said he would change the orders for me presently, and give me the money.—Mr. Sheil: You did not think he was robbing you?—Witness: No; not then, for he seemed so nice.

HE LOOKED IN MY PURSE,

too, but when he found that there were only a few coppers in it he gave it me back. Then he offered to take me to tea, and we walked to a coffee-house at Knightsbridge. He spoke to some one first, and then I followed him upstairs to a room, where I understood I was to have something to eat.—Mr. Sheil: Was it a bed-room? Witness: No, sir. It was a little back room, and some tea was brought up to us. Prisoner paid 3s., and I objected to his paying so much. He fastened the door, and I became alarmed. I tried to make a noise, and he said if I continued to do so he would kill me. He made me stupid. He pulled out a handkerchief, and held it tightly over my mouth and nose until I became insensible.—Mr. Sheil: Did you smell anything on it?—Witness: I could not say what happened. I did not know anything more for some time.—Mr. Sheil: When you came to yourself where were you?—Witness stated that she was on a sofa.

HER CLOTHES

had been taken off whilst she was insensible. Prisoner said: "I have been looking for one who was like you for a long time." He proceeded to put on his hat and coat, and telling her that he would wait outside, left her in the room. As quickly as possible she made her way to the street, and saw that he had gone. She stood there crying until a policeman came up and asked her what was the matter. She looked about for the prisoner but saw nothing more of him until Thursday afternoon, when in the neighbourhood of Edgware-road she noticed him. She caught hold of him, and said she intended to give him in charge. He urged her not to say anything about him, and put in her hand 7s., the value of her postal orders. He also promised her more money later on. She said she did not want it, and tried to follow him. Thereupon he ran off. She called out, and he was pursued and stopped.—Mr. J. B. Matthews, who defended, said he was not in a position that day to cross-examine.—Det.-sergt. Martin asked for a remand, and stated that there would probably be other charges of a similar character against the prisoner. He made a practice of duping ignorant servant girls, and had been convicted for stealing their jewellery. His last sentence was seven years' penal servitude.—Mr. Sheil: I will write to the Treasury for them to take up the case.—The prisoner, who said nothing, was then remanded in custody.

MR. SPURGEON'S CONDITION.

A bulletin issued at Westwood on Saturday morning states that Mr. Spurgeon slept well, and is not worse. In fact, he is in about the same condition.

TRAINING STABLES DESTROYED.

The training quarters of Mr. Gilbert Steele, at Ayr, have been destroyed by fire, and nine out of 25 racehorses were burned to death. Among the victims were Gage, Braw Lad, Frogmore, Patchouli, Wall Tower, and Helmet. The first-named was valued at £500, and Wall Tower at £400. It is estimated that the total damage will amount to between £3,000 and £4,000.

CURIOUS CASE OF MANSLAUGHTER

A coroner's jury at Bristol on Friday returned a verdict of manslaughter against an old man, named Quaintance. Several boys were playing on an ash heap, of which Quaintance was watchman, when they were chased, and one was caught and beaten. Two others tried to cross the dam over the stream, which was swollen by the heavy rain, when they slipped and fell into the water, one being drowned. It was stated that Quaintance threw stones at the lads as they crossed, two hitting them.

THE BANK ROBBERY AT KIMBERLEY.

At Bow-street Police Court, on Friday, George Hamilton, who was described as a joiner, was charged under the Fugitive Offenders' Act with breaking into the Cape of Good Hope Bank, Kimberley. Mr. Besley appeared on behalf of the accused, who was arrested at Hamilton Station, Scotland, by Inspector Tonbridge.—Mr. Savill, the clerk, read the depositions of Robert Charles Kneen, in which it was stated that in the month of July he slept in a room at the Crown Hotel. In No. 1 room George Hamilton and Edward Bradley dined, in No. 2 John Skinner, and in No. 4 Murray and a man named Sam Wyatt. Hamilton and Bradley boarded with Albert Hull, or "Cockney Hull." The witness was intimate with them. They appeared to be in want of money, and had no known employment. About 9 a.m. on the Tuesday before the Cape of Good Hope Bank robbery took place, in September, 1890, the witness was at work when the prisoner Hamilton went up to him and asked for the loan of a couple of pounds, saying he would repay it at the end of the week. The money was lent, and the witnes noticed that Hamilton's eyes were very red, and that he appeared to be sleepy. He said to him, "What are you up to at these times?" or words to that effect, to which he replied, "Not much, you will hear about it soon." Witness said, "What is it?" He replied, "That we are on the right track to make some oof," meaning money. Witness asked him again what it was, and he said that he or they were

WORKING TO GET INTO A BANK.

They wanted witness to join them, but he declined. He understood Hamilton and Bradley were working together in the attempt to break into the bank. Witness had his suspicions aroused by their conversation, and on the next night he was in his room about 11 or 12 o'clock when he heard Hamilton and Bradley's room door opened. He immediately opened his window quietly, and looking out saw the two men in their working clothes, and when they walked away he followed. The witness watched them for some distance, and saw them go quietly up the street. He saw one of the two the next day. On the Thursday and Friday they were away, but Hamilton returned and repaid the £2 he had borrowed. The witness afterwards heard that he had gone to Scotland, and that Bradley was in Johannesburg.—The deposition of Mr. Lipp, the manager of the bank, disclosed that on the 20th September, 1890, the bank was carefully locked up. On the following morning, about 10 o'clock, the strong room and the teller's bank had been forced open. Cash and notes were lying in a mixed state, and some bags of siver were on the floor. A hole sufficiently large to admit of a man crawling through had been made in the back wall of the strong-room. The police were communicated with, and it was discovered that £4,190 3s. 7d. had been stolen. A sum of £1,670 was subsequently found by the police in a drain, and returned to the bank. Entrance was effected by

THE THIEVES TUNNELLING

from the covered drain which passed the bank under the side walk, and through the foundation walls and wall of a strong room.—Other evidence showed that the man Bradley had ordered some steel wedges by which the safe was broken open.—The deposition of Herbert Hull, a carpenter, was to the effect that he lived at the Crown Hotel, New Main-street, Kimberley. In the beginning of September, 1890, a man named Bradley asked him if he could get some wedges made, and described the sort he wanted. Some time after the robbery the witness was with Bradley, and were about to pass a blacksmith's shop, when Bradley said, "I must not go there, that is where I got the wedges made." Hamilton and Bradley after the robbery said the police were fools, or they would have caught them in it.—By Mr. Besley: He went to the bank the following morning. A police-constable and a crowd of persons were outside, and from what was said he understood that

THE BANK HAD BEEN BROKEN OPEN.

He gave the above details to the resident magistrate at Kimberley. After the statement he was offered a sum to come to this country to give evidence.—Mr. Besley: How much?—Sir John Bridge thought the question unnecessary.—Mr. Besley thought it went to the question of credit.—Witness: I am to have a guinea a day.—Mr. Besley: And a lump sum? Yes. £300.—Mr. Besley: Is that all? No. £200 more if the money was recovered. Witness further said he had only received £25. He received nothing from Bradley. Mr. Samuel Trimble, chief of detective police at Kimberley, deposed that he recognised the prisoner. He had known him before. He asked if the witness thought he would get more than twelve months.—By Mr. Besley: The prisoner was not placed among other persons. Before the bank robbery Hamilton and Bradley had very little money. They owed witness money and could not pay. After the robbery, on the Sunday morning, Hamilton paid him £10 in gold on behalf of himself and Bradley. Hamilton afterwards told witness that on the Friday night before the robbery was discovered he was under the bank floor alongside the strong box. He looked through the grating and saw the clerk take some money from a bag and put it into his pocket. He said the bank clerks were thieves, and that the clerk must have thought himself a fool for not taking more. He also told witness that he was under the floor of the bank all one day. Both men absconded.—Sir John Bridge committed the prisoners for trial at the Cape, the prisoners expressed a wish to be sent back at once.

OUTBREAK OF SMALL-POX IN KENT.

An outbreak of small-pox has occurred in Ashford, Kent, the disease, it is believed, having arisen from some foreign rags imported into the district for trade purposes. There are several patients at the sanatorium, and two deaths have already taken place.

REDUCTION OF WAGES.

The Associated Master Shipbuilders of the Tyne, Wear, and Tees have resolved to give notice to the members of the Iron Shipbuilders' Society of a reduction of five per cent. in wages. The notice will expire at the beginning of October, and will affect upwards of 10,000 men.

THE THEFT OF 2,000 LETTERS.

£20,000 IN ORDERS AND CHEQUES.

At the Bow-street Police Court, on Friday, Henry Rhodes, late sorter in the General Post Office, was charged on remand with stealing letters containing postal orders. Mr. Osborne, from the Post Office, appeared to prosecute, and Mr. Crawshaw was for the defence.—Mr. Osborne said bundles of letters had been found floating down the Thames, and the Post Office authorities had for some time been puzzled about these robberies. The prisoner took letters that were not in his department, and that made his crime more difficult of detection. There was now good reason to believe that the prisoner had been at the bottom of all these robberies. The Post Office proposed to take four cases against him.—Mr. James Peeress, of 15, Albert-road, Peckham, said that in August he was at Tunbridge Wells, and he bought a postal order for £1 and sent it to his wife. He kept a memorandum of the number, and identified that now produced as the one he bought. It was now signed "J. Moore," but that was not filled in by him, or by his order.—Mary Ann Peeress, wife of the last witness, was shown the letter and order, and said they were not received by her. She was waiting for the letter. The order was not filled up nor was the receipt signed by her authority.

EVIDENCE FROM THE POST OFFICE.

—Joseph Frayer, overseer at the General Post Office, said the prisoner had been employed as a sorter in the inland branch. He had been in the service about ten years. A letter posted at Tunbridge Wells on August 21st, at 10 p.m., would arrive at the General Post Office on the morning of the 22nd at 4 a.m. The prisoner was on duty on that morning from 4 a.m. to 7.30 a.m.—Ada Gilmour, counter clerk at the Queen Victoria-street Post Office, City, said about 4 p.m. on the 27th ult. the prisoner presented at the counter the postal order for £1 now produced. When presented it was filled up by "J. Moore," as payee, and the receipt was signed "J. Moore." She had previously cashed orders signed in that handwriting, and had been told to keep a watch upon it. She had specimens of that writing before her, and she recognised it as soon as it was presented. She paid the prisoner the 20s. for the order, and then signalled to an officer in the office, and the prisoner was detained.—Eliza Rashbrook, the landlady of the house where the prisoner lodged, at 15, Edmund-street, Camberwell, said Rhodes was a single man, and had lodged there about three years. When the officer came to search, she showed him the bed-room occupied by the prisoner. She saw the prisoner's box opened, and that it contained a large number of letters. She had no knowledge whatever of the letters.—P.C. Hoult Goodard proved detaining the prisoner at the Post Office in Queen Victoria-street. The prisoner said, "Oh, my God, I am done." The witness asked him what he had done, and he made no reply. He was very excited, and walked up and down the room. Prisoner picked up a chair and aimed a blow at witness. Then, throwing down the chair, he made a dash for the door. They had a short struggle, and a collector coming to witness's assistance was sent flying. Two other constables had to be called in.—Sergeant Butler, of the Post Office, said that on the 27th ult. he went down to the Queen Victoria-street office, and found the prisoner in custody. He showed the £1 postal order to the prisoner and said, "Is it yours?" The prisoner said "Yes." He afterwards said,

"I STOLE IT."

The witness searched him and found in his trousers pockets twenty-two postal orders for various amounts; also a money order. The witness afterwards went to the prisoner's lodgings, and there, upon opening a box with a key found upon the prisoner, he discovered 2,289 letters and postcards, with money orders and cheques representing altogether upwards of £20,000. These had since been delivered. They ranged in date from about a year back. Among the contents were found the letters and envelopes belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Peeress, now produced. The prisoner told the witness that the money resulting from these robberies had been spent upon betting on horses. There were 500 of the letters unopened.—This was the whole of the evidence upon this charge.—The next was for stealing a letter containing two postal orders for 4s. 6d. and 1s. respectively, which were purchased on August 26th. The third case was that of stealing a letter sent by Mr. Joseph Shaw, barrister, of the Temple, enclosing a cheque for £12. He was then staying at Tunbridge Wells, and posted the letter there on August 21st. The prisoner forged a name to this cheque, and was charged with forgery and stealing. The fourth charge was for stealing a letter containing a money order for £2 3s., addressed to Miss Sayers, of Rossiter-road, Balham. The order was issued at Tunbridge Wells on August 22nd.—Evidence having been heard on these charges, Sir John Bridge committed the prisoner for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

In connection with the robbery, the disappearance of a number of letters posted at Sittingbourne in October last has been solved. It appears that among the stolen letters the missing despatches were found, and have been forwarded to their destination by the Post Office authorities. To show the minute scrutiny to which the contents of each letter was subjected, one gentleman at Sittingbourne on Thursday received a money order quite safe, but five postage stamps which had been placed in the envelope had been abstracted.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN SPAIN.

FORTY-EIGHT PERSONS INJURED.

A collision has occurred at Medino-Campo between two express trains. No lives were lost, but the number of persons injured amounts to forty-eight.

TIDE TABLE FOR THE WEEK.

	Lndn. Bdge. morn.	Lndn. Bdge. aftrn.	Liverpool. morn.	Liverpool. aftrn.	Bristol. morn.	Bristol. aftrn.	Hull. morn.	Hull. aftrn.
S	3 39	3 53	0 52	1 6	8 57	9 10	8 8	8 22
M	4 8	4 24	1 20	1 34	9 23	9 37	8 36	8 51
T	4 38	4 52	1 47	2 2	9 51	10 5	9 6	9 21
W	5 7	5 21	2 18	2 34	10 19	10 34	9 37	9 53
T	5 37	5 56	2 50	3 10	10 50	11 9	10 11	10 33
F	6 16	6 37	3 31	3 56	11 29	11 50	10 50	11 27
St	7 4	7 34	4 29	5 9	...	0 31	...	0 6

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NORTH COUNTRY SKETCHES.

BY

P. ANDERSON GRAHAM.

ORCADIA.

When summer is wearing round to autumn and the first yellow streaks are beginning to show in the elm leaves; when every gust of wind tumbles the ripe pears and red-cheeked apples on the orchard grass; when the partridge shooter is out on the turnips; and the parson is beginning to plan his harvest festival; that is the time to go to Orkney. You may either take the St. Magnus or the St. Clair, at Leith, and trust to having a calm sea as you steam past Aberdeen and the broad Moray Firth to Wick, and thence to Kirkwall, or take the jolting line that carry you to Thurso, and thence by the crescent—so called for the same reason that made the Aberdeen builder call his square a crescent, viz., because it wasn't one—to Stromness, having a view of the Caithness cliffs, with their swarms of rock pigeons, and the Old Man of Hoy—a great pediment of rock, standing quiet and stern while the white waves for ever are dashing about its base. A drive of fourteen miles to the capital of the archipelago will serve as introduction to the scenery.

On the English homestead the grain is all carried and stacked. Here the patches of yellow oats are still in stooks or awaiting the sickle, the low moors and hills are purple, and a something in the fresh breeze is suggestive of fish and tangle and peat smoke. Climb Wideford Hill or any other eminence, and there, stretching almost from your feet, is the wild blue ocean, among whose voes and currents and whirlpools the Norse galleons used to sail. A hundred islands break it up into patches. Fancy what a prison each must be to its little group of inhabitants! Of all the desolate scenes it has been my lot to witness these islands supply the wildest. It was winter, and I was storm-staid on Ronaldshay. The surf, formed by the breakers that dashed against one side of the island, was carried right over to the waves on the opposite coast, or dashed against the windows of the little house where I was staying. Looking out, there was nothing but a view of white-capped billows raging under a lowering sky as though they meant to sweep away the dark islands against which they thundered, while the wind shrieked and moaned, and lamented, till one might fancy legions of evil spirits were howling in it. But to-day there is nothing to suggest this stormy grandeur. Round Egilshay, and Shapinsay, and Westray, round the Thieves' Holm, and the Horse of Copinshay, the laughing summer sea has woven a fringe as snowy as the plumage of the gannet that you see dropping on his prey, and sings the lowest and sweetest of its songs.

Living as they do, so much alone, the people are very quiet, sensible, and intelligent; if they have a fault, it consists in being rather too ostentatiously religious. "We are a fine people," said to me a shrewd, but demure native with whom I got into conversation. "We gang to kirk once, twice, and maybe thrice, on the Sunday, but we get up on the Monday morning well able to take care of ourselves for a' that." Whoever tries to bargain with them will soon find out as much. But the islands have for generations been infested with U.P. probationers—as they call a divinity student not yet "placed"—and other missionaries. I used often to see one of the most singular of these travelling about on the *Lissie Burroughs*. He had a trunk, on the outside of which there was inscribed with brass nails—though, in case he be still alive, I change the name:—

JOHN BROWN.
BORN MAY 4TH, 1850.
BORN AGAIN JAN. 10TH, 1879.
John iii., 2.

If he could not proclaim his goodness from the housetop, he at least printed it on a trunk. One day he came down rather late, and the steamer was already moving when he jumped in. He did not leap more than a couple of feet, but ere he could turn round the moving steamer had made this at least as many yards, and when he looked back it naturally seemed to him as though he had sprung this distance. His face took the hue of death as he realised what seemed to him an extraordinary display of agility, and he knelt down there and then and thanked God for his miraculous escape. Not many months ago there was recorded in the newspapers a curious example of the strict Sabbatarianism of the islanders. But to understand it aright it is necessary to know what an Orcadian whale hunt is. The bottlenoses, in shoals of many hundreds, searching for the herrings and the small fish on which they feed, not infrequently lose themselves among the shallow bays and intricate channels. Of course, they are a godsend to the poor fishermen and crofters. No sooner are they observed blowing and gambolling out at sea, than every man who has a boat gets it hastily under weigh. Out beyond the shoal sails the fleet, and with all the noise they can make, by beating drums, and, better, firing guns, splashing the water with their oars, flinging stones and shouting, the crews endeavour so to terrify the monsters that they hurry shoreward and strand themselves in a panic. Then begins a tremendous butchery. With harpoon and knife and lance the great wallowing fish are assailed till the waters are crimson with their blood, and their shrill dying cries—for this is the crying or ca'ing whale—mingle with the shouts of their butchers. Well, during July of the present year such a scene of excitement as I have just sketched was brought to an abrupt conclusion after a long day's driving, because it was the "Sawbath." If all tales be true, however, they are not so bad as their forefathers, for it is said that when wrecking was a common trade in these islands, the thieves, at the stroke of 12 on Saturday night, have been known to drop the lid of the chest they were rifling and leave the completion of their unholy work till twenty-four hours after.

Talking of whales, reminds me of an extraordinary story told in a local paper in 1883 about the neighbouring Shetlanders. On a fine calm day a large whale entered the Voe of Dale, about six miles distant from Lerwick. Unperceived by any one but a solitary shepherd, it swam right up the inlet till it came to a sandbank, where it grounded, and was soon left fast by the receding tide. The canny agriculturist had no experience in this kind of cattle, but to make his prize secure, managed, after many vain attempts, to get a strong rope looped round his tail, and having thus tethered him, went to bed and slept calmly till the morning. Next day everything was found tight and right, and the first discoverer being joined by an old man and a boy, they commenced the long and arduous task of killing the unfortunate whale. They could only work "with the tides," however, and several days passed before the huge creature began to show any signs of giving up the ghost. "About this time," says the report in the *Shetland Times*, "an incident occurred, which, although somewhat ludicrous, nearly cost the life of one of those engaged in the capture. The whale was lying quite still, and as it was thought dead, one of the boys, overcome with his exertions, bethought himself of taking a rest, and as he was standing in the water and the whale the only available seat, he sat down on its head. No sooner had he done so than he was shot up into the air like a rocket, the cause of which was that the whale was not dead yet, and the boy had, very inconveniently for the whale, covered up its blow-hole. The boy was thrown a considerable distance into the air, and descended on the sloping ground at the shore, sustaining, fortunately, little hurt, as the ground was soft. Perseverance received its due reward, for shortly after this unlooked for incident the whale blew its last, and was forthwith flenched and sold." I fancy there must be new journalists even in Ultima Thule.

Long ago the common seal or selkie was considered almost as great a prize as the bottlenose. It is a very gentle animal, and used to be shot when sunning itself on the ledges of rock left dry when the tide was at ebb. As everybody knows, it has a wonderful ear for music, and will follow a boat wherein a flute or concertina is being played. For years one used to appear every Sunday morning at Hoy apparently to hear the church bells ringing. They used to kill them in great numbers in the famous caves of Caithness, up which they penetrated to sleep. Several boats' crews would get to the mouth of the opening armed with knives and clubs. A mighty shout and clamour was raised, whereupon the selkies sprang up and waddled seaward, but they had to pass through the cordon of hunters, and it was the aim of these to fell, stab, and disable as many as they could. Tough old seals would easily throw down their man and escape, but the youngsters were not so fortunate. They are not very valuable, as their fur is nothing like so fine as that of their relations in the South Seas, but in more primitive times the cotters made waistcoats and breeches of their skins, and salted their beef for the table, while many a cottage "crusie" was in the winter nights kept alight with the oil obtained from the blubber.

Among the ancient Scottish customs that still survive in these islands is the style of courtship. But how shall I describe it without shocking the modesty of my fair readers? Ministers have preached and moralists have advised them to give up a practice that, innocent as it may be and generally is, nevertheless, judged from the birth returns, is sometimes attended with unfortunate results. Yet the poorest class of lovers will not abandon it. Let me try and make out the best case I can for them. Know then, firstly, that "coals is coals," and peat is peat, and oil is oil in the north, or, to put it otherwise, the consumption of these articles is a very serious matter among folk through whose hands very little cash passes. Furthermore, it is to be remembered that, especially in winter, darkness has usually set in long before the farm labourer has foddered his horses or the field girl—and it is no unusual thing to see girls there driving carts, filling manure, and performing other masculine tasks—is done with her work. Well, when gaffer and gammer have gone to rest, and the daughter is still anxious to entertain her sweetheart, where shall she receive him? The fires are out, and she must not light the fire, lamp, or candle, and so the consequence is, that when he comes in, as he usually does at the window, their flirtation is carried on—innocently enough in most cases—you may guess where. It is a way they used to have in all the agricultural districts of Scotland, and is, I am glad to say, dying out even here; but if you get any collection of island sermons, and many are published, you will find from the vigour with which it is inveighed against, that Orcadian courtship (old style) was prevalent up to very recent times. In fact, a large majority of the humbler marriages never would have been arranged had it not been necessary to make an "honest woman" of somebody.

The people do not like to be called Scotch or Highland, and their fair complexion and light hair, as well as the prevalence of such names as Harold, tell that their ancestry must have been Norse. They are descendants of the Vikings and sea-kings who settled here when driven off from the mainland, and Kirkwall, with its grey houses and fine cathedral, reminds you strongly of the Norwegian towns. Here is a little courting rhyme that will give a very fair idea of the dialect, full as it is of Quakerish "thees" and "thous:"—

I'm gaun to begin
To come and to gaun,
To seek and to see thee,
To hae thee to hae me.
Gin it's Gud's will and mine,
That I should be thine
And thou should be mine.
What say'st thou till't budde?

THE AFFRAY BETWEEN HARVESTMEN.

Dominick Boyle, a harvestman from Roscommon, who was charged with stabbing an Englishman named Hankins, has been discharged by the Spalding magistrates. Considerable ill-feeling prevailed in the Gedney district of Lincolnshire relative to Irishmen coming into the locality to perform harvest-work, and late one evening an affray took place between Englishmen and Irishmen, in the course of which Hankins was stabbed. The prisoner denied having inflicted the injury. Several Irishmen spoke as to the treatment they were subjected to. Four of them were, they said, attacked by about a score of Englishmen, who assaulted them in a most savage manner.—The bench did not think a case had been made out against the prisoner, and censured the Englishmen for their conduct.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[Though every care will be taken to ensure the accuracy of replies, the editor cannot accept any responsibility for accidental errors. Questions requiring to be answered the same week must reach the office by Wednesday morning at latest. Those subsequently received will be answered the following week. Rejected MS., not accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope or wrapper, will be destroyed. Whenever payment is required for contributions they must be so marked, the amount being either specified or left to the editor to fix. All questions should be headed "Legal," "Household," "Miscellaneous," or otherwise, in accordance with their specific character, in order to facilitate classification.]

LEGAL.

A. J. S.—She cannot recover a farthing, but you had no right whatever to detain her box. If you were put to any expense by her sudden leaving without notice, you could sue her for damages besides confiscating the wages in arrear.

R. C. (Erith).—1. He should first demand her restoration by C, and, if this fails, should then apply for a mandamus against the people who have the child. 2. No.

TRUNCATED.—You appear to have a pretty good case for compensation, to the amount of the expense to which you were actually put. But it is always advisable to take very serious thought before fighting a railway company.

A BEGINNER.—You can only get rid of her by employing the customary legal proceedings in ejectment.

COMMISSION.—Undoubtedly he can demand their removal. There is no fixed time.

M. N. O.—Both trustees are responsible, unless one or the other refused to accept the thankless office.

ANXIOUS.—He could do so, but he would remain liable to the creditors of the firm for the payment of the composition as agreed to by him and his partner.

P. J. J.—It is legal, and any interference with the wearing of the uniform would be unjustifiable.

E. BAILEY.—1. If an affiliation order was taken out previous to the marriage, he must continue the payments for the specified period. 2. He has no claim to its custody.

WHITEY.—Nothing can be done without the consent of the incumbent of the parish.

ONE TROUBLED.—The blame rests upon yourself for not having a deed of partnership drawn out. As matters stand, you have no claim.

E. A. V.—He takes every farthing, being sole heir.

A. J. LOCKYEAR.—The claim holds good.

C. F. R. PEEK.—1. She has no claim upon him. 2. He must give up any property which belongs to her of her own right.

WALTER BOOTH.—If the case be as you state, he cannot recover, as he had no right to undertake the job without your order.

MAXIUM.—A stamp is not required.

SOLE TRUSTEE.—Never mind his request; you are responsible for its investment in accordance with the law governing trusts.

ANXIETY.—Among the next-of-kin, whoever they may be.

W. B. M.—We strongly advise you not to attempt anything of the sort. Not only would it be non-effective, but you would render yourself liable to a criminal prosecution.

MUCH WORRIED.—You had better consult a solicitor; it is a ticklish business.

MA GUST.—It could be done privately, legal assistance being, of course, employed.

J. COOPER.—He has no right to either force his way into the house or to take any of her property. If he attempts to do so, he should be given into custody.

BUTCHER.—He can only stop a week's wages, as the hiring was by the week.

VICTIM OF A CESSPOOL.—So far as we can make out, he has already recovered everything to which he is entitled by law; it appears to be a case of attempted blackmailing.

E. PAIN.—You have not a shadow of a claim for compensation; a more absurd case never came before us.

LUCKY J.—If you are willing to receive her back, you cannot be called upon, without a magistrate's order, to provide her with a maintenance elsewhere.

A. NICHOLS.—You have no right of interference.

W. T. W.—Such marriages are quite legal as are those between first cousins.

BOX.—Certainly not; your agreement continues in force under the new owner.

POOR WIDOW.—She can make the claim, but if the employer denies that any money was due to the deceased, she would experience some difficulty in proving her case.

L. WARD.—They cannot touch your belongings.

VERY ANXIOUS.—First distrain on their goods, and if that does not get rid of them, proceed by ejectment.

STOCKWELL.—Sue him for the arrears under the agreement.

OUR JOE.—If she denied that it was a free gift, there would be one person's word against that of another, and the court would have to decide in accordance with the corroborating testimony.

A. B. C.—You have been wrongly informed legal assistance is not compulsory, although highly advisable. The maximum term is three years.

COUNTRYMAN.—1. He can claim the arrears at any time. 2. The landlord has the prior claim. You appear to be sailing dangerously near to the extreme edge of the law.

NANCY.—You would have a prior claim for three months; as regards the rest, you would stand on the same footing as the other creditors.

J. WOODBRIDGE.—She could recover the whole.

M. H.—It is still the same.

BERTIE.—You must repay the amount at once.

J. W. SMITH.—Yes, if you substantiate the case as stated in your letter.

ONE PERPLEXED.—Apparently, it is merely a "try on." Appear to the summons.

G. BELL.—You must either take her in or provide her with a maintenance elsewhere.

LYDIA.—It would be a breach of copyright.

GROTTO.—You must give up possession and allow the property to be valued. All the children are entitled to share equally, no matter what any of them received from the deceased during her lifetime.

THURSLEY.—1. You have no right to "hurry him up;" he appears to be acting quite correctly. 2. None, beyond expenses out of pocket. 3. Yes.

STEPNEY.—If the woman in question took out the policies and paid the premiums, they belong to her whether she married him or not.

DUMEY.—Everything depends on the conditions of the partnership deed.

QUEENIE.—Nothing can be done to compel him to continue the payments. An affiliation order cannot be obtained after the marriage of the mother.

DEMON.—You had better use the real name for all legal purposes.

S. E. M.—Certainly, if you can find one willing to undertake the job on those terms.

M. A. GOLD.—No; you should have done so within twelve months from the date of last payment.

C. O.—You can return.

A. H.—You have no claim to either. We do not reply by post.

C. KING.—No.

ONE WHO WISHES TO KNOW.—You had better submit all documents connected with your claim to a soliciter.

BROKEN-HEARTED.—You need not do anything; the Married Women's Property Act affords your goods absolute protection.

J. COMELL.—You mean the copy; the certificate itself remains in the register. The copy belongs to whoever pays for it.

E. F. G.—Of course C. could be punished; he would have no right to constitute himself executioner.

BEREAVED SON.—No, but she can demand the restoration of her property.

DARKIE.—You have no claim for board.

J. B. S.—Yes, in any case; the claim would be against the estate.

F. L. H.—Very doubtful; much depends on special circumstances.

COBWEB.—1. If the engagement was by the month, that amount of notice is required. 2. Yes.

E. J. A.—Consult a solicitor.

A. B.—You have stated the case in full enough detail, but have omitted to define what you want to know.

ANSELL BEDFORD.—No signature, and put in such a confused way that it is impossible even to guess at its meaning.

HOUSEHOLD.

A LADY READER.—Who wishes for a recipe to enable her "to dye a gentleman's white hat black," omits to say what sort of hat it is.

FRED.—We gave recipes for making rhubarb wine in issues of May 24th, 31st, and June 7th, and must refer you to those numbers of our paper.

W. C.—We do not know what you want. You must write more fully.

RICH, W. C.—There is a rough and ready sort of crimson dye made by putting a quarter of a pound of cudbear into a gallon or two of strong soapsuds. Then make some clean soapsuds, wash the woollen stuff in that; do not wring it out, but just as it is put it into the dyed soapsuds, which should be in a brass kettle or boiler, and be kept hot on the stove until the shade wished for is obtained. We cannot, however, recommend the method for anything you are very particular about. In fact, we never advise our readers to attempt coloured dyeing. To make up the proper baths is far too expensive unless large quantities of goods are dyed of the same colour at one time. It would be far cheaper and better in many ways to get the "about sixteen yards" of stuff you wish coloured done at the dyers.

T. O. M.—In this case prevention is the only cure; once the moth eats holes in your furniture, the damage is done. Constant cleaning, dusting, and fresh air are absolutely necessary. We know plenty of instances where that is sufficient; nothing invites the moth to take up his abode and multiply more than rooms left in semi-stagnation, neither lived in, nor aired, nor carefully dusted daily; but where the moth is already pretty well established, we always find it well to add to the dusting and airing a plentiful sprinkling of ground pepper, mixed with pounded camphor, especially under sofas and tables, and into corners and crevices and through the folds of curtains and all over the furniture. Of course this, if perpetually kept up, would make the room or rooms not pleasant to live in; still, for a week or two it ought to be carried out so as to drive them away, after that the dusting, airing, and general cleanliness will usually be found quite sufficient. Early in the year, when the first warm days bring out winged things, a good sprinkling of the pepper and pounded camphor is most useful as a preventive.

BABY'S SISTER.—You can buy it cheaper than you could make it in the quantity you will need.

A. L. (Cambridge).—We are always glad to help, and especially to help the working man or working woman, and are pleased to hear from you. We do not think you need be much troubled about your little girl at her age; if she is a healthy child they are pretty sure to grow again. Every morning before her breakfast anoint the eyelids abundantly with saliva and let it dry on them; never omit this until they are well grown. You may have to do it for weeks or months, but go on. The eyelashes are a most important protection to the eyes, and for the eyelids there is no better salve than the one I have given. Your second query we are too full to reply to this week.

AQUARELLE.—Put a small quantity of water into a teakettle, place it on the fire, and when the steam is rushing out of the spout, hold the drawing in the steam and move it about so that the steam gets on to every portion. The drawing will show a tendency to roll up, then reverse it, and steam the back in the same way; repeat this for two or three minutes. After this treatment, when is dries, it may be lightly washed over with milk and water, two parts milk to one part water.

A. L. (Herts).—It is quite right you should make double use of your paper by posting it to Canada a few days after you get it, but very unreasonable to expect us to repeat a recipe you "saw in it two weeks ago, but did not then want." If you want the recipe you must get another copy of the paper.

PORKER.—An excellent brine is made with three gallons of water, five pounds of common salt, seven pounds of coarse sugar, and three pounds of bay salt. Of course, according to the quantity you have, you may require more or less pickle, but make it in the above proportions. To make the pickle, put the ingredients into a saucepan, set it on the fire, stir it well, and remove all scum as it rises; let it boil for a quarter of an hour. Of course you will give the pieces a salt rubbing before you put them in the pickle. The above will last for a year or two if after it has been used two pounds of common salt and two pounds of treacle be added to it, and the whole boiled carefully, skimmed, and then bottled and closely corked.

CREDO.—We cannot recommend you anything specially made for a lady's use for the purpose.

A. M.—We should work it off first with fine glass paper and next with silver sand and potash or pearlash and water; let it dry thoroughly and finish with fine glass paper.

H. S. T.—Not easy to state what will remove the stains unless we know what the stains are. If caused by damp they are probably mildew. If so, make a solution by adding half a pound of lime chloride to one pint of water; let it stand with frequent stirrings for twenty-four hours, then strain through fine muslin and add one quart of water. Immerse each sheet separately in this on a large dish or other vessel, and the stains will disappear quickly in most cases; the sheets must then be well rinsed in clean running water to remove all trace of the lime, which, if left in, will rot the paper. This is not an easy task, as the wetted paper will be in a very soft condition. We treated the subject more fully not long ago.

W. G. B.—Doubtful whether it can be done; certainly not at home. You had better take it to a professional cleaners.

DOLLY S.—You will find the recipe in issue of August 16th.

GUMBOIL.—1. One or two ounces of powdered borax (it is very cheap) dissolved in boiling water, poured over the sponge in a basin. Turn it about with a stick for a little, and then let it cool sufficiently to work it with your hands for a time; leave it in the solution till quite cold, then throw that away, squeeze the sponge well out, and repeat the process with a fresh solution of borax, unless one washing has proved sufficient. 2. Get twopennyworth each of salts of lemon and cochineal, put the cochineal into a pint or a pint and a half of hot water, crush it in the water until you get it to dye the liquid as near the colour of scarlet as possible, then strain off, add the salts of lemon, stir the mixture well, and use it while still warm with a sponge or piece of red flannel.

N. N. P.—No; quite impossible, unless you learned the art from a professional.

E. A. H.—We do not think you can bring back the colour that has been taken out; the alkali has lain too long in it.

J. P.—Recipes for making rhubarb wine appeared in issues of May 24th and 31st and June 7th. We are too crowded to repeat them.

S. W.—Quite full this week.

ANNIE H.—Four ounces powdered alum, four ounces and a half sugar of lead; dissolve in three gallons water. Stir the mixture well twice a day for two days. Allow it to subside completely, then pour off the clear liquid, allowing none of what has fallen to the bottom to come away with it. Add to the liquid two drachms of isinglass that has previously been dissolved in warm water. Be careful to mix the ingredients thoroughly. Steep the stuff or garment in the liquid for six hours. Take it out, and without wringing, hang it up to drain, and dry in the shade.

A. B. C.—It is not poisonous, but we cannot advise you further in the matter.

JESSIE R.—1. Quite correct. 2. You will find it in issue of July 5th. 3. It would require too much space to give the details.

NATURAL HISTORY.

E. PLATT.—Give it a scanty diet and much green food. You may give it castor oil as a purgative. Put a drop of hydrochloric acid in drinking water.

C. J. H.—Try mixing a little cayenne pepper in its food.

THANET.—Get Messrs. Dean and Son's book, "Cats."

H. P.—Give it Indian corn, raw or boiled, and water; keep it clean.

G. TERNENT.—We have received your specimen. It is a very fine privet hawk-moth larva.

D. T. A.—It is too long to tell here. You had better get a shilling book on bees, published by Upcott Gill, 170, Strand.

J. CLEWLEY.—Much obliged, but we have seen many such specimens before.

POPPY.—We may be able to help you if you say whether it is a land or water tortoise.

B. ROBERTS.—Thanks for your interesting note. Will mention next week.

M. J. H.—1. Your feeding is correct. Keep it out of draughts, but not too warm. If the bird really has asthma, cure will be difficult. 2. Your second question demands too lengthy a treatment. You had better get "Canaries and Mules," published by E. H. May.

E. HANNAM.—The only good book we know on the subject is the "Book of the Pig," published by Upcott Gill. Its cost is 10s. 6d.

GARDENING.

MUSHROOM.—We doubt whether the mischief is done by slugs.

TOTTENHAM.—1. Plant out the Iceland poppies nine inches apart; they are quite hardy. 2. Any long straggling shoots may be cut from the rose now, but the general pruning should be left till March. The flowering stems should be cut back to within two or three inches of the main stems. Nail in as many of the young shoots as there are space for on the wall.

H. TEBBS.—The season is too far advanced to sow much in the way of vegetables now. There is time to sow spinach if you care for it. Cabbages for spring may be planted towards the end of the month, lettuces can be planted any time this month to come early in spring, the brown cos being the best variety. Plants of both the last-named should be obtained, as it is getting late to sow seeds. Small packets of all kinds of vegetable seeds may be purchased cheaply at any seed shop. Get the land manured and cultivated during winter; it will then be in good condition for cropping in spring, and if you will write again then, stating more fully your wants, I shall be pleased to advise you.

WILLIAM HARRIS.—The pear tree requires root pruning. Dig a trench 4ft. from the stem, and lift up the roots nearer the surface.

N. C. SNELL.—Thanks for information. I know the Chinese artichoke (Stachy's tuberifera), but was not aware the name "Crosnie's" was applied to it anywhere. It would be interesting to know its derivation. Tubers of the Chinese artichoke may be obtained from most of the principal seedsmen. Plum trees do sometimes get bark bound, and when in this condition a sharp knife may be drawn up the stem to liberate the bark.

FINANCIAL.

A. G. B.—You cannot do better than leave it where it is. Too late for last week. See rules above.

COACHMAN.—Your query has been transferred from the legal department to this, the subject matter being purely financial. Invest it in Consols; there you get absolute security.

A. OLDFIELD.—A first class security, but not very remunerative at the present quotation.

ANGLING.

J. A.—There is free fishing near Pulborough, and also at Amberley. The New River Company's reservoirs are strictly preserved, and can only be fished by special order.

BRENTFORD.—The T.A.P.S. has nothing to do with the river at Mortlake. There is some good fishing now in the tidal water, especially for roach, which should be fished for near the time of high water.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. G.—It is usually pronounced "Darby" in all cases.

[illegible]ESDA.—The information could only be obtained by some person in the colony, who could get at the records of land sales there at the date you mention.

J. MITCHELL.—January 11th, 1865.

A. C. D.—Yes.

A POOR MAN.—We cannot say what has become of the concern, but imagine that it must have been wound up.

J. M. M.—For distinguished gallantry under fire. It is the private soldier who gets the pension—£10 per annum; officers receive only the decoration.

BEN LAV.—If the society had 400 withdrawals from and 1,000 additions to its muster roll, the net gain of membership was, clearly, 600. Our contemporary must have misapprehended the question; its computation is simply foolish.

SCHOOL.—It would be against our rule to recommend any particular school. There are plenty which comply with your requirements, barring the "uniform." You had better dispense with that.

G. BURKE.—A lady.

ENQUIRING MIND.—The word is not given in any of our dictionaries or encyclopædias, nor did we ever see it before. We fancy it must be a corruption.

NETTLE.—Go there and see whether what you want appears in the register. If not, you must search elsewhere.

WEALD OF KENT.—There are many sorts on offer. It would be against our rule to recommend one or another.

W. PURDAY.—We have been unable, so far, to verify, the quotation.

G. MILLIGAN.—You had better inquire of some member of the force.

K. L.—The process is extremely difficult, involving both constant attention and special appliances, nor does the result repay the trouble. English tobacco, even when grown and prepared by experts, is virtually unsmokable.

SLIPPERY.—1. "God of gods, Lord of time, master of understanding, source of depth, creator of the highest, I pray thee that I may receive nothing except through thy influence." 2. At any music shop by ordering it.

W. H.—Make application on board. We do not remember her name.

ANXIOUS MOTHER.—The State you mention varies immensely in its economic and social conditions; some parts are both fruitful and highly civilised; others are nearly barren and semi-barbarous.

J. MCDOUGALL.—They are common toadstools.

J. WRIGHT.—Only one letter reached us, which received a reply in due course. It was that, so far as we know, neither regiment has a company bearing the designation in question.

MILES WARD.—No record.

J. S. J. A.—You have been misinformed, we believe; a nomination is no longer required.

H. H. W.—The work has been out of print for some years. You might possibly obtain a copy at some secondhand bookstall.

A. W. K.—It depends entirely upon the purity of the metal.

ANTILL WHITE.—No; he remains English.

E. A. CROOKES.—All the better class do so.

H. L.—You cannot do better than go through the complete course at the School of Cookery.

W. CALLOW.—He is of Irish nationality.

C. WOODHOUSE.—No newspaper published a verbatim report of the proceedings.

R. A. L.—We are not acquainted with any institution which would meet your requirements.

ACCOUNTS.—Their name is legion. We cannot undertake to pronounce which is "the best and cheapest."

W. W.—Yes.

F. HUNTLEY.—There are openings of the sort in the Customs and Excise dpartments, but a competitive examination has to be passed.

H. H. H.—The envelope with card enclosed is worth about 1s. 9d. unused; an ordinary postcard with Jubilee post-mark, about 3s.

POEM.—Having given the address and price several times, it would be unfair to our other readers to occupy space by a repetition.

F. BAKER.—The day of the week is not given in any reference book.

ETIQUETTE.—You forgot to attach any signature to your query. There are numerous works of the sort; any bookseller would supply you. London etiquette in such matters does not differ from social usages in the country.

DONOVAN ROSSA.—You had better put your questions to some brother of the craft.

HAPPY JOE.—Neither has yet called at the office to be measured, and we cannot, therefore, give their respective heights.

J. S.—We cannot undertake to give you full instructions as to what you ought or ought not to do. It would occupy half a column at least.

J. H. S.—We do not give addresses.

EMIGRANT.—Apply to the Emigrants' Information Office, Broadway, Westminster.

LONG READER OF "THE PEOPLE."—He must enlist in his proper name, whatever it may be, or the name he has always gone by will do as well.

J. HARWOOD PANTING.—Very much obliged, but we are over supplied already. The MS. awaits a call.

THE PEOPLE'S LOST AND FOUND.

[Notices intended to appear in this column must strictly comply with the following rules. Those rejected either for non-compliance or any other reason will be at once destroyed, and cannot, therefore, be returned.

1. Form of Notice. Name, age, and profession of missing person. Date when last seen or heard of, supposed destination, relationship, signature, and address of applicant. 2. The person must have been missing for at least one year. 3. Notices must come direct from relations; any received from friends or agents will be invariably rejected. 4. Repetition of notice will not be given, unless under very exceptional circumstances. Notices which do not comply with these conditions can only be inserted in our "Personal" advertising column at the usual charge.]

MISSING.

James Gray, left England about twenty years ago; last heard of in Sydney, N.S.W., about ten years ago. His brother Thomas would like to hear from him.

Frank Melvill, last heard of in Sydney, 1889; then living in Macquarie-street. His parents and brothers are anxious for news from him.

Albert Edward Haydon, a pianoforte maker, left Edmonton, May 27th, 1886. His wife is anxious for tidings.

Harry Cannons, who left England in 1870 for New Zealand, and Sarah, his sister, who has not been heard of since 1869, are inquired for by their brother George.

Joseph Revell, for many years a butler in a family in Mayfair, is anxiously sought for by his cousin, Albert Doubleday.

George Taylor left Fordham, Essex, England, in 1858 to join his brother Daniel in South Africa; last heard of at Durban about 1881. His brothers, Charles and Joseph, would be glad to hear news.

John Smith left Bath some years ago for London. His uncle, W. Munday, would be glad to hear from him.

Mrs. Lindscott, nee Strafford, was last heard of at Saltwater River about 30 years ago. Her niece, Louisa, inquires.

S. A. Werrell's application is inadmissible, as it does not comply with our rules. See above.

George Jeffery Sharpe, formerly on board H.M.S. Warspite, has not been heard of since the beginning of 1890. His parents are anxious for news.

Walter Barnes, last heard of in April, 1887, at Montreal, Canada. His sister Maud would like to hear from him.

Sarah Hewcutt, resided fifteen years ago at 130, Beresford-street, Camberwell-road, London. Her only sister Martha is very anxious to hear from her.

Frederick Hunt left England in 1883; last heard of in March, 1889, then at Sydney, Australia. His aunt Sarah inquires.

Christopher Jenny, Richard Jenny, Charles Jenny, Sarah Rollinson, and Elizabeth Jenny; last heard of about fifteen years ago, when on the way to Iowa, United States. Their half-brothers and sisters inquire.

Jane Barker, Edward and Elisha Caldecoat, were last heard of four years ago at Richardson-street, Ballarat, Australia. They are inquired for by their relation, Timothy Caldecoat.

FOUND.

Sir,—Referring to the address of Mr. Frederick Tomlinson in the "Lost and Found" column of last Sunday's (23rd) issue, I beg to inform you your informant has given an inaccurate address. The same should be as under:—Mr. F. Tomlinson, the Exchange Hotel, Parnell, Auckland, N.Z. I might add that I can guarantee this address being correct, as I know the gentleman personally, and have lived within a stone's throw of him for some time. Trusting you will insert this, and thanking you in anticipation, I am, yours, &c., Albert E. Drayson, 46, Burgoyne-road, Finsbury Park, N.

Sir,—Referring to an inquiry in your issue of the 30th ult. after an Albert Knope, who served as a bandsman in a regiment in India 20 years ago, I knew such a man in the 1st Battalion 19th (now Yorkshire) Regiment, but cannot now recollect what became of him. If his cousin, George Stout, applies to officer commanding 19th Regimental District, Richmond, Yorkshire, he may be able to obtain all necessary information.—I am, yours, &c., D. Jamieson (late orderly-room clerk 1st Battalion 19th Regiment), 7, Athalstan-road, North Bow, E.

Sir,—If Sarah [illegible]nn, who inquires in your issue of August 30th for James Lansdown, will write to R. Suters, 25, Arklow-road, New Cross, he will, perhaps, be able to give her some information.—I am, yours, &c., R. Suters.

Sir,—Seeing the advertisement in your paper of last Sunday for lost relatives, I am Ellen Price, inquired for by my sister. She can hear of me by writing to 8, Lower Sloane-street, Chelsea, S.W.

IMPORTANT TO PAWNBROKERS.

Mr. S. Weber, described as the managing director of the London Pawnbroking Company, was summoned at Worship-street Police Court, by Fanny Cohen, for neglecting, without reasonable excuse, to deliver to her a wedding ring pledged with the company at their premises at Mile End-gate for twelve shillings. The complainant alleged that when she went to redeem her ring she had another tendered to her. The defence was that the company offered the same ring as they received in pawn, but Mr. Montagu Williams accepted the woman's story, and fined the company £10, also directing them to pay Mrs. Cohen £2 as compensation.

CRUELTY TO A PIG.

At Smethwick Police Court, James Wall, butcher, Victoria-street, Smethwick, was charged with cruelly ill-treating and torturing a pig on the 27th ult. Inspector Bakewell deposed that he visited the house of William Riley in George-street, West Smethwick, where he found a pig with one of its ears nearly cut off at the root, and the other was cut very badly across the gristle. The tail was severed close to the root. Witness was informed that defendant had done it, and defendant told witness that Mrs. Riley sent for him to cut the pig on purpose to bleed it to prevent it from having swine fever. Defendant said the reason why the ear of the pig was nearly cut off was because the animal jumped whilst the operation was being performed. In reply to the bench, witness stated that bleeding would not prevent swine fever.—Inspector Ruane said there had been an old practice of slitting the end of the pig's ears, but that was now obsolete.—Defendant, who pleaded that the tail of the animal was cut off accidentally, was ordered to pay 13s. 6d., or go to gaol for seven days.

A STAFFORDSHIRE TRAGEDY.

An inquest has been held at Brierley-hill, Staffordshire, on the body of Abraham Young, 28, an Army Reserve man, and formerly a colour-sergeant in the 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers. The deceased waited for his sweetheart, a girl named Tomkins, and then, as she was going across the fields to work, fired at her twice. The revolver shots passed through her left arm, which was covered with a shawl. When she fell, the deceased struck her twice or thrice with the revolver, and then shot himself through the head, falling dead at her side. The girl is progressing favourably, but was too ill to attend the inquiry.—The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide during temporary insanity."

A MENAGERIE SCENE.

A terrible fire broke out the other evening at Salvator's Menagerie, on the Place de L'Hotel de Ville, Montceau les Mines, in consequence of the negligence of a servant, who upset a petroleum lamp on the straw of the animal's cages. Great excitement was caused in the town by the flames and the roars of the frightened beasts, who were every moment expected to escape. A female lion tamer, Salvator's sister, was injured in the thigh in endeavouring to save the animals, and a servant was also severely burnt, and had to be conveyed to a hospital.

A STATION CURIOSITY.

A passenger station which has neither booking-office, station-master, nor even a porter, is rather an anomaly in these days of railway travelling. Yet such a station exists not far from the great centre for the supply of water to Liverpool. Near Vyrnwy runs a branch of the Cambrian Railway, and one of the stations on the line is Brongdwyn. It is about a dozen miles from Vyrnwy, and, being an isolated station which is seldom used, no officials are posted there to supply any chance traveller with information concerning, or tickets for, the train which passes through at long intervals. Those who use the station can stop the train by manipulating a signal placed there for their convenience, and when they enter the train they can either purchase a ticket from the guard or pay the fare when the destination is reached. The train always stops on market-day, this being an important day in the history of the station. Market-day only occurs once a week.

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

(From the WORLD.)

The Queen is to reside at Balmoral until the third week in November, when the court will remove to Windsor Castle. The Empress Eugenie is expected shortly at Birkstall, which the Queen has lent to her for as long a period as she likes to stay there.

The Duke of Edinburg is to visit Bristol on October 23rd, when he will take part in a concert which is to be given in the Colston Hall by the Bristol Choral Society, under the superintendence of Mr. Risley, the well known organist of the cathedral.

The Queen of Italy is probably the finest pedestrian and most active mountain climber amongst European royalties. A few days ago she set out from Gressoney early in the morning, reached the Indre plateau about noon, passed the night in a tent on the Hochlicht, and at dawn set out in her gray walking costume for the Lys glacier. The cold was intense, and a blinding snowstorm compelled some of her Majesty's attendants to turn back. The weather cleared at last, and about 5 p.m. dinner was served in a hut of Guifetta, at an elevation of 11,000ft. above the sea level. A second night was passed on the mountains before Queen Margaret returned to Gressoney, not a whit the worse for an adventure which tired out the most stalwart of her companions.

Mr. Childers, who has just returned to England, is far from well. The inflammation he has been suffering from has not subsided, and he is compelled to wear his arm constantly in a sling.

Our old friend Oko Jumbo, King, or as he called himself on his visiting card, "Chief," of Bonny, has not long survived his hereditary foe, Ja Ja. Oko visited London four or five years ago for the purpose, as has been stated, of having his eyes looked to. Mr. Anderson Critchett pronounced his trouble to be undoubted cataract, but told him that for the purposes of an operation he must come again to England in a year or two. His sable majesty promised, and no doubt intended, to do this, but suffered so fearfully from sea-sickness on the way home that he never had the courage to redeem his promise. His two great delights while in London were driving in hansom cabs and visiting the Zoological Gardens, which, as he sojourned in Regent's Park, he was conveniently able to do almost daily.

Oko was a capricious father; a younger son was with him in England, the eldest, "Prince" John, having been left at home in disgrace, and in prison to keep him out of mischief. "Prince" Herbert, however, while here, offended his father by undue extravagance; and the wily monarch, having dissembled his rage till he got back to Bonny, promptly clapped him into durance vile, and restored his elder brother to favour.

Baron Adolphe de Rothschild, having vainly tried the "barefooted" cure of Father Kneipp, is now seeking relief in Wildbad's healing waters.

Prince George of Wales, as I stated some time ago would be the case, has been promoted to the rank of commander. Prince George has been close upon six years a lieutenant, and it is pretty well understood that his future progress in the service will be so regulated that he will not reach the highest rank at so early an age as his uncle, the Duke of Edinburgh, did.

(From "TRUTH.")

The death of Mr. C. Schoberth renders vacant the sinecure office of page of the chambers, which is worth about £250 a year, with apartments and perquisites. This is one of the superfluous offices in the household which the late Lord Sydney advised the Queen to abolish, so it will be interesting to see whether her Majesty will fill it up.

The Emperor William has invited the Queen to pass a fortnight next spring at the well-known Schloss of Stolzenfels, on the Rhine, above Coblenz, where her Majesty and Prince Albert were entertained in 1845 by Frederick William IV. of Prussia. Extensive improvements are now being carried out in the house and gardens, and the whole of the interior of the Schloss is being re-decorated. Stolzenfels was one of the Crown residences assigned to the Empress Augusta, but she never lived there, preferring to inhabit the Electoral Palace in Coblenz when she was on the Rhine.

A contemporary has printed a lot of nonsense about the alleged hard work of the maids-of-honour, who are absurdly described as being "twelve hours employed every day." The fact is that a maid-of-honour is paid £300 a year, which is practically at the rate of £100 a month, for she is at court for only twelve weeks in each year, and the duties are really very light indeed.

The Duke and Duchess of Portland have stopped their Doncaster party at Welbeck, and there will be no guests at the Abbey next week.

It must have been what Lord Beaconsfield would have defined as "a palpitating moment" when the Duke of Cleveland's will was opened, for probably no man ever died with such vast estates and such enormous wealth all at his own absolute disposal. I understand that Lord Wolmer and Mr. F. G. H. Price are the executors under the will, and that the Durham and Shropshire estates (which formed the backbone of the family wealth) are bequeathed to Mr. Vane, who inherits the barony of Barnard, and the house in St. James's-square is also left to him.

The valuable Somersetshire estate and Battle Abbey are left to the duchess, with reversion to the duke's great-nephew, Mr. Frank Forester, and other provisions are also made for her grace. Captain Millbank, the second son of Sir Frederick Millbank, will ultimately come into nearly £400,000, and there are large legacies to Lady Leconfield and her family, to Lady May Hope, and to several of the duke's relatives.

Some idea of the late duke's wealth may be gathered from the fact that his father, who died in 1862, left estates which then produced £110,000 a year, as well as £900,000 in money. The bulk of this vast fortune ultimately centered in the nobleman who died the other day, and who was a careful man and greatly improved his landed property.

CHEATING AT CARDS.

Truth has received the following observations from a gentleman who assures us that "unfair play" is greatly on the increase in West-end clubs:—During the last six months I have "observed" five men, who, judged by their social position, rank as gentlemen, make "mistakes" with results to their advantage. There are many ways of cheating at cards. Some practically defy detection, others lack proof of intention, and others are so open as to disarm suspicion of foul play. Besides, who is to bell the cat? Conveying information by one's method of play is, perhaps, the most common form of taking an unfair advantage. In whist, for instance, when calling for trumps, an unusual delay in playing to the trick, a demand to see the last trick (quite recently, a player not content with seeing the trick, insisted on his right to have the cards laid on the table for his partner's observation), a marked emphasis on playing the lower card, or playing the second card so that it may lie on the table apart from the other cards, are methods quite contrary to the etiquette of whist. Cavendish's advice is to avoid playing with men who resort to these practices, but it is impossible to prevent them cutting in at the table. Contrary to common sense as it may appear, the claiming of the higher card when the cards of the trick run low is by no means an unusual mistake, and only requires a certain amount of bluff to, in many instances, reap the benefit of the error. Cheating at picquet is even more common than at whist, for it is far easier. For instance, a player says, "My point is five," and his opponent says "equal," making, replies the player, "eight." "Not good," answers his antagonist, having discarded a card which would have made his point nine, and having taken in a lower one of the suit, and in nine cases out of ten the mistake is not observed. Adding ten to the score, and, if challenged, saying he thought he had made the cards, frequently escapes observation.

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THE DUCHESS OF POWYSLAND.

BY

GRANT ALLEN.

CHAPTER XXXI.

FRICTION.

From that evening forth things ran less smoothly in the hired house in Onslow Gardens. There was obviously something wrong with the works. The duke went down oftener and oftener by night to the Die and Hazard, and, though he never said so at first to Linda, lost more and more heavily with continuous ill chance to his fellow-clubsmen. Luck went against him. Baccarat or lansquenet, roulette or blind poker, it was all one: losses, losses, losses. Not that he had much cash of his own to play with; Cecil had taken care that Linda's money should be strictly settled upon herself; and though he had allowed a large lump sum down to extricate the duke from his current difficulties, he had firmly set his face, like a sensible business man that he was, against permitting Linda's husband to squander away at will her future income. So the duke had to play for the most part on imaginary hundreds; and "Powysland's paper" began to be as familiar an object of quotation in the smoking-room of the Die as Bertie Montgomery's had been at an earlier stage of his existence in the same exhalted chamber. The more he played, the more deeply involved the duke became. The bad luck of the Montgomeries seemed to pursue him throughout. He floundered at last in a perfect slough of complicated embarrassments, and was at once too proud and too nervous to ask his wife's assistance in disentangling him once for all from his intricate engagements.

The Montgomery jealousy, too, was aroused every whit as much as the Montgomery love of high play. Linda grew gradually and shamefully aware of the disgraceful fact that her husband was watching her. His first outburst of affection was cooling down now, and he was reaching the second stage of married life with men of his type—the stage in which hatred and fear of a rival begin to usurp the place of actual love for the woman they have chosen. This new cancerous growth seemed to spread apace like some huge shapeless fungus through the duke's brain. Though he spoke of it to no one, it entered into the very marrow of his bones, and filled the larger part of his waking thoughts from morning to night. He escaped from it for a while to play, to play and lose; and then returned again to lie awake in his bed all night and think of it. Even before this hateful feeling had begun to arise in his breast; it was characteristic of the Montgomeries that as soon as their passion for a woman was once gratified and their point carried, a reaction set in, and jealousy alone remained of what had once been desire and worship. But since the duke had learned the true facts about Basil Maclaine and Douglas Harrison, his fiery emotion knew no bounds. He was devoured and consumed by the eternal flame. He eat his own heart out with suspicious watchfulness.

Indeed, the situation was one which touched profoundly in different ways every leading chord in his complex nature. The man's pride as well as his virility was deeply concerned. That his duchess should still live and move in the same society as a man, or two men, with whom (as he conceived the matter), she had once carried on a vulgar flirtation, as a social inferior, in a London lodging-house, wounded him to the quick in his tenderest instincts. How could he, a Montgomery of Powysland, a scion of the oldest and noblest stock in the whole of wild Wales, ever have exposed himself before all the world in such a humiliating position? When he married Linda Amberley across sea in New York, he understood, of course, that she was a girl who had risen; one expects all that, naturally, when one agrees to sell one's title and coronet to an American heiress for prompt cash; but then she was beautiful, she was graceful, she was well educated, she was well read, she was intellectual, she was a lady, and he supposed he would never any further be troubled with her friends or acquaintances, good, bad, or indifferent, except, to be sure, her brother, Cecil, who was an American millionaire, and, as such, respectable, even if he hadn't been, as he was, absolutely presentable and a genius also. It had never occurred to the duke's mind, when Linda spoke of having lived in London, that she had come into contact at all with the sort of people one would be likely to meet with in his own society. He had taken it for granted their orbits lay in different planes. And now to find that she had kept a lodging-house in Bloomsbury, where Basil Maclaine, the greatest gossip-monger in Pall Mall, and Douglas Harrison, brother of that clever and sarcastic young man who was member for South Hampstead, had actually been her inmates—oh, it was too, too horrible!

The blow to his pride was a very bitter one. If he had loved her once for six weeks, he was beginning now to be ashamed of her, and before many months were out he might easily hate her.

Basil Maclaine, of all men! That wriggling snake, that society ferret, who wormed his way up in the world by getting in the thin end of the wedge here, and using it as a lever to raise himself further there; who knew all the small talk of all the tea-tables in Belgravia; who retailed slanderous gossip of the clubs in ladies' boudoirs, and carried candid tittle-tattle of the boudoirs to the smoking-rooms of the clubs. It was hateful, hateful! Basil Maclaine, beloved of dowagers and welcomed of old maids, who knew every spiteful story in town, and who studied the society papers with diligent care, as expositors study a scripture text, to get out of their words every hint or innuendo! And to think that this man had it in his power now to go round all London with a sneer in his sleeve, and tell the whole world that laughable story how he had jilted the Duchess of Powysland himself, when she waited at table on him in a common lodging-house! The bare idea of such a possibility ahead was gall and wormwood to the last of the Montgomeries.

If only Linda had told him when he first met her in New York! She ought to have told him; but she had kept it back from him. And the worst of it was, he felt in his own heart she had kept it back, not of malice prepense, nor from any mean and deceitful desire to conceal it, but simply and solely because it meant so little to her that it never occurred to her at all to explain it in full. The whole thing seemed so simple and ordinary to her mind that she hardly thought it worth wasting a second word upon. How little she could enter, with her bourgeois ideas, into the exalted feelings of a Montgomery of Powysland!

Whoever a Montgomery marries he ennobles and raises at once to his own rank. The duke wouldn't have been ashamed had he married a flower-girl. It wasn't that he minded. It was this hateful Maclaine man. That the fellow should be able to go about town whispering how he had refused as beneath him the very girl whom a Montgomery married—there was the sting of it. That was the point the duke could never get over.

As a matter of fact, of course, Basil Maclaine was far too wise to say anything to anybody about Linda's former occupation in life. Linda herself was much more likely to commit that simple indiscretion. Basil saw at a glance, in his worldly-wise way, how greatly it would redound to his own glory and credit to have it generally believed that he had stood on terms of family intimacy with the Duchess of Powysland before her marriage; and he certainly wasn't going to throw away the *kudos* of such an immediate connection with a ducal house for the mere gratification of retailing a petty piece of boarding-house gossip. On the contrary, his cue was now to magnify the Amberleys to the very best of his ability; to explain how he had known that distinguished engineer well when he was engaged in perfecting his great inventions in his laboratory in London; and how, owing to an unsuspected change of name (connected presumably with inheritance of property and the Herald's Office), he had failed to recognise them at first as the dear old friends of his youth when the announcement of the duke's marriage was made in England.

Indeed, in a week or two after the meeting at the Simpsons, Basil Maclaine, by sheer hard talking, had succeeded in revolutionising opinion at all the clubs about the American heiress, who, it was now generally understood, was really a lady of gentle English birth, well-known to Maclaine, and Hubert Harrison, and lots of other people in London society, whose brother had merely gone over to America in order the better to float his valuable patents, which had originally been designed, perfected, and worked out in the dignified repose of his English study. The general impression society carried away at last from Basil's vague talk amounted to an indefinite notion that Linda was probably the outcome of some snug country rectory, in a midland shire, and that Cecil, her brother, the inventor of the famous Amberley motor, and the owner of endless mines or ranches in Bret-Harteland or elsewhere, had in all likelihood come out as senior wrangler and Smith's prizeman at Cambridge in some forgotten decade. So much may be done, without violation of the strict truth, by deft suggestion.

The only thing that bothered Basil in this matter was the obvious difficulty of making the best of his acquaintance with Linda. He could hardly find many opportunities of meeting the duchess now; and without them, his proud boast of previous acquaintance would be worth him but little in the eyes of society. However, all things come to him who knows how to wait—even an answer to his letters to the present writer; and Basil Maclaine's opportunity came at last at Sabine Venables's wedding.

It was a splendid function, of course. That goes without saying. Old Affability, having once adopted Hubert Harrison as his second best choice for Sabine's husband, was determined nobody else in the world should ever suspect he was less than amply satisfied with his daughter's selection. So he made the most of Hubert's Parliamentary position, and his own big friends, and succeeded in producing "a very smart affair, indeed," as all society said of it at their tea-tables that evening. Everybody was there, the Powyslands included. Foreign ambassadors congratulated the bride; literature, science, and art smiled responsive on the bridegroom; and high finance stood in a solid phalanx to see the member for South Hampstead properly tied to one-half of the famous Venables' inheritance. And when all was over, and people lounged about in the rooms after the breakfast, while the bride was putting on her going-away dress, Basil Maclaine found a chance at last to stroll up, as if by accident, and engage in conversation with Linda, Duchess of Powysland.

From the far corner of the room, where he stood talking lightly to a bejewelled old dowager, the duke kept his keen eye fixed firmly on Linda. He had been silently vigilant and suspicious of late; and, what was worse, Linda knew it. She saw for herself that her husband was watching her closely. Now, though she loved him still as much as she had ever done, Linda was the very last woman in the world to endure being spied upon. She *must* be free, she *must* be individual, she *must* be herself and spontaneous, come what might of it. And, besides, her womanly pride was at stake here. Not for worlds would she have let Basil Maclaine see that she shunned him or was afraid to meet him. So she held out her hand with all the old frankness and cordiality, inspite of her husband's uneasy glances; and she kept Basil talking there for half an hour, to his immense delight, without one sign of the wound he had so cruelly inflicted upon her. Basil himself was in the seventh heavens. The duchess had talked to him familiarly about Cecil and his plans like an intimate friend, and all the world around, straining its eager ears, had overheard with interest many significant scraps of their intimate conversation. Nay, they had even learned that he could venture to chaff a duchess.

Ah, how altered their positions were from those good old times when he had felt hurt at the bare idea of Linda Figgins being considered good enough for him! And, now, he was proud she should single him out at Sabine's wedding for half an hour's small talk. Nay, more; as he looked at her in her magnificent dress and her queenly beauty, he felt again, as he had felt that night after the Simpson's party, that he was really in love with her.

As he looked and talked, looked and laughed, looked and admired, looked and listened, the feeling deepened on him. Ever deepened and deepened. He was over head and ears in love with Linda now. Oh, what a mistake he had made in not marrying Linda! To think she might once have been his—that queenly woman; willingly his; gladly his; and he had been fool enough, mad enough, insane enough, to reject her! What could he ever have been made of? Flesh and blood, or adamant? Why, as a woman alone, she was matchless, matchless. Such eyes, such lips, such a bust, such a figure! And when she got warmed up with the conversation, and answered him back quickly with her ready wit, held her stately head erect, and smiled at him proudly, he cursed himself in his heart for his foolish blindness. So potent are diamonds and coronets in opening one's eyes to the real inner worth of unsullied womanhood!

And this was the Linda who had folded the tablecloth, queenly even then, with himself to hold the other end, in the lodgings at Clandon-street!

Douglas Harrison, relieved at last from his duties as his brother's best man, and wandering away for a while from those attentive bridesmaids, looked into Basil's face as he passed once or twice with a bitter smile. It was impossible not to see from the light in Basil's eyes and the open show of Basil's pearly teeth, that now, at last, too late, he was really in love with Linda.

And somebody else saw it too. The Duke of Powysland, away over in his corner, tied helplessly to his dowager, and smiling his stereotyped society smile, interposed a mechanical "Yes" or an automatic "No, really," at random every now and again; but at heart he was fretting and fuming inwardly. He could see Basil Maclaine was talking with unusual animation for many minutes together to the beautiful duchess. He could see the duchess was talking with unusual frankness to that unmitigated cur, Basil Maclaine. All the passionate jealousy of the Montgomery nature kindled fiercely within him at the hateful sight. "If this happens again," he said to himself through his clenched teeth—smiling cat-wise all the while at his dowager as he said it—"I shall make them both pay for it, and pay for it dear. She shall never disgrace the Montgomeries for nothing."

CHAPTER XXXII.

A CRISIS.

The duchess drove home alone. Of late, her husband had seldom accompanied her, and this afternoon, he said, he was going down to the club—to attend a committee meeting on an important matter. Committee meetings occurred with abnormal frequency at the Die and Hazard, Linda fancied, but she made no comment. She was waking up fast to the reality of her position. In a moment of weakness she had yielded to a man's passing passion for herself and lasting desire for the Amberley millions; and now she was beginning to pay the penalty. Henceforth, she felt, she must lead a life apart. Thank heaven! at least, she was strong enough to bear it.

At Onslow Gardens, she was told, as soon as she entered the door, a young person was waiting to see her grace. "I think," the gorgeous ducal footman added deferentially, "it's the young person who was recommended to your grace last week for a place as lady's-maid."

"Send her up to my room," Linda said with her imperturbable manner. "I've half an hour to spare, and then I must go out to that East-end mission meeting."

The gorgeous flunkey bowed and disappeared. Two minutes later the young person came up and entered the duchess's room with a noiseless tread. She was a delicate and extremely modest-looking girl of 25 or thereabouts, in a plain dark dress and a very neat, almost Quakerish bonnet. Her voice was soft and low as she said "Good morning, your grace," in answer to Linda's greeting; and the moment she appeared, Linda had some vague recollection of having seen her before, though where exactly it might have been she couldn't just then remember. But those narrow coils of back hair, plaited with a perfectly Puritan precision and trimness, struck her somehow as strangely familiar. The young person was slight but distinctly pretty, and she gave her name, when Linda asked for it, as Elizabeth Woodward.

"Where have I met you before?" Linda inquired sharply, turning her full frank eyes upon the rather shrinking lady's-maid.

The girl looked her back in the face with a scrutinising glance almost as keen as her own. "I don't think I've ever seen your grace till this moment," she answered confidently. "I have a very good eye for faces; when I've seen a person once I never forget them, and your grace has features one couldn't easily mistake, either."

"Curious," Linda went on, searching her memory in vain. "I'm sure I've met you somewhere, though I can't recollect where. And I, too, have a very good eye for faces."

The girl smiled a pleasant, graceful smile. "You may have seen me somewhere that I've been in a place," she answered respectfully, but very frankly. "I've been maid in several good houses in town where your grace is likely to have visited the ladies."

Linda was taken at once with Elizabeth Woodward's appearance and manner, the girl was so free from the habitual servility of the trained upper servant; so she interjected at once with her customary frankness, "Oh, dear, no. It's not likely to have been that. I've hardly ever visited at any big houses in England till quite lately—since I married, I mean, and my recollection is rather of having seen you somewhere when I was in London before, at least two or three years ago. However, it doesn't matter. What was your last place, and have you brought your character?"

When it came to character, Elizabeth Woodward's record was so exceptionally good, not to say immaculate, that Linda, after glancing at the papers she brought, had no hesitation in immediately engaging her. She had lived, it seemed, in "all the best families," and was recommended by all as a perfect paragon of upper domestic virtue. But what specially attracted Linda was not the recommendations, but the girl's own quiet and lady-like manner, as well as her perfect freedom from servants'-hall affectations. Self-respecting herself, Linda liked to see self-respect in others. She would have been incapable of passing on any one that strange and inhuman criticism that they were "too independent." She hated the new-born necessity for having a maid at all; nothing but the absolute needs of her position could ever have reconciled her to that constant presence of another woman in her own private room. It sinned against her sense of the dignity of womanhood. Before she was rich, she had never been accustomed to such continual attendance; and she regretted her freedom so much now, that she could never quietly submit to the slavery of the upper servants. But Elizabeth Woodward seemed so much the best specimen of her class Linda had yet seen, that she felt she could endure this woman better than any other. So in less than ten minutes the new lady's-maid was duly engaged, and had made all needful arrangements about coming into residence that very evening.

"One more point before you go," Linda said, as the girl was turning to leave the room. "You're usually called Woodward, aren't you—by your surname alone, I mean, just so, 'Woodward?'"

"Yes, your grace, that's how my ladies generally address me," the girl answered, smiling.

"Well, I don't like that way," Linda went on, with a quiet little nod. "I'm too democratic for such distinctions. It grates upon me to hear a woman addressed by her surname, just like a man. We don't do it to our friends, and I don't know why we should do it to those who wait upon us. I shall call you plain Elizabeth."

"Thank you, your grace. I like it much better, and I quite agree with you."

Linda smiled her acquiescence. This new maid pleased her. So few servants would ever have had the boldness to venture upon agreeing with her. "And stop—just one other thing," she added, calling her back a second time from the half-open door. "You and I understand one another, I think, Elizabeth. You must call me 'your grace' before the other people in the house. I'm afraid the duke wouldn't like it, you see, if you didn't—but alone with me in my room here, if you *must* call me anything, call me simply duchess. You follow exactly what I mean, don't you?"

"Perfectly, duchess. And I shall remember to do so."

Linda was pleased once more at the girl's quick apprehension of her wishes and ready acquiescence in her unusual request. If there was anything on earth she hated, it was an animated machine, and Elizabeth Woodward was certainly not mechanical. "We shall get on very well together, I can see," the duchess said, with a nod and a smile. "We know each other already."

"We do, duchess," Elizabeth Woodward answered promptly, and with a self-respecting bow, descended, well pleased, from her grace's presence.

Her grace, left alone, leaned back on her couch, and half laughed to herself at the absurdity of this little domestic comedy. How much happier she would have been, after all, if only she could have had for her maid that dear old awkward clumsy-fingered Emma from the rooms in Clandon-street!

Later in the evening, while she sat waiting for Bertie in the library before dinner, a servant brought in a letter for her from Douglas Harrison. She broke the seal hastily. It was only a hurried note to give some final messages from Sabine Venables, or rather Sabine Harrison, to her friend the duchess; for Sabine and Linda, when once they met, had struck up almost at first sight an instinctive friendship. They had that likeness in fibre that makes acquaintance easy. But the note began, as Douglas Harrison's notes were always wont to begin, "My dear Linda." He at least could never forget the woman in the duchess. To call her anything else would have sounded to him absurd; and, being above all things natural, he wrote to his lost love exactly as he would have spoken to her.

As Linda stood reading the note, with her arm on the mantelshelf, her husband came in and glided across to her. He had had bad luck again—on the racecourse, this time. A telegram had come into the club while he was lounging there that afternoon from the meeting which he had been compelled to miss, much against his will, in order to attend Sabine Venables's wedding. A friend had put him upon "a safe thing" for the Two-Year-Old Cup; and he had backed the safe thing to the tune of some monkeys, as he himself phrased it. Strange to say, however, the horse of his choice had been badly beaten. He had been in an ill-humour all the day, for things generally were out of joint. He hadn't wished to attend the wedding at all, in the first place, for he had some feelings of remorse about Sabine Venables (especially now all the world was saying how exceedingly well Old Affability had behaved to her) and some feelings of dislike towards Hubert Harrison, as being the brother (confound his impudence!) of that other objectionable Clandon-street fellow. But the duchess had insisted; and her husband, being now very short of funds, and feeling the necessity for humouring her, had obeyed accordingly. He meant to tell her that evening that he *must* raise money somehow; and that being so, he thought it best to miss the race, sorely against his will, and put in an appearance, as he said, at the wedding. But all the same, he did it with a very bad grace, and felt angry and annoyed all the rest of the day for it.

Then came this further blow of his horse being beaten—a horse in which the trainer had felt such perfect confidence—and a fellow at the club had bothered him with hints about an I O U; and that fashionable Pall Mall money-lender with the glass eye had sent in another of his politely minatory little notes about "further unpleasantness;" and altogether the world was going awry for the star of Powysland. But he forgot all these things in a moment when, stepping across the room with a very light tread, and glancing quietly over his wife's shoulder, he read to his surprise these astounding words:

"Clandon-street, Thursday.

"My dear Linda,—It was such a pleasure to me to see you again at the Venables's to-day; and though I had hardly any opportunity among all that vast crowd of really speaking to you——"

He read no more, for as he skimmed the page Linda looked up and saw him; and, folding the letter abruptly with a disdainful smile, popped it into her pocket.

The duke's face was livid to look upon. The demon of the Montgomeries distorted his features into terrible shapes. "Good God!" he cried, clasping her wrist in his hand with an iron grip. "What does this mean, Linda? It's dated Clandon-street. Do you mean to tell me that confounded Maclaine fellow has actually the impudence to write like that to you?"

Linda was growing accustomed now to rude treatment from her husband, but she wasn't the sort of woman to answer a question much more mildly put while he held her arm so. "Let go my wrist," she said quietly, biting her lip to keep down the tears, he was gripping her so hard with his sinewy fingers, "and then perhaps I may consider your question."

The duke started back and let her wrist drop at once, but in anger, not in penitence. "Perhaps you'll consider it!" he echoed. "*Perhaps* you'll consider it. Pray, do you mean to tell me, then, you expect me to bandy words with you over a question like that? If you do, all I can say is you very much misunderstand me. Yes or no is the only answer I can take from you on such a subject."

Linda stood back a pace too, and looked him straight in the face with unflinching eyes. "The letter is from Mr. Harrison," she said, fiery red by this time. "Not the one who was married this morning. My friend, his brother."

"Your friend!" the duke repeated, white in the face with jealous anger now. "Your friend! Mr. Harrison. Show me the signature this minute, if you dare. You know it's not from him. You know you are telling me a deliberate lie. I can see it in your face. It's from that damned Maclaine man."

He was fuming with rage. Linda stood in front of him in her stately beauty, all trembling with shame that her word should be so doubted. "Duke," she said angrily, not even deigning to call him Bertie, as she usually called him, "the letter, as I tell you, is from Douglas Harrison. I will *not* show you the signature. I will *not* be doubted. That's a matter of principle. If you can't believe me, I'm not fit for you to live with. You must take my word for it—or disbelieve me if you like. But in such a matter I don't condescend to give proofs to any man. I speak the truth, and I will not be mistrusted."

Her husband glared back at her with that same glazed expression in his eye she had noticed once or twice before when he was most suspicious. "Very well," he said, doggedly. "We shall see. It's a bargain. Till you show me that letter, I will have nothing more in any way to say to you."

His manner was insolent—nay, maddening in its contempt. Linda walked straight across the room to where the red wax candles were burning on the side table. It was a foolish thing to do, perhaps—burning her own boats—but in her righteous indignation that any man should so doubt her word she did it unhesitatingly. She lighted the note at the candle, and held it as it blazed, watching it hard till it scorched her fingers. Then she let the charred remnant fall in the fireplace, and marched out, indignant, to her own bed-room.

"Very well," the duke said in a low voice as she went, "I know where I stand now, I know how you've betrayed me."

The door stood open behind the duchess as he said it, and on the landing without a gorgeous ducal flunkey was turning up a gas-lamp that flared above the console table.

For a minute or two after she left the room the duke paused, irresolute. It occurred to him in a flash what an awkward fix he'd managed to get himself into. His temper had done this—and that confounded Maclaine man. He had meant to ask Linda for money that very night; or, rather, to suggest obliquely that she must somehow find him some; but now—sooner than take that woman's money! Why, he hated her, he hated her! The Montgomery demon was strong in him that minute. For the turn of a coin—heads or tails—he could have choked her, or shot himself.

He staggered across blindly towards the empty fireplace, reeling with wrath as he went, and let his eye fall by accident on the smouldering embers of the burnt letter. As he looked, a curious effect came out in the charred sheets. A little rim of fire that ran along and glowed through the black mass had halted for a second against a line of ink, so that he could read two words standing out, as it were, in black against a glowing background. They seemed to be the signature. He stooped down and examined them. The two words read distinctly "Basil Maclaine." Next instant the line of fire ran across the spot; they had faded away, and all were crumbling ashes.

He strode from the room in a perfect transport of jealousy. She had lied to him then, after all; and Maclaine had written it!

(To be continued.)

INFLUENZA AND DRINK.

Dr. Danford Thomas held an inquest at the Paddington Coroner's Court respecting the death of Alfred Wilkins, 33, a clerk in the Home Office, lately residing at 198, Ashmore-road, West Kilburn.—The widow stated that twelve months ago her husband had the influenza and jaundice, and ever since the attack he had been given to intemperance. Lately he had been much worried about an examination for higher duties. On the 27th ult. he arrived home from the office at half-past 8 p.m. During the night he had no sleep, and was wandering. The next morning he went out for a walk, and returned in two hours, appearing very strange. Subsequently he wanted to go to the office, but witness seeing that he was "not in a fit state," coaxed him to stay at home. At 2 p.m. he asked witness's nephew to fetch him his arithmetic. Her nephew, who was absent only a few minutes, returned and found his uncle insensible on the floor. Witness found her husband with blood coming from wounds on the forehead and mouth. He had evidently fallen out of bed and struck his face on some projecting furniture. At 5 p.m. the next day he became exhausted, and suddenly expired.—Mrs. Ellen Clark, residing in the same house, gave confirmatory evidence, and stated that deceased had injured his health by drinking.—Dr. J. L. Atkinson, 301, Shirland-road, said that a post-mortem examination showed all the organs diseased from the effects of drink. Death had occurred from syncope and collapse, following the shock of a fall when suffering from cirrhosis of the liver, a weak heart, and chronic alcoholism.—A verdict in accordance with the medical testimony was returned.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Books on South Africa are very plentiful at present, and the intending emigrant has no lack of guides to choose from. The latest we have received is "The Great Gold Lands of South Africa" (Ward, Lock, and Co.), by Ronald Smith, which has a capital map at the beginning and several excellent illustrations. It does not tell very much that has not been told before, but what it does tell is presented to the reader in a palatable and interesting form. Messrs. Oliphant, Anderson, and Ferrier send out a cheap edition of "The Sandcliff Mystery," by Scott Graham. This is a thoroughly good novel, much better than a large number of those which come before us. The author has considerable literary skill and wins the interest of his readers. The book is got up in better style than cheap editions of novels usually are, the illustrated cover being of a very superior description. From the same firm's hands comes "Disinherited," by Margaret Moyes Black, another very nice little story with, happily, none of the sensationalism which mars so much of the writing nowadays. "The Round Tower of Babel" (Ward and Downey), is by that well-known humourist, Edmund Downey (F. M. Allen). It is very funny in parts, though we must confess that sometimes the humour seems to us to flag a little or to be rather strained. The fact of the whole book being written in Irish brogue is rather a disadvantage in our opinion, for one longs at last for a little plain English. Messrs. Collins, Sons, and Co. publish a marvellously cheap pronouncing dictionary at a shilling, with illustrations. Some of these latter might well have been omitted, for most people can understand what a duck or an acorn is without a tiny woodcut thereof. But it is a shame to carp at such a wonderful shillingsworth. Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, and Co.'s "Our Celebrities," has come to hand, and contains excellent photographs by Walery of Sir Julian Goldsmid, Mr. Holman Hunt, and Mr. W. Clifford-Weblyn. Cassell's National Library issues this week "Much Ado About Nothing." Those who wish for a short and interesting history of the Indian mutiny should read "Clyde and Strathnairn" in the Clarendon Press "Rulers of India" series. The name of the book would lead one to believe that it was biographical in nature rather than historical, but biography pure and simple is not to be found in it. The author, Major-general Sir Owen Tudor Burne, has presented us with a capital story of the mutiny, and this volume is certainly not the poorest in the series so ably edited by Sir William Wilson Hunter. Another naval booklet has been published to swell the large list which the exhibition at Chelsea has hatched out this year. "Life in the Royal Navy" (published by Chamberlain, Portsmouth), by "A Ranker," is a book which might be well read by those who are thinking of entering the Navy. It has eight full-page illustrations.

THE DIAMOND FIELDS.

EXTRAORDINARY PRECAUTIONS.

Lord Randolph Churchill, in his third despatch to the *Johannesburg Star*, says the annual loss sustained by the De Beers Company through their diamonds being stolen by natives and others, is from 10 to 15 per cent. To check this loss extraordinary precautions have been resorted to. The natives are engaged for a period of three months, during which time they are confined in a compound surrounded by a high wall. On returning from their day's work they have to strip off all their clothes, which they hang on pegs in a shed. Stark naked they then proceed to the searching-room, where their mouths, their hair, their toes, their armpits, and every portion of their body are subjected to an elaborate examination. White men would never submit to such a process, but the native sustains the indignity with cheerful equanimity, considering only the high wages which he earns. After passing through the searching-room they pass, still in a state of nudity, to their apartments in the compound, where they find blankets in which to wrap themselves for the night. During the evening the clothes which they have left behind them are carefully and minutely searched, and are restored to their owners in the morning. The precautions which are taken a few days before the natives leave the compound, their engagement being terminated, to recover diamonds which they may have swallowed, are more easily imagined than described. In addition to these arrangements, a law of exceptional rigour punishes with great severity illicit diamond buying, known in the slang of South Africa as I.D.B.-ism. Under this statute the ordinary presumption of law in favour of the accused disappears, and an accused person has to prove his innocence in the clearest manner instead of the accuser having to prove his guilt. Sentences are constantly passed on persons convicted of this offence ranging from five to fifteen years. It must be admitted that this tremendous law is in thorough conformity with South African sentiment, which elevates I.D.B.-ism almost to the level, if not above the level, of actual homicide. If a man, walking in the streets or in the precincts of Kimberley, were to find a diamond, and were not immediately to take it to the registrar, restore it to him, and to have the fact of its restoration registered, he would be liable to a punishment of fifteen years penal servitude.

FRENCH RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Railway accidents have of late become so numerous that there has been at least one to record every day. On Tuesday a serious and mysterious accident occurred on the Northern Railway, near Maignelay, in which fifteen out of the forty passengers in the train were more or less seriously injured. The train, which was going at an ordinary speed, left the rails from an unexplained cause. After the accident it was proved that the permanent way was in perfect condition. It had been constructed last year with entirely new materials. In addition to this, the engine of the train was quite new, having left the works only on the 11th of last month.

Madame Barre, aged 60, died on the 28th ult. from injuries received at the St. Mandé railway accident. Madame Barre had already lost her daughter, Madame Hélène Hardy, and two grandsons, who were among the first victims of the accident.

A RASCALLY RAILWAY GUARD.

Thomas Allen, a guard on the London and North-Western Railway, was arrested at Coventry on Tuesday evening on a charge of stealing jewellery from the brake vans of trains. For some months past the company have received complaints of losses of jewellery and other property from trunks and portmanteaus conveyed in the guard's van of trains by which the prisoner travelled. The railway detective staff had suspicions of the prisoner, and some weeks ago his house was searched, but nothing was found to incriminate him. Subsequent inquiries, however, revealed that on the 6th of August a man answering to Allen's description went to a pawnbroker at Coventry and offered as a pledge a lady's 18-carat gold snake-pattern necklace, ornamented with diamonds and blue enamel. The pawnbroker put some questions to the man, who gave the name of Henry Thomas, which he answered in a confused manner, and eventually hurried away, leaving the bracelet behind him in the shop. Allen was accordingly arrested, and, on being confronted with the pawnbroker, admitted having committed the robberies, and told the police that he had pawned some of the property in Warwick, and the remaining portion he had buried near to Milverton Station.—The prisoner was brought before the Rugby magistrates and remanded.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A POLICEMAN.

The Strabane, co. Tyrone, magistrates have returned for trial four men on the charge of being concerned in causing the death of John McLoughlin, a Liverpool policeman, who, while on leave of absence, was staying with his friends near Strabane. The accused are alleged to have been members of a crowd of ten who met McLoughlin on a lonely road after dusk, and beat him so badly that lockjaw supervened, and he died in great agony.

DETERMINED SUICIDE.

Mr. Pierse English, a landed proprietor, residing at Tramore, a fashionable watering place on the Waterford coast, committed suicide on Wednesday morning. Deceased retired to his bedroom at about eleven o'clock on Tuesday night. Two or three hours later the servants heard the report of firearms, and on entering Mr. English's bed-room they saw him fallen the floor. A surgeon who was summoned pronounced life to be extinct, there being a severe wound in the throat. On the floor were found a blood-stained razor and a revolver, out of which a shot had been fired, and which had gone through the ceiling.

STRANGERS IN THE HOUSE.

The number of strangers admitted to the various galleries of the House of Commons in each session of the present Parliament appears, from the return granted to Mr. Childers on the 21st July last, to have been—in the second session of 1886—6,229, or a daily average of 201; in 1887—32,548, or a daily average of 203; in 1888—35,033, or a daily average of 219; in 1889—25,587, or a daily average of 210; in 1890—29,817, or a daily average of 238; and in 1891—22,832, or a daily average of 162. The total sittings of the House during the present Parliament have been 739, and the total number of persons admitted to the galleries was 152,046, or at the rate of 206 per sitting. Ladies and distinguished strangers admitted to their respective galleries are not included in the return, which states that the Speaker's gallery and the strangers' gallery were amalgamated on the 17th June, 1888, and designated the "Members' gallery."

AN ECCENTRIC LADY.

At an inquest, held at Hilperton, near Trowbridge, on the body of an aged and wealthy maiden lady, named Cooper, who died from exhaustion consequent on burns received from a lighted lamp, the medical man stated that deceased persistently refused to allow him to dress the wounds until too late for his services to be of avail. In the house several cats and dogs were found, and the premises were in a filthy condition. The deceased lived the life of a recluse. A verdict to the effect that she died from exhaustion was returned.

CHARGE AGAINST AN ENGINE-DRIVER.

An engine-driver, named Thomas Lewis, was charged at the Wandsworth Police Court with obtaining money from a railway-clerk by false representations. The prosecutor was a member of the Barnes Working Men's Institute, and the treasurer of a band belonging to the institution. Prisoner called on him and represented that a firm required a band to accompany their workpeople on an excursion. He engaged the band, and it was arranged that he should receive £1 commission. Prosecutor advanced him 6s. and subsequently received a post-card saying that the excursion had been postponed. It was then discovered that the story told by the prisoner was false. He was committed for trial.

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OUR OMNIBUS.

PIPER PAN.

One of our contemporaries on Sunday last stated that the late autumn series of promenade concerts at Covent Garden would open on Saturday, September 5th. I was surprised at this announcement, as it had been arranged that on that day Sir Augustus Harris would produce a new drama at Drury Lane. He has announced that his promenade concert season will open on Saturday next, with Signor Arditi as conductor and Mr. John Crook as his assistant; Mr. Ganz as accompanist. These gentlemen are well qualified for their respective tasks, and so far as they are concerned we have guarantees of success.

The Wednesday "classical" concerts will be maintained, and I have little doubt that Signor Arditi will provide excellent programmes on every Wednesday during the season. Signor Tito Mattei and the Sisters Cerasoli (of whom report speaks highly) are engaged as solo pianists; Mdlle. Marianne Eissler as solo violinist; and her sister Clara as violinist. The vocalists already engaged are Mdlles. Daria Farini and Agnes Janson; Signor Guetary, and Mr. Durward Lely.

Madame Adelina Patti last week gave her annual concert at Swansea, in aid of the Swansea Hospital and other benevolent institutions in her neighbourhood. The Albert Hall was crowded, and I have been informed that £900 was cleared.

The Dublin newspapers give glowing accounts of the brilliant success made by Madame Valda, as Valentina, in "Les Huguenots." I am glad to learn that her fine voice had not been injured by her complaisance in taking mezzo-soprano parts—Siebel ("Faust") and Nancy ("Martha")—to oblige her friend, Madame Adelina Patti, during the recent festivities at Craig-y-Nos, but my experience in such matters leads me to believe that sopranos who undertake contralto and mezzo-soprano parts run great risks of injuring their voices.

Miss Eames, now Mrs. Story, is engaged by Mr. Abbey for his Italian opera season in America, and it is said that she is to receive £160 per night for three performances weekly. If this be the case, Miss Eames is fortunate. During the Royal Italian Opera season at Covent Garden she won considerable favour, and I have on many occasions praised her performances, but I cannot at present accept her as an operatic vocalist of the highest rank, whatever she may hereafter become.

Signor Arditi is engaged by Mr. Abbey as conductor for his Italian Opera season, and Madame Adelina Patti will join the company early in December. Her salary (£1,000 per night) must preclude the engagement of other first-rate artists on the nights when she sings, but I suppose she will not care much for that.

Thirty years ago Exeter Hall was the chief home of oratorio. Sir Michael Costa was a masterly conductor, the choir was unequalled, and the greatest artists of the time were engaged as soloists. Some of the happiest hours of my life were spent in listening to the masterpieces of Handel, Mendelssohn, and other great composers, at Exeter Hall, and I rejoice to learn that efforts are being made to form a first-rate choir there for performances of such works.

The triennial festival at Hereford will commence on Tuesday next, and, in addition to the indispensable "Messiah," "Elijah," and "Hymn of Praise," Dr. Villiers Stanford's "Battle of the Baltic," Dr. Hubert Parry's "De Profundis," Dr. Harford Lloyd's "Song of Judgment," and Dr. H. J. Edwards's motett, "Praise to the Holiest," will be performed. The two works last named are novelties, and a perusal of the pianoforte scores, published by Messrs. Novello, induces me to believe that they will prove highly acceptable.

"Lohengrin" is to be performed at the Grand Opera, Paris, exactly as written by Wagner, without "cuts" of any kind. This is only just to the composer, but I cannot forget that the greatly compressed edition of "Lohengrin" adopted at our Royal Italian Opera occupies more than four hours in performance, and I could not help sympathising with one of the "gods" who was expelled from the gallery one night for starting the chorus, "We shan't get home till morning!"

Olla Podrida.—Mr. Vert informs me that Senor Sarasate will shortly return to England for a tour of ten weeks' duration, under Mr. Vert's management. The dates of Sarasate's London concerts will be October 18th, November 13th, and November 25th.—Madame Sofie Menter and the Russian pianist Sapellnikoff (her pupil) have postponed their visit to England until the beginning of next year.—Madame Minnie Hauk is on her way to America, where she will be at the head of the opera company organised by Mr. Hess. When shall we hear her again in England as Carmen?—Miss Ella Russell is engaged for La Scala, Milan.—The German Reed company's provincial tour has, thus far, been very successful.—I learn from Mr. Mayer that the famous Polish pianist, Paderewski, at the termination of his farewell visit to England, will start for New York, where he will play at three orchestral concerts, November 17th, 19th, and 20th. He has nearly 100 engagements fixed.—The principal vocalists engaged for the ensuing Birmingham Festival are Madame Albani, Miss Hilda Wilson, Mr. Ivor McKay, and Mr. Watkin Mills.—MM. Gounod and Ambroise Thomas, I am happy to say, have completely regained health after several weeks' indisposition.

BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

My readers may have seen advertised a little pamphlet, called "Zoo Notes for Non-zoological Visitors." It is a wonderful work, indeed; but the wonder of it lies in the number of extraordinary mistakes which the author has managed to crowd into its twenty-three pages. I should imagine that the majority of visitors to the Zoo, however non-zoological, would know more about the subject than the F.Z.S. who has compiled this "guide." To take one or two of the more flagrant errors, I would call attention to this: "Ape; found only at Gibraltar." I wonder when a real ape was seen at Gibraltar, for the so-called Barbary ape is merely a monkey. Are not chimpanzees and gorillas apes? And where are they found? The otter, weasel, and Australian water-mole are all called "rodents;" what would Professor Flower say to this? The dodo, apparently, is only "almost" extinct, being found in Madagascar; the finch is "a long-tailed variety of the goldfinch;" the toucan is a "large-beaked parrot;" the adder is "an African variety of the viper," which in turn is described as "the smallest but most poisonous of the snake family; found in Asia and South America;" the snail is "a variety of the mussel."

Again, what would a "non-zoological visitor" picture when told that a shrew is a "leaping hedgehog?" What induced Mr. Henry Grey, F.Z.S., to write about a subject of which he seems to know so little is more than I can understand. An author whose definition of a hyena is "a cowardly wild cat" would do well to study the animals themselves a little more before he writes about them, and see whether a hyena does really belong to the cat family.

The Zoological Gardens have met with a sad loss. Sally, the well-known bald chimpanzee, has died. Sally was probably the most popular animal in the gardens, the elephants perhaps excepted. And it was not only among the general run of visitors that she was a favourite; men of science were equally attracted to her by reason of her vastly superior intelligence, which seemed to place her mental capacities on a footing not much lower than some of the savage tribes of men. Sally veritably understood everything (or nearly everything) that was said to her. She could count up to ten, and would hand any number of straws out of her cage up to that amount when told to. She is said, moreover, to have known right from left, and she had many minor accomplishments. Sally will be long remembered by habitual visitors to the gardens, and her death leaves a melancholy blank there. She was twelve years old, having been an inmate of the Zoo for eight years all but a month.

None of the large anthropoid or man-like apes have been kept for nearly so long in Europe. Several young gorillas have been brought to England at various times, but they have always speedily succumbed to the uncongenial climate or to improper diet. A fine adult gorilla would be something worth seeing, but he would be an awkward beast to be personally brought into contact with. It is not fifty years yet since this huge ape was first known to the world of science. There had been vague rumours and stories current before, which had been put down as travellers' stories or as due to the imagination of the natives. Indeed, as early as 350 B.C. a Carthaginian colonising expedition, under Hanno, had, on the west coast of Africa, discovered tribes of "wild men," hairy, savage, and naked, which his interpreters called gorillas, and which are, indeed, believed to be identical with the animal now known by that name. A few similar stories reached Europe, but it was not till 1847 that science first obtained a tangible hold on the gorilla, when an American naturalist obtained some skulls. Even now our knowledge of the habits of this ape is very scanty. The native stories concerning him are plentiful, but native stories cannot always be relied on.

Poultry, that well-conducted fancier's organ, is publishing in its columns at present an interesting serial on "Cats as a Hobby," which tells of the various varieties of cats and their show points as well as the way to breed and manage them. *Poultry* deserves the large circulation which I understand it has, for it caters for the pigeon fancier, for those who breed fowls for either show or table, for the rabbit keeper, the cat fancier, and all those who "go in" for bird keeping.

A hen is reported from Kimberley to have assisted a bitch in rearing some puppies. It was observed nestling with the bitch, with its wings spread out over the young. Perhaps the hen had been disappointed in its hopes of bringing out its own brood of chickens and so had nursed the puppies by way of compensation.

A gentleman recently received fifteen American robins from America. He is trying to acclimatise them to his home at Liverpool. He intends to turn them loose in the hedges in the end to breed. If his venture succeeds he will get fresh consignments over. I hope he will succeed for it is a beautiful bird, and would add another species to our stock of wild birds. His venture, if successful, might be extended to other birds from different lands, and our birds might be sent abroad in return. Some ardent naturalist with plenty of money and leisure should devote himself to this. But, of course, the birds would have to be protected from the wandering bird-catcher and the cockney gunner, who very likely might put an end to all one's labour in a few hours.

And it is in the difficulty of thus protecting the birds that the chief obstacle to the would-be acclimatiser lies. If providence had blessed me with a large landed estate (which it hasn't), I would spend a good deal of time in trying experiments of acclimatisation. Insects, especially butterflies, might, I should say, be easily introduced. Supposing one had collected on the continent some thousands of eggs of the Camberwell Beauty, and then located them in a plantation of birch or willow on one's estate, where they would not be disturbed, a fine colony of these most lovely and (in England) most rare butterflies would appear in time. The eggs could easily be obtained on the continent, where the insect is common, either by searching likely localities or by capturing the female butterflies and their presence would be a great addition to an English park. Of course, in all acclimatisation the greatest care is necessary to prevent the introduction of animals injurious to our food supply.

THE ACTOR.

How comes it that, in this country, the ballet has lost nearly all its connection with drama? Our ballets grow more splendid, more beautiful, but less dramatic, every day. The latest production of the kind is almost wholly without story. There is a succession of delightful pictures and charming dances; in that way nothing could be better. But what is it all about it is impossible for any one to say, even were the printed synopsis before them. This, I think, is a pity, for "L'Enfant Prodigue" has taught us how very interesting a combination of music and pantomime can be made.

Talking of pantomime, I dropped into the Shaftesbury on Monday, and found there had been a few changes in the cast of "A Pantomime Rehearsal," Mr. C. P. Little now plays the author of the piece, Miss Sybil Grey has replaced Miss Edith Chester, and Mr. Frank Lacy now undertakes the part Mr. Little formerly represented. Mr. Little, in his new rôle, is excellent—better, I think, even than his predecessor—he enters so thoroughly into the spirit of the character. On the other hand, I miss Miss Edith Chester; her share in the babes' duet was so remarkably clever and effective, and she is, besides, such "a winsome wee thing." I have now seen "A Pantomime Rehearsal" about four or five times, and the more often I see it the more heartily I laugh at it. On Monday, Miss Kate Rorke and her husband, Mr. E. W. Gardiner, were among those present, and you may be sure that they were appreciative spectators.

On the following evening I was at the Savoy, also by way of noting changes in the cast. Comparisons are odious, we know, but sometimes they are inevitable, and I could not help comparing Mr. Penley and Miss James on the one hand with Mr. Dallas and Miss Rowe and Mr. Barrington and Miss Bond on the other. The results of the comparison I am going to keep mainly to myself, but I may say that the only fault I have to find with Mr. Penley is that, on the night in question, he did not deliver his lines with sufficient certainty and clearness. Both of his predecessors excelled him in that respect. No doubt this fault will disappear as he grows more familiar with his part.

On Monday, the 7th, Mr. and Mrs. Kendal begin their short provincial tour—if tour it can be called—at Liverpool. They appear there in "The Ironmaster," "A White Lie," and "Still Waters Run Deep." Of "A White Lie," the two last acts have been re-written in deference, no doubt, to the criticism with which the piece was greeted when it was seen in London. In this play little Empsie ...... will play the child (represented in London by little Minnie Terry). Empsie, as most playgoers know, is one of a very clever family of child actresses. Mrs. Sternhold, in "Still Waters," was once a very favourite part of Mrs. Kendal's, and it is one in which she is now unsurpassable.

It is extraordinary how rumours get about. Who was it that first started the canard about Mrs. Kendal's eldest daughter going on the stage? There was never the slightest foundation for the assertion. The statement is true as regards Miss Ellen Terry's daughter, but not as regards Miss Daisy Kendal. I ought to know, for Miss Daisy—a pretty and graceful young lady, I may tell you—herself assured me so. In thus deciding I think she is wise; she may have great histrionic aptitude, but her physique is very slight, and I do not think she would be able to bear the hard work of the theatre.

Now, Mrs. Kendal has another daughter—her third—a little maiden of ten summers, and Dorothy by name—who may, some day, come before the public. She is a sharp, bright, engaging little girl, and, you will be amused to hear, has written a play!—a play which was represented in the Theatre Royal Back Drawing-room, in Harley-street, before the domestic circle, an evening or two ago. Of course, many clever children show fondness for "theatricals," but in this case the adaptability may be hereditary. We shall see. I may add, that there is not the slightest probability, in the meantime, of little Miss Dorothy appearing behind the footlights.

It is a pity that the re-opening of the Lyceum by Mr. Daly synchronizes with Mr. Tree's first appearance as Hamlet (at Manchester) More than one London critic would have travelled down to Cottonopolis on Wednesday had it not been for the necessity of going to the Lyceum. However, I am not sure that it would not be better for London critics to wait patiently till Mr. Tree comes to London. His early appearances as Hamlet must needs be more or less tentative, and criticism under the circumstances would hardly be fair. It was at Manchester, by the way, that Mr. Irving (according to tradition) played Hamlet. This may be of happy augury for Mr. Tree, who, I am told—and can well believe—has "some good ideas" for the part.

I hear it will be some time before Mr. Hare returns to town. He is not (alas!) in the cast of "School" as it will be played at the Garrick, so obviously he may not be wanted at his theatre (as an actor) for months to come. Mr. Tom Robertson, the son of the author of "School," is conducting the rehearsals of his father's comedy, and, I hear, with very great care indeed, a whole morning being on occasion devoted to a page of the printed text. Robertson, sen., was great in the invention of "business," and of all such details his son is now the chief repository. He has himself produced "School" in the provinces, playing now and then the rôle of the usher who wants Bella to marry him.

A fair correspondent reminds me that Salvini did play in "The Gladiator" in London. The date was March, 1884, and the place Covent Garden. He played, of course, in Italian, with an Italian company. My correspondent thought his Gladiator finer than his Hamlet and Othello. Then it must have been fine indeed, and I regret that I did not see it.

OLD IZAAK.

The clerk of the weather seems to have arranged for a holiday, and Jupiter Pluvius is apparently in sole charge. The heavy rains have certainly diminished the number of anglers on the Thames, and reports are consequently not very numerous. John Keene, jun., has been doing well at Staines, taking from six to twelve dozen roach per day, some going up to 1lb. 6oz. in weight. Sixteen barbel have also been included in his takes. At Chertsey roach and dace have been well on; and during the week, at Sunbury, Messrs. T. and A. Stroud report the take of twenty-four dozen of roach and dace, fifty barbel, and seventeen jack. Mr. J. Wright, fishing from the bank at Kingston, landed during the week fifteen bream (one going 4lb.), and fourteen dozen of roach—a very commendable result.

The Lea has been almost unaffected by the recent rains, and from St. Margaret's to Ponder's End the water has been fairly bright. Very little consequently has been done, and only a few fish have come to bank. Halting at the Pike and Anchor, where anglers are cheaply catered for, I learned that a few roach, a brace or two of chub, and a ¾lb. perch, was all that could be reported. Good barbel used to be had from this water, and host Green, although not a fisherman, believes he knows where some are now awaiting a delectable bait.

At Pulborough, I hear, the water is thick and muddy, running at a great pace. A few good fish have come from the Central Association water. I hope the conditions will have improved before these lines are read, as a large number of anglers are sure to enter Mr. Aldridge's competition, which takes place today (Sunday). The entrance fee is sixpence, one rod only allowed.

Old Izaak is pleased to learn that the "Yarmouth United Lambs" have just given an impromptu concert on the sands at Great Yarmouth, and £7 10s. has in consequence been added to the Norfolk Broads Defence Fund. Mr. Woodrow, C.C., the hon. secretary of the protection committee, works with vigour on its behalf, and I hope, sooner or later, his efforts will meet with the success they certainly deserve.

The "Anchor and Hope," which hails from the William IV., Canal Bridge, Old Kent Road, held what proved a very successful sea fishing competition off Southend last week, and a capital show of plaice and flounders displaced the roach and dace, which otherwise would have graced the trays. The prize winners were Messrs C. Watkins, W. J. Wade, T. Bowling, and F. Davies, in the order named. I hear the party were so well satisfied with the manner in which they were treated by old Neptune, that they are shortly to pay another visit to his domain.

I looked in at the Great Northern Brothers on their last meeting night, and found Mr. J. A. Fitch presiding over as goodly and cheerful a company as an angler could well wish to see. A couple of beautiful bream from Pulborough, weighing 6lb. 13oz. the two, taken by Mr. C. Watling, junior, were on the tray, and beside them, a jack of 2lb. 15oz., caught by Mr. H. Proehl. The members have recently had some good takes of roach, dace, and bream, and Messrs. A. Hambridge, H. Watling, C. Watling, C. Large, J. Birch, and J. A. Fitch, have been among the successful anglers.

The Seymour Brothers had a most enjoyable evening on the occasion of their "visit," when Mr. Wade attended and opened the collecting boxes of the Anglers' Benevolent and Thames Angling Preservation Societies. I am glad to hear that both were weighty, and strongly evinced the good feeling of the contributors. Twenty-four clubs were represented at the meeting, and an excellent concert was interspersed with some telling remarks on benevolence and river preservation, which I anticipate will bear good fruit. Mr. S. Cane has his heart in the cause, and the Seymour Brothers owe much to the energy he invariably displays.

The monthly delegate meeting of the Central Association takes place at its headquarters, the Bedford Head, Maiden-lane, W.C., on Monday next, September 7th, at 8.30 p.m.

A competition, under the auspices of the Anglers' Association, open to their privilege ticket holders only, takes place on Sunday next, September 13th, in the water rented of the Grand Canal Company at Slough. The entrance fee is sixpence, and tickets will be obtainable on the morning of the competition at the North Star Hotel, Langley Station (G.W.R.).

My good friend, Mr. Brougham, tells me that some of the Thames punt anglers return their fish to the river at the close of a day's fishing, and others only retain the better samples of their catch. With the latter, "Old Izaak" is in hearty sympathy, and let us hope the practice will become more general. Others there are, and I fear the great majority, who take all they can away, and it is small fish for the most part that make up the many dozens of one and the other constantly reported. Let it be said, however, that none can be retained under the minimum laid down in the bye-laws, and in any clear case of taking undersized fish the law will always be enforced against the offenders. I should like to see the punts more frequently examined.

I wish we could have a new bye-law (without waiting for the general revision promised) to prohibit trailing. It is not sport in any sense, being a mere trap for small fish, and requiring neither skill or judgment in its exercise. Its toleration means the destruction of many small fish, and all anglers are unanimous in condemning it.

It seems but a short time since that anglers were lamenting the absence of trout from the Thames. Thanks to the efforts of the preservation societies, aided largely by individual enterprise, numbers of fish were put in from time to time, and the river practically re-stocked. That these fish have thriven each succeeding season has conclusively proved, and that which closes for the Thames on the 10th inst. has decidedly not been a bad one for the trout angler.

The Caledonian Angling Society had a fine show of roach and dace last week, Mr. A. Knock weighing 19lb. 4oz. in all. Two roach scaled 1lb. 8oz. and 1lb. 6½oz. respectively, and several of the dace went 12oz. each. The Waltham Brothers' match came off at Waltham on Sunday, when the first prize was taken by Mr. W. Appleton with only 12oz. of roach.

GENERAL CHATTER.

As the Tower Bridge approaches completion it becomes very evident that the completed structure will largely spoil the look of the Thames thereabouts. It shuts in the fine view which used to present itself as one went down the river; only a small section is left, and even this has its charm destroyed by the rectangular frame of the central span. On the other hand, there cannot be any question that this new highway over the Thames will be an immense convenience to the dense populations on the two shores, while doing something to diminish the congestion of traffic on London Bridge.

How densely thronged the Naval and German Exhibitions are after dark on every fine evening! Even when the weather looks dubious crowds flock to these places to hear the music, and—in most cases—to do a little quiet philandering. If it be true that "marriages are made in heaven"—this adage seems to require a qualifying adjective before the first word—the two shows must be in pretty close touch with Paradise. Even the middle-aged—nay, the old—seem to have their thoughts turned towards love and matrimony by the dulcet strains of the excellent bands.

I am glad to see that the *Globe* has directed police attention to the disgraceful congestion of traffic round about Covent Garden on market mornings. It is not only that the roadways are hopelessly blocked until a comparatively late hour, but one experiences the greatest difficulty in getting along the side pavements, owing to their being occupied by baskets and even trucks. By 8 a.m. at the latest the side pavements should be cleared by the police; that would allow the greengrocers, florists, and costermongers ample time to take away their purchases.

A Lowestoft correspondent writes me that a well-known resident in the neighbourhood, who has made an enormous fortune by the manufacture of a certain condiment, is now spoken of as "the Mustard Bug." His goods certainly bite—the tongue.

It is not generally known that the commander of the victorious forces in Chili, General Canto, comes of a fine old English family. Even to the present day there is scarcely a town or village in Great Britain but has its "Cant-O" very much in evidence. History affords plenty of evidence that this distinguished clan was settled in the land long before Norman William brought over his gang of pirates and filibusters. King Alfred himself was a bit of a Cant-O on some occasions, as was Edward the Confessor. But during recent times the family has been far less represented among royalties than among revolutionists, both social and political. Never does a strike or a Parliamentary election take place without General Cant-O mouthing it bravely.

What sad tricks are sometimes played by human eyesight. The other evening mine deceived me into the agonising belief that an elderly gentleman in close conversation with a lovely nymph near Leicester-square was none other than a well-known "purist" member of the London County Council. So close was the resemblance that I could have sworn to the identity until the elderly party laughed. That ended the delusion at once; the immaculate member in question has never been known even to smile.

Those who have only made acquaintance with John Chinaman in foreign lands little know the sort of man he is at home. Here in England he always presents a most good-natured aspect as he leisurely paces through the streets, benevolently smiling around. But in his own country the Celestial is a very different sort of customer. A crueller or more unmitigated brute does not walk the earth; he will slit a throat with no more compunction than a butcher feels when pole-axing a fat bullock. His habits, too, are bestial in the extreme; indeed, he possesses no virtues except those of industry, perseverance, and thrift. One cannot wonder, therefore, that the Americans and Australians show strong distaste for his presence among them. English folks would soon do the same were Chinese immigrants to become plentiful.

There are signs roundabout London that the gospel of salvation by fruit cultivation is making progress. I notice that the "apple-ries" on the Richmond-road are not only increasing in dimensions, but that they apparently yield finer and finer crops. Both there and elsewhere, too, not a few new orchards have been planted lately, a sure proof that this long-neglected industry has been found profitable. Why should it not? The demand for eating apples at moderate prices is so enormous that there need be no fear of over-supplying the market.

There is a rumour that the London General Omnibus and Road Car Companies are seriously considering the substitution of three-halfpenny fares for penny ones whenever the distance exceeds a mile. This change would, no doubt, throw some small part of their business into the hands of the underground railways, but the additional profit made on the rest would far more than cover that loss. Query: Would not a three-halfpenny coin be a public convenience? There are many cases in which the value is between a penny and twopence, but the price is either reduced to the former, or raised to the latter for want of a prescriptive coin.

Now that poor Mr. Raikes has gone over to the majority society discovers what an excellent public servant he was—how industrious, impartial, single-minded, and conscientious in the discharge of his duties. During his lifetime, on the contrary, he was the mark for persistent abuse; among all the departmental chiefs, none was so freely vilified. That is just the way with the English people; they reserve their worship for the dead, like the slit-eyed Chinese.

MADAME.

It is a distinct peculiarity just now that no one colour can be said to predominate over another in ladies' dress, a vast variety being the order of the day in the display of frocks, hats, and bonnets of dressy folk at fashionable seaside promenades, inland watering places, and elsewhere. In fact, all the colours of the rainbow are to be seen blending and mingling together in kaleidoscope fashion wherever one watches a well-dressed crowd moving to and fro. We find straw colour combining with either mauve, violet, or blue; black and pink, always favourites, as they ought to be, forming a beautiful contrast in themselves and suiting almost every style of complexion when properly managed; blues, vivid greens, reds, terracottas, and every imaginable shade of heliotrope, and yellow colliding with inumerable so called æsthetic tints, making a remarkably bright picture when a chance fine day brings out a large gathering on the promenades.

With all this brilliant variety of colours one feature remains, the best dressers almost invariably have hat or bonnet to match rather than contrast with the colour of the dress. Among a wonderful turn out of pretty frocks at Eastbourne, I was charmed with a mousseline delaine. It had a cream ground covered with a design of pale green clover leaves. It was a princess dress, finished at the bottom with two deep frills of the delaine; the bodice had a V shaped cut in front which was filled in with a fully gathered chemisette of cream lace, the sleeves were raised on the shoulders by full poufs of the de laine, and trimmed at the wrists with turned back cuffs of the lace. The charming bonnet was a small flat shape of cream coloured straw, trimmed with bunches of white and purple clover mixed with loops of narrow pale green velvet. Strings of the velvet were tied in a small bow in front.

As usual, when autumn approaches, we encounter the usual epidemic of red, white, and black currants, cherries, blackberries, hazel nuts, in fact, fruits and berries of all sorts in the trimming of hats and bonnets. This year the craze for wearing fruits of the season seems to have reached a climax in the appearance on fashionable headgear of absolutely realistic pears and apples. Just as I had taken in each detail of the costume described above, a portly dame attracted my notice. Her handsome gown of dark green cashmere was trimmed with broad bands of black velvet, over which she wore a rich mantle of velvet and lace, but the point of interest centred in the bonnet. It was a large shape of dark green lace straw, the brim rather wide and crinkled at the edge being lined with green velvet. The outside trimming consisted of two full-sized Jargonelle pears, garnished with a few pear leaves. I never saw a more exact copy of nature. The green of the large pears was on the sunny side just slightly tinged with yellow flushing into a rosy red. They looked so ripe and luscious as quite to make one's mouth water. Yet, somehow, so well was the rich costume planned that these abnormally large examples of fruit-trimming did not look out of place.

Soon after a well-known London belle passed in a tailor-made costume of fawn-coloured cloth. Her bonnet was the prettiest little creation imaginable of fawn-coloured lace, while in the midst of a mass of soft puffings of the lace nestled two full-sized green apples with a few leaves. The apples, I must confess, did not tempt one's appetite; they were a dark all over green, and looked of the sourest description, and yet the effect was decidedly pretty. A fichu of green chiffon, exactly matching the colour of the apples, gave a pretty finish to the toilet.

The coat bodice with open front continues a favourite for cloth and thick woollens; it is capable of much variation. A new style has the long basques cut in one with the jacket, and the back drawn in like a gentleman's waistcoat with strap and buckle. With the open fronted jackets the basques should be either plain or cut in tabs, pleated or gathered basques being used for the tight-fitting jackets. Many of the coat bodices are now made with long narrow tails at the back. This cut is most becoming to tall figures.

Waistcoats to be worn with open-fronted jackets may be made of all sorts of stuffs, and cost but little, as but a small quantity of material is needed. The back of the waistcoat may be of linen. Fronts of broché satin with a small flower pattern under an open-fronted jacket of any dark woollen looks uncommonly stylish. A plain tight-fitting waistcoat of white cloth or corded silk goes well with a black or any dark dress, and, as I have told you before, a variety of waistcoats may be worn with the same dress, suitable for different occasions. The trimming of the hat or bonnet should correspond with the waistcoat.

Jackets, capes, and long cloaks will be worn this season. The new capes are much modified, not nearly so voluminous or untidy-looking as those we had in the spring and summer. A great improvement is the almost universal little gipsy hood ornamenting the back. Jackets are, if anything, longer; profuse braiding still obtains. I saw a model fresh from Paris, it was a smooth-faced black cloth jacket, rather more than the usual three-quarters length, with a high collar revers and cuffs braided in a rich pattern, with narrow black and gold braid. At the same time I was shown a very comfortable double-breasted jacket of rough diagonal cloth, trimmed at the outer edge down the fronts and round the long basques with thick silk cord. Cord trimmings are likely to be worn through the winter.

MR. WHEELER.

For the first night of their stay at Penzance, the pilgrims put up at the Western Hotel, but, finding it rather expensive, moved next morning to Perrow's Temperance Hotel, an excellent place, which it would be impossible to praise too highly. You get the best of good fare, capital sleeping accommodation, every attention, and are entirely your own master, while the charges are most moderate. It would not be within the purpose of these random cycling papers to dwell at any length on life at Penzance. Suffice it, that mackerel fishing, bathing, boating, and long rambles round the coast were largely indulged in, only one day being devoted to a cycling ride to the Logan Stone and the Land's End. The two lie some four miles apart, and the total distance to both and back is about twenty-two miles, a mere nothing, as the roads are fairly good and not particularly hilly, although some guide books describe them as "unridable." There is, however, one very steep descent shortly before you reach the Logan Inn, which should be ridden very cautiously, or you may find yourself at the bottom of a precipice.

Words would be wanting to describe the magnificence of the scenery along the coast. What with the wonderful colouring of the sea at every inlet, the grandeur of the rocky headlands, the limitless expanse of blue water, and the picturesque fleets of pilchard boats, one is lost in wonder and admiration from beginning to end. But to see all this splendour the cyclist must condescend to the use of his legs; neither Newlyn, Mousehole, Lamorna Cove, nor Gurnard's Head can be reached on wheels. If, however, he desires to be fairly intoxicated with the loveliness of nature, he will cheerfully submit to that humiliation and find his reward.

Thus, then, were four days and a half most pleasantly passed by the party, who agreed that all their toils were well repaid by what they saw at the toe of England. Nor was it without regret that on the fifth morning after arrival they mounted their machines, turned their faces northward, and made a start for Bodmin, distant forty-six miles. On this occasion they took the proper road through Hayle, and found it excellent going throughout. But to vary the return journey to Exeter they subsequently broke off from the main road shortly before reaching Scorrier, heading for St. Michael, or, as it is locally called, "Mitchell," and rejoining their original route at Blue Anchor.

From the very first, fate, which had been so beneficent on the outward journey, made things as unpleasant as possible for the travellers. Penzance lay behind only a few miles when heavy rain set in, and although it cleared away for the time all the latter part of the stage was accomplished amid a continuous downpour. But a far more serious misfortune than this befell the party shortly after striking off for St. Michael. Young Jack had not been quite himself at Penzance, but, being a plucky lad, refused to lay up for a day. His usually vigorous appetite was replaced by constant nausea and a strong aversion to food, with a consequent loss of strength and stamina. He contrived, however, to do his share in propelling the tandem for the first twenty miles, but when the party dismounted at the bottom of a stiff hill, just beyond Blackwater, he turned dead faint, and utterly collapsed on the ground, as cadaverous as a corpse.

Considerably alarmed, Boss rushed to an adjacent cottage for a glass of water, and here, by the greatest good fortune, he chanced upon a doctor who was paying the family a professional visit, his gig and groom being outside. On hearing of Jack's condition, this kindly disciple of Galen at once proffered his services, and, returning with Boss to the invalid, proceeded to feel his pulse and to place him in a recumbent position on the top of a stone wall, that being the best couch available. By this time the poor youngster was quite inanimate, but the doctor managed to give him a couple of doses of port wine from a flask which he had in the gig, and having revived him a little by this means, took him on in that conveyance to a roadside inn about a mile beyond. Here, brandy and water was exhibited, and then Jack, made snug on a sofa, went off to sleep.

It was a blue look out for the party. What should be done? A council of war being held, it was resolved to push on to Bodmin come what might, as the medicine prescribed by the doctor—iron and quinine—could not be obtained any nearer. And here let Boss record his warmest thanks to that kind Samaritan for his tender care and solicitude. Owing to the consternation and anxiety of the travellers, no one thought of tendering a fee, an omission which caused them much pain when too late to be remedied. They subsequently discovered that his name was was Whitworth, but they could not ascertain his address. Perhaps these lines may be the means of obtaining that information; in any case, Dr. Whitworth will have the comfort of knowing that those whose distress he relieved were not and are not ungrateful.

After about an hour and a half of sound sleep, Jack awoke much refreshed, and having partaken of tea and biscuits, declared himself ready for the road. But the others would not hear of his doing any more pedalling that day; mounting him on the hind seat of the tandem, with his feet up, they ordered him to consider himself as cargo. In order to give a bit of help to Banks and Sol, Boss knotted four pocket-handkerchiefs together, and with this improvised rope took his share in towing the tandem on the flat and up moderate inclines. Luckily, the road proved pretty tolerable, and although progress was rather slow, the party cheered up as the distance to Bodmin diminished. But their spirits were damped again when the rain set in more heavily than ever, drenching them to the skin and rendering the going unpleasantly sticky. It was dreary work crossing the bleak moors, which were so swathed in white wet mist that the road could not be seen for more than a hundred yards ahead. Not a human being was visible, nor even an animal; all was mud, mist, moisture, and milestones. How slowly these last seemed to come, and how eagerly their inscriptions were scanned to see whether one had not been accidentally overlooked! In good sooth, it was a purgatorial experience, especially as poor Jack began to look rather done up, although he had a small dose of whisky and water before entering the horrid moorlands.

Happy were the tourists when the long ascent to Bodmin began, and still more happy when they wheeled into the stable-yard of the Royal Hotel. At that most comfortable hostelry they received all possible kindness and attention; it cannot be too strongly recommended whether for comfort, good fare, civility, or cleanliness. After shifting into dry clothes—those in wear were soaked through and through, the heavy rain having continued up to the last moment—and partaking of an excellent supper, the wearied travellers felt quite jolly, even Jack giving way to mirthfulness. He was packed off to roost immediately after the repast, previously to which he had taken a dose of iron and quinine, as did the others. For, it may not be denied that they were terribly fagged with towing the tandem for some twenty-five miles over heavy and clinging roads. The total length of the stage was forty-six miles.

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JACK ALLROUND.

"We have a great many cooking apples in our garden, and I use them for our family dinner, but know only the common ways of dressing them. Can you tell me how to make them into a dish I sometimes see? It has bread all round the apples, and turns out in a shape," writes "A Mother of Five." I cannot do better than give the recipe for an apple charlotte, sent me lately as a thank-offering by "Fanny C.," who writes very gratefully for cooking hints she has got from this column. Her method of making this excellent dish is as follows:—Well butter a pie dish, and line it with thin bread and butter (cut the bread about a quarter of an inch thick) with the crust cut off. Tin loaf is the best to use, as you can make the slices of bread fit better in the dish, and if the bread is not secure it will not turn out. Then peel and cut the apples as for a pie, and half fill the dish with them, put six cloves and half a pound of sugar over them, and the grated rind of one lemon and juice of the lemon all over the sugar. Fill the dish up with apples; it must be piled up, as apples shrink so in cooking, then put a tin on the top (some cover the top of the pie dish with bread the same as the sides), and bake for an hour and a quarter in a nice hot oven. It wants turning four times in the oven to make all the sides the same colour; when done it ought to be a pale golden colour. Turn out and put sifted sugar on the top.

"W. J. H." has got a quantity of horsehair and wishes to use it for stuffing pillows if I will tell him how to cure it. First wash the horsehair in soap and water, rinse, and dry it, or card it with hand cards, which disentangles the often clotted masses that are collected and straightens and cleanses the hair before working it up. To give it the curled or elastic character so much valued for stuffing cushions, it is spun into a rope, and the rope wound round a wheel, and the coil so treated is steeped in water for from four to six days, after which it is dried in an oven; the rope is then untwisted and the hairs torn apart, when they are found curled and ready to be used as stuffing. Another method of curling the hair is to twist it round wooden cylinders; these are well boiled for some hours, and then baked in a hot oven and pulled asunder for use.

I am requested by "Lincoln," "A. G. A.," and "Martha P." to give a recipe for making walnut ketchup with the green husks of the walnut. Take say six half-sieves of green walnut shells, put them in a tub with three pounds of common salt, pound and mash them up well; next day pound and mash them up again; add two quarts of water, and let them stand for six days, beating and mashing them up every day. Then, by tilting the tub so that the liquor falls to one side, take it out or let it drain through a sieve, placing a heavy weight on the top. You should have about eight quarts from the above quantity. When you get out all the juice simmer it in an iron pot as long as any scum arises; this must be removed as soon as thrown up; then bruise a quarter of a pound of ginger, a quarter of a pound allspice, two ounces long pepper, and two ounces cloves; put them into the liquor, and let all slowly simmer for half an hour. Some add half a pound of shalots, and test the time for simmering till the shalots sink, when they are removed; the liquor with the other spices is poured into a pan to get cold, then bottled in well-cleaned dry bottles, an equal quantity of the spice going into each bottle. The bottles are corked tight and sealed over, to be kept in a cool dry place for at least six months before the ketchup is fit for use. Some think it best to keep it a whole year before using. It is well to open a bottle now and again, and if any fermentation appears the whole should be again boiled and skimmed.

In answer to "E. W. P.," who asks for a liniment for rheumatism, I give one of the white oils, which has been very highly recommended, and of which I have heard very good results from those who tried it. Take of the best distilled vinegar a pint and a half, spirits of turpentine an ounce and a half, Goulard's extract of lead half an ounce, oil of turpentine a drachm and a half, and the whites and yolks of two eggs well beaten up. First mix the oil of turpentine and extract of lead with the eggs, then add the vinegar, and lastly the spirit.

From six different correspondents comes the request for directions for making a rich good wedding cake. Two wish for "a small" cake, the others say nothing about the size. I give a small cake, which can be doubled by exactly doubling the quantity of each ingredient. To one pound of flour you will require, three-quarters of a pound each of butter, powdered sugar, sultanas, and eggs, the latter weighed in the shells as near as you can—put over rather than under weight—one pound and a half of currants, a quarter of a pound blanched and chopped up almonds, a quarter of a pound chopped up mixed peel, a quarter of an ounce mixed spice, and half a gill of brandy. Well warm the bowl in which you are about to mix the ingredients, and at once break up the butter into it and add the powdered white sugar, and beat the two together into a cream. Then proceed to add the eggs one by one, beating up well between each egg and keeping the bowl warm all the time; the success of the cake will greatly rest on this beating process being done thoroughly and well; the time and labour is well bestowed, so do not spare either. When butter, sugar, and eggs are thoroughly beaten, add the fruit, flour, &c., in the succession given above; mix these in thoroughly, but lightly and quickly, for all now ought to be in the tin as soon as possible; delay at this point is fatal. The tin should be well papered, and the oven should not be too hot, as the cake requires a long time to bake through. For the size given about four hours ought to be sufficient, double that size will require five or six hours. It is a good plan to have a second tin, a little larger than the one you put the cake in, put some ashes in the larger tin and the cake tin on the ashes; this saves it from burning below.

The simplest method for almond icing, which each of my six correspondents ask for, is to take, say, half a pound of ground sweet almonds and one pound of icing sugar, mix them together, and make them hot in the oven; beat up two eggs, and use as much of the egg as will mix the sugar and almonds into a firm paste, roll it with the rolling-pin the size of the cake, and put in on the top. Then use the rolling-pin to level the top, and next use it upright against the side, and so roll the icing level all round your cake. If you find on mixing the icing it is not firm enough to work, let it dry for a few hours, and then put it on the cake.

The white icing, which covers the almond icing and sides of the cake completely, is made by beating up the whites of two eggs; add half a pound of castor sugar and the juice of one lemon to improve the colour, beat up this steadily for half an hour to an hour—some beat it for two hours. At any rate, beat it until it is so smooth and stiff that it will not run, but hangs on the fork in flakes, and if you drop a piece it will stand in the shape it fell; it is then fit to go on the cake; spread it with a knife—a palette knife is best. Never put the icing on any cake while the cake is hot.

According to the condition they are in, the method for cleaning sheepskin rugs will vary. My correspondents are often perplexingly vague when asking for instructions. I fancy, however, I shall not be far wrong in taking both "Haty's" and "S. P. G.'s" rugs to be not merely soiled, but downright dirty. If so, a very good method is the whiting process. The amount of whiting required will depend on the size of the rug. Get a pound or two of whiting. Put it for a couple of days in a damp place, so that it may absorb moisture without becoming positively wet. Let it all be in soft powder. Then take in your hand some of this sodden soft whiting and rub it well into the fur. Do not pass a single spot over without a fair rubbing in of the whiting, and let it remain in the fur till next day. Then in a warm dry room, where all moisture will have evaporated from the rug, rub the dry powder through the fur again with your hand, and then, by shaking and beating with a cane both back and front of the rug, get rid of the whiting. With deep wool a broad comb is often of much assistance in getting it clear. When the face of the wool is pretty free you will still find the whiting show a tendency to cling to the skin and roots of the fur; throw the rug over the back of a chair, and as you change its position from time to time use a long pretty stiff-haired clothes brush to loosen the dirt-laden whiting; occasionally blow with your mouth or use a small bellows, and so proceed till you remove every trace of the whiting, which will take the dirt along with it. It may require patience, but it is worth the trouble to do the job well. When you have got rid of all the whiting and well shaken the rug, dissolve half an ounce of carbonate of ammonia in three pints of hot water, let it cool to tepid, and with a large clean sponge dipped in the solution and wrung out each time before it is used so as not to wet the skin, go over the fur. Immediately after sponge it lightly with clean cold water, followed as you go along with a soft dry piece of flannel or towel. Then hang the rug up to dry, and if you have carefully followed my directions it will be like new, with all the full, rich softness renewed that had been battened down by the dirt.

I am very pleased to help "Mollie" by giving her a recipe for kippered salmon, and hope now that the nets are off the anglers in her parts may continue to have good sport. Place the salmon on a board with the tail towards you, and the back to your right hand, for it is along the back you open the fish. Now take a good, strong, sharp knife, begin by getting it into the fish at the point of the nose, and cut down right along the backbone or as near it as possible. Now take out the inside, roe, &c., scale the fish, and wipe it quite clean. Take out the backbone, remove every trace of blood. Have ready a mixture of equal parts of brown sugar, common salt, and ground black pepper. For a 10lb. fish you will need about four large spoonfuls of each. When the fish is cleaned as above, rub in the mixture, and let it remain in the pickle for two or three days, according to size, turning it every day. After this, put it in a cool place and press it between two large flat stones for two or three days; next sprinkle it well with ground pepper, spread it out with wooden skewers to keep it open, and hang it against the wall in the sun to dry. Or if you have not sunny weather it may be hung above the fireplace in the kitchen if the place be not too hot. Finally, after it is dried it may be smoked for two days and two nights. You can manage this under a barrel, but I do not advise you to use peat. Oak sawdust, or a mixture of dried seaweed and oak sawdust is better. But I have known the smoking left out altogether, and, in place of it, when the fish is dried it is painted over with pyroligneous acid.

MOLTKE AT THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

In his recently published memoirs, Count von Roon, the Prussian War Minister in 1866 and 1870-1, made some remarks about Count von Moltke's hesitation to bombard Paris. Moltke was a good deal annoyed, and explained his action in his last book. Major von Moltke, nephew of the deceased field-marshal, now publishes a letter which his uncle wrote from Versailles on December 22nd, 1870. It says:—"The general longing for the termination of this fearful war makes one forgetful that it has only lasted five months. Everything is hoped from the bombardment of Paris. That this has not taken place is ascribed to a delicate regard for the Parisians, or even to the influence of a certain exalted personage. I have already received copies of verses urging me to commence the bombardment in the following words:—'Why, dear Moltke, go you round The great, big thing without a sound; Be wise, dear Moltke, soon Let's hear the cannons boom, boom, boom.' What it means to attack a fortress for the defence of which an army stands prepared, one surely might have learned at Sebastopol. The first attack on that place cost 10,000 and the second 13,000 men. In order to bombard Paris we must first have the forts. All has been prepared for the bombardment, but I expect much more from the slow but sure action of hunger. We know that for weeks past in Paris only a few of the street lamps are lit, that in most houses, in spite of the early and unusually severe winter, fires are not burning on account of complete want of coal. A letter of General V. to his wife, sent by balloon post and intercepted, gives the following prices: Butter, 20fr. per pound; fowl, 20fr.; turkey, without truffles, 60fr. to 70fr. The general gives a tempting description of his supper—a herring, with mustard sauce and a beautiful fillet of beef. He tells how his cook, in order to procure the latter, had to promise the butcher a safe conduct to one of the forts in order to try and see the Prussians. These confidential communications between husband and wife characterise the real situation better than all newspaper accounts. The Rothschilds and Pereires have still their truffled turkey, the lower classes are paid and fed by the Government, but the whole middle class is famishing, and indeed has been so for so long. Such a state of affairs cannot last long. May God give a speedy and a happy issue; and I do not doubt it."

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY FOR A WORKMAN'S ILLNESS.

At the City of London Court, Mr. Commissioner Kerr had before him an interesting case touching the liability of employers.—A working tailor, named Rodgers, sued his late employers, the Bespoke Tailoring Company, for 4gs., half of which represented a week's wages, and the remainder was claimed in lieu of notice. The plaintiff, who produced a medical certificate, was attacked with muscular rheumatism, and stayed away from work three days. When he returned his place had been filled up, and the defendants declined to pay him anything.—The defence was that the plaintiff had frequently absented himself from work, and this time when he was away he sent no intimation of his illness. They were greatly inconvenienced, and had to take on another man.—Commissioner Kerr said there was no doubt the man was ill, and the employer took the chance, unless it was otherwise stipulated, that the man he engaged would have health to work for him. —Judgment was given for the plaintiff.

In Ireland at the present moment sheep are more numerous by almost a million than in 1889.

It is reported that England is shortly to be visited by a squadron of American cruisers.

TOBACCONISTS COMMENCING, JEWELLERS, STATIONERS, &c.—Illd. Guide, "How to Open a Cigar Store," 3d. TOBACCONISTS' OUTFITTING CO., 186, Euston-rd., Ltd.—Prospectus on other trades (free).—Mgr., H. MYERS. Est. 1866.—(Advt.)

BY THE GRANTA'S SIDE.

The cottage, oh! the cottage, how happy were we there,
Where Joy stood sentry at the door and turned the key on Care;
Its simple hearth, its narrow space, the haughty might deride,
But the whole wide world was held for us there by the Granta's side.

And click, click, click, the old mill went, and joyous was the sound,
While Hope and Peace, with youthful spring, played hide and seek around;
And by and bye Youth's sweetest gift came forth their steps to meet,
For Joy, the sentry, let in Love, and life was then complete.

The curfew bell would ring at eve. Earth seemed to kneel and pray,
And even Time seemed standing still, so soft he crept away.
The golden spires, the dreamy courts, which make the old town's pride,
Sent glory to that simple cot built by the Granta's side.

True, it was small and humble, and narrow was the lane,
But I would give the fame of years to live those days again,
When down the lane the master came, big, handsome, brave, and true,
Ah! earth may hold some noble souls, but hearts like his are few.

And then the merry teas we had, gay as the early spring,
As we waited, laughing, round the fire to hear the kettle sing.
But through it all a memory within my heart would swell,
For a lost loved face looked back at me in thine, sweet Nancy Bell.

My father's face yet lived in thine, and I was glad at last,
For I had found a present as holy as the past.
The new world lay behind us, Nance, and knit us heart to heart,
But the old world's came again, Nance, and thrust us far apart.

Another face, bright, young, and fair, smiled in our circle, too,
I thought no worldly taint was there, I dreamed that smile was true;
I dreamed a dream of summer and I woke in winter's cold.
Oh! cottage by the Granta, what tales you could unfold.

We left it, and we wandered another home to find,
But with that simple hearth we left our happy mirth behind;
Though round the fire at evening we lingered as of old,
Joy no more stood as sentry, our hearts were sad and cold.

So runs the world away, and so our poor humanity!
A tear, a smile, joy comes awhile, then all is memory.
That cottage is deserted, but in Love's silent cell
I see that smile, the master's too, and thine, sweet Nancy Bell.

Yet nothing can be lived in vain, and from those withered days
Fresh dews of sweetness may be culled to brighten Life's dull ways.
And let the world yet leave me, whatever else betide,
That cottage and its memories close by the Granta's side.

KAY BEE.

ALARMING EXPERIENCE OFF ILFRACOMBE.

SIX PERSONS SERIOUSLY INJURED.

An accident happened the other day to the steamship Lorna Doone in the Bristol Channel. She left Bristol early in the morning with a good number of passengers bound for Ilfracombe. The weather was very rough, and the Ravenswood, another Bristol steamer, did not, in consequence, face the gale. All went well with the Lorna Doone until just before 1 o'clock, when she was shaping her course for Ilfracombe Pier. Then a tremendous sea struck her forward, smashing the fore cabin and doing other serious damage to the vessel. She reeled under the shock, and anxious spectators on the Capstone Rock thought that she would have capsized or foundered. The ship's officers evidently apprehended some catastrophe, for life-buoys and life-belts were brought out. She, however, shook herself clear and reached the harbour in safety. It was obvious that she was much damaged. The starboard half of the fore saloon was smashed, and lay in a heap of wreckage on the deck, leaving the refreshment bar alone standing. Chairs and bench seats were scattered in all directions, and a portion of the upper deck was torn up. A quantity of water had rushed down the hatchways, but fortunately it had not reached the fires. All the passengers were soaked to the skin, and many sustained slight cuts and bruises. Six persons were seriously hurt, and received immediate medical attention. Mr. William Day, of Bristol, and the Lorna Doone's cabin boy were taken to the Ilfracombe Hospital, their injuries being severe. A lady on board had a baby three months old in her lap. It was washed on to the deck, where it was carried for some distance by the water, and was grasped by a gentleman just as it was going overboard. Most of the passengers were sent in the steamship Earl of Dunraven to Cardiff, whence they returned by train to Bristol.

HARD ON LORD RANDOLPH.

Many unkind things have been said of Lord Randolph Churchill's letters from South Africa, but this note from *Truth* is perhaps the unkindest of all:—"It has been asserted by unkind and, perhaps, interested parties, that Lord Randolph Churchill's letters to the *Daily Graphic* are not being written from South Africa at all, but from South Paddington. Having some knowledge of this noble lord, and a high regard for his moral—as distinguished from his political—character, I attached no importance, until Monday last, to these vapourings. On that day, however, I discovered that nearly two columns of his lordship's latest letter consisted of an amplification of the paragraph about the trial of the Boer De Lange, which appeared in *Truth* of August 20th. The publication is prefixed with a notification that the letter is 'copyright throughout the whole of the British Dominions.' I am much obliged to the editor of the *Daily Graphic* for this thoughtful attention, and to show my appreciation I beg to assure him that if he would like any more paragraphs from *Truth* treated in this way for his paper I can arrange to have it done for him considerably under the price which he is reported to be paying his present contributor."

DARING ROBBERY IN CORK.

A daring robbery is reported from Fort Westmoreland, Cork Harbour. Major Griffiths, of the Royal Artillery, had placed a large sum of money which he had received for the payment of his battery in his safe at the fort. The major and a brother officer have a private dwelling adjacent to the fort. While they were out the thief entered the house and took the key of the safe. He then entered Major Griffiths' office and abstracted from the safe £60 in gold and £35 in silver. There was a large sum in notes and some cheques in the safe, but these were not taken. The thief coolly replaced the key.

SOLDIERS' STOPPAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE PEOPLE."

Sir,—I have read with surprise the remarks of "Full Private" in your issue of August 30th upon the stoppages of a British soldier's pay in India and Burmah, and would like to point out that we are not all under the same stoppages; and, further, that during my stay abroad—a period of four years and six months spent in Burmah—I found myself much better off than when on English pay. When we received our pay (the rupee being at 1s. 4¼d.) I went to the money-changer's and bought sovereigns at 11 rupees 12 annas and 12 rupees each, and brought them home with me. Of course, since I came home the rupee has, I believe, been balanced for the soldier at 1s. 6¼d. Of course he would not receive now as many rupees a month as we did in 1890 in Mandalay. As regards 2d. hair-cutting (2 annas), we used to pay 4 annas a month, but we had a shave every morning for a whole month and our hair trimmed as often as we liked for this amount. (Rangoon I am speaking of now.) Barrack damages we paid 1 anna per month, and three months out of the twelve did not pay any. Commissariat rations, 1 rupee 7 annas 3 pice for a thirty-one-day month, and 1 rupee 6 annas 6 pice we paid for a thirty-day month; but the item "groceries," 15½ annas, did not come under our stoppages; and I should like to know how it was expended, and in what way it benefited "Full Private," or what he got for it. Does he mean that 1s. 4d. was deducted from his pay monthly for necessaries to keep up kit, or that he used to spend that amount to keep up the regulation kit? As your correspondent only speaks of infantry and cavalry, I thought, as an old Artilleryman (thirteen years), I would give my little experience.—Yours, &c.,

ONCE A BATTERY PAY-SERGEANT.

GROSS IMMORALITY.

The Hampshire justices at Whitway have had before them a case of a shocking character, in which a man named Henry West, 80 years of age, a shoemaker, living at Whitchurch, was charged with assaulting two of his granddaughters, Ada and Fanny West, aged respectively 9 and 10 years. The mother of the girls, who married the prisoner's son, is a cripple and a widow, and resides in Tritton-street, Plough-road, Battersea, taking in mangling as a means of livelihood. She had a son at Whitchurch in an advanced stage of consumption, and in the latter part of July she left London for the purpose of visiting him, taking with her her younger daughter, whom she left at the house of the prisoner in order that the girl might be near her brother in his illness. She afterwards sent her elder daughter to stay at the prisoner's house, and on going there herself a short time afterwards found that during her absence her father-in-law (the prisoner) had grossly assaulted the two girls. The prisoner, on being apprehended, said that Ada was a forward girl, and gave him great encouragement, and that she was accustomed to get on his knee and kiss him. —The prisoner was remanded.

A CRANKY FOUNDLING.

"The Warrington foundling," John Warrington, again appeared before the magistrates of that town, charged with absconding from the workhouse, and taking with him clothing, the property of the guardians. It appeared that the prisoner was similarly charged last week, and was sent back to the workhouse on promising to behave himself. However, he broke out again on Monday, and was discovered by Sergeant Chantler in a fried fish shop. When asked his reason for breaking out, John said he wanted one day off each two months, whereas they would only give him one day off in three months. Mr. Garnet (presiding magistrate) asked him what he would like them to do, and the youth volunteered to clean the prison cells and parade-room. Mr. Garnett inquired of the chief constable if he could give the lad a job, and suggested his employment at running errands and fetching up absent magistrates.—The chief constable thought that prison fare would not be acceptable diet, and added that he did not know what to do with the youth, who at times was not "all there." On one occasion, he informed the court, the boy rode about eighteen miles on the buffer of a carriage, and for some time was confined in a lunatic asylum.—Eventually the youth was sent back to the workhouse.

ADMIRAL GERVAIS ON HIS RECENT VISIT.

At a meeting of the Portsmouth Town Council the following letter from Admiral Gervais was read:—"On board the Marengo, Portsmouth, August 26th, 1891.—From Rear-admiral Gervais, commander-in-chief of the Northern Ironclad Division, to the mayor of Portsmouth.—Mr. Mayor,—I cannot quit your hospitable town without again thanking you for the cordial reception that you have offered, in the name of the municipality of Portsmouth, to the officers and men of the French division in your superb town hall. We take away with us the most pleasing remembrance of these happy meetings, but we are particularly gratified at your having thought of our seamen, at your having so amiably received them, and at your having left with them as a souvenir numerous boxes of cigarettes, besides sending them the photographs which I have just received. I am the mouthpiece of them all, and it is with pleasure that I perform that mission in asking you to accept from us, and to convey to the municipality of your town, an expression of our most sincere gratitude—Accept, Mr. Mayor, the assurance of my high consideration, "GERVAIS."

LONG SERMONS AND THE FLOWING BOWL.

At Clitheroe, John Bury, landlord of the Sun Inn, Chipping, was summoned for having his house open on the 23rd of August for the sale of beer; and R. Isherwood, Richard Seed, William Seed, John Seed, and William Tomlinson were summoned for aiding and abetting in the offence. Mr. Baldwin defended.—P.C. Wilson said that at 12.15 on Sunday, August 23rd, he visited the Sun Inn, Chipping, of which the defendant Bury was the landlord. The back door of the house was open, and in a drinking-room adjoining the bar he found the five defendants. They had all drink before them. When the landlord came into the room he was told of the offence. He said the defendants had been to a funeral during the week, and they attended the service on Sunday.—Mr. Baldwin said they were only eighteen minutes before the time. This was not an offence against the spirit of the law if against the letter, and he asked for a withdrawal of the case. The party had been to the church, and some of them had come the three miles. If the parson had not preached a long sermon they would have been all right. (Laughter.) They did not go for the purpose of drinking.—Superintendent Myers would be satisfied if the defendants paid the costs.—The chairman said the magistrates did not think it a bad case, but it would not do to let people imagine that they could drink at a house because they had been at service.—Defendants were ordered to pay the costs of the case.

ATTACKED BY A LION.

While Robinson's circus was parading through the streets of Montreal, two big Nubian lions commenced to fight. Mr. Lowloff, the equestrian director, attempted to quiet them, when one of the lions seized him with its paws and struck him several blows, laying the skull bare, cutting his neck in a fearful manner, and inflicting severe injuries on his face.

A GALLANT RESCUE.

On February 12th last, a scout of the British South Africa police rode into camp at Fort Victoria and reported that he had just returned from the Towkie River, which he had found in flood and utterly impassable; that he had seen a man on the far side who had shouted across to him that all the men of the Lundi post station were down with fever and dying of starvation. Captain Keith-Falconer, in command at Fort Victoria, immediately selected three troopers, whom he placed under the command of Lieutenant Jesser Coope, with instructions to make an attempt to relieve the sufferers. The party travelled all that night, arriving at the Towkie the next morning. Lieutenant-colonel Mathew, late of the 81st South Wales Regiment, gives in the current number of *South Africa* Lieutenant Coope's account of the rescue. He says:—"When I saw the river I thought it would be impossible to swim across, the stream was running at such a tremendous pace, the bed being full of rocks, stumps, trees, &c. Lying in the middle of the drift was a monster crocodile. I had a shot at him with my rifle. The bullet struck him, but glanced off without making any impression, and before I could fire a second shot he rolled over and flopped into the water. I put two more bullets into the river just to wake up any more crocodiles that might be about. I then undressed and entered the water with anything but an easy mind, remembering that it was in this same drift that the man Williams and one of our natives were taken by crocodiles when D Troop crossed here on their march up country a few weeks before, and at that time the river was about ten feet lower. But knowing that the poor fellows' lives on the other side depended on my getting across, I had to undertake the risk. When I got into the stream I think I forgot my fears in the determination to get across. I was carried down at a tremendous pace over rocks, through the boughs of trees, &c., with difficulty keeping my head above water. I eventually landed in the reeds on the other side, a great distance lower down, feeling more like a jelly than a human being. Seeing I had safely landed, one of the men followed me, and we two set out to look for the sick men. We found their waggon a quarter of a mile from the river, and a more awful sight than it presented I can hardly imagine. Three of the men were already dead, and the remaining six resembled corpses. None of them could stand up or even speak; had I been a few hours later I should not have found one of them alive. They had laid down to die, and were unable to grasp the fact that I had arrived to relieve them. Sitting round them in a circle were about forty niggers, like vultures

WAITING FOR THEM TO DIE,

to be able to loot the waggon. These beasts had with them milk, &c., but had refused to move a finger to help the dying men. Day (the man who had swum across the river with me) and I immediately set to work and made a sort of boat out of some hides and the tarpaulin of the waggon, and extemporised two paddles. In this we crossed the river again and fetched the stretchers, some quinine, &c. By six o'clock that night I had everything ferried safely over to the Victoria side of the Towkie. When the moon rose, I started for home, and outspanned five miles from the river. I was having a most anxious time. I could not lie down for fear one of my invalids might die, and was constantly forcing food down their throats. I had made my three men turn in intending to wake them in their turns, when I got the chance of a little sleep. About one a.m. all were asleep, excepting myself and a fellow called Abercombie. His feet were stone cold and his breathing very bad, so I boiled my flannel shirt and applied it to his feet. This brought the blood back to them and he seemed better, but all at once he appeared to be suffocating. Lifting him up I carried him to the dusselboom of the waggon, and sat with in my arms till about 2.30 a.m., when his breathing became easier, much to my relief, as I thought he would have died in my arms. After this I called the men and we got the oxen inspanned at 3 a.m., but another of the invalids, called Nisbet, was apparently dying, so I did not like to move forward till daylight. At 4 p.m. Nisbet rallied a bit, and we started on our march, outspanning again at 9 a.m. At 1.30 p.m. poor Nisbet died, and we buried him early next morning. I brought the other men safely into camp, and although they are awfully weak and exhausted, I sincerely hope they may yet pull through. The three men I took down with me have slight attacks of fever, but, thank God, I have escaped all right through. I am still feeling a little unstrung after my fatigues." Colonel Mathew adds that Lieutenant Coope, not being in the Regular Army, he fears the V.C., though richly earned, is out of reach in this case of gallant rescue.

THE LICENSING QUESTION.

LICENSES EXTINQUISHED AT SWANSEA.

At Swansea Brewster Sessions a memorial was presented from clergymen, ministers, and others expressing the opinion that a reduction in the number of houses for the sale of intoxicating liquors would materially diminish drunkenness and immorality in the town. The memorialists therefore urged the bench to exercise its power in gradually decreasing the number of licensed houses. They considered that the total extinction of off-licenses would materially help in bringing about an improved condition of things. They trusted that six-day licenses only would be granted to applicants convicted of breaking the Sunday Closing Act, and further hoped that the bench would give serious consideration to the growth of tied houses, under which public-house keepers became mere servants of a brewer or brewery company, liable to dismissal at short notice, and not bonâ fide tenants responsible to the magistrates, such as were clearly contemplated in the Licensing Acts. The memorialists further hoped that the bench would give attention to the growing practice of license-holders not residing on their licensed premises, a practice which involved a breach of the spirit of the Licensing Acts. Out of fourteen cases considered the bench refused to renew five licenses and granted two others as six-day licenses.

DIMINUTION IN LINCOLNSHIRE.

At the South Holland (Lincolnshire) Brewster Sessions, held at Spalding, the superintendent of police stated that there was a gradual decrease each year in the number of licenses in existence in the Holland division of the county.—The chairman expressed the hope that this state of things would continue, and pointed out that the population had decreased, and they looked for a diminution in the number of public-houses. All the old licenses were granted with the exception of two, where convictions were recorded against the publicans, and these were adjourned. An application from a grocer and draper for a retail license to sell beer in bottles was refused. The application was opposed by the publicans.

ALLEGED FRATRICIDE.

At Penkridge, William Whitehouse was committed for trial, charged with the wilful murder of his step-brother, Guy Arrowsmith, aged 11, by shooting him, at Hatherton. The two boys were left at home alone on August 20th, and the body of the deceased was afterwards found hidden on the top of an oven, with part of his face shot away. When arrested the prisoner made contradictory statements.

TERRIBLE SCENE AT A FUNERAL.

A shocking scene at the funeral of a Mrs. Reid, a widow, near Ballymena, north of Ireland, is reported. The coffin was being carried on the shoulders of friends, and several carriages followed; the horse attached to one of the latter suddenly ran into the midst of the pall-bearers, some of whom were thrown on the road with the coffin. One wheel of the carriage to which the runaway horse was attached, and in which sat three people, went over a pall-bearer named Calderwood, and the other wheel passed over the coffin, the lid of which was burst open, and the corpse was thrown out on to the road amidst the greatest consternation on the part of those in attendance. The Rev. Mr. Morrell, Presbyterian clergyman, fainted, and a painful scene ensued. Calderwood was seriously hurt.

A JUVENILE GAOL BREAKER.

A case of daring escape of a juvenile prisoner was reported the other day to the Maidstone magistrates. A boy of 13, named Jim James, was ordered to receive six strokes with the birch for a till robbery at the Criterion Inn. Superintendent Taylor reported that after being locked up the boy complained of feeling faint, and asked that the little wicket-gate, ten inches by eight, might be opened to admit air to his cell. This was done, and a quarter of an hour after the boy was missed. He was re-arrested the next morning at White Waltham, five miles distant, and, on reaching the police station, ran away from the constable, but was recaptured before he had gone far. Superintendent Taylor told the boy to enter the cell by the way he had escaped, and he wriggled through the wicket gate. The magistrates afterwards examined the cell, and expressed astonishment at the boy being able to force himself through so tiny an aperture; but to satisfy them that he did thus escape James offered to repeat the performance, but he was not allowed to do so. He has twice escaped from the East Hampstead Workhouse.

THE HUDDERSFIELD MURDER.

The inquest on Catherine Dennis, who was murdered at the Ivy Hotel, Linthwaite, was resumed before Mr. Barstow, district county coroner.—A grandson of the landlady of the hotel stated that he saw a man named Stockwell at 9.30 on the morning of the murder. They went together to Royal Oak, and returned the Ivy Hotel. At 12 o'clock Stockwell had a pint of beer and some bread and cheese. The witness had some potato pie given to him by his grandmother, and the remains were left for Stockwell, who was eating it with a pocket-knife with a long blade when witness left at a quarter to 2. Stockwell never mentioned deceased in witness's presence, but he told witness he was going harvesting, though he did not say he should start that day. Stockwell was "fresh."—Mrs. Bailey, who lives near the scene of the murder, said that about a quarter past 4 Beevers, the butcher's boy, went to her house, and told her in a natural way that there was no one at the Ivy Hotel. She went with others to the house, and found the body of the murdered girl lying on the landing outside the bed-room. Deceased's clothing was disarranged. She saw Beevers going towards the Ivy Hotel about ten minutes before he went to the house.—Evidence was given by a man who observed Stockwell in the kitchen alone with the deceased at half-past 2, and saw him leave about 4 o'clock. The latter fact was corroborated by a Mrs. Carter.—Superintendent Pickard said inquiries were being made for Stockwell in every part of the country, but the only definite information was that he was seen at Marsden on the night of the murder.—The jury, after half an hour's consultation, returned a verdict of wilful murder against Stockwell.

DROWNED IN THE THAMES.

Dr. Diplock held an inquest at Hampton Wick on the body of John Robert White, a labourer, of East Molesey, who was drowned in the Thames by the capsizing of a sailing boat.—Edward Lawrence, boatman, stated that he, the deceased, and two other men started from the Castle Hotel landing stage at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, and went down the river with the stream. Things went all right until they got as far as the waterworks, when a sudden gust of wind caught the sail and turned the boat over on her beam ends, precipitating witness and his companions into the water. Witness and the other two men were swimming ashore when he saw the deceased struggling heavily. He at once swam to his assistance, but he sank before he could reach him. He then paddled about until he rose again, and was once more swimming in his direction when the deceased went down a second time, and did not rise again. Witness had since heard that the sail line was fast to the boat when the accident occurred. He had had considerable experience of boating on the river.—The jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning.

FRAUDULENT RAILWAY PASSENGERS.

At Rugby, John F. Taylor, of Cromwell-crescent, Kensington, was charged with travelling on the London and North-Western Railway without a ticket.—It was stated that he joined the train at Willesden, and said he was going to Nuneaton and would pay at the other end. At Rugby he obtained a ticket for Nuneaton, and when challenged at the latter place offered to pay the excess fare, and asked the officials to say nothing about it.—In defence he said he believed he travelled as stated, but he was dazed at the time in consequence of the receipt of bad news.—The magistrates said it was an impudent attempt to defraud, and fined the defendant £4 18s. 6d., including costs.——At the same court Jules Belicard, of Aston, Birmingham, was fined £4 6s. 6d.; and Arthur Wesley, commercial traveller, of Moss Side, Manchester, was fined £4 10s. 6d. for attempting to defraud.

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THE THEATRES

PRINCESS'S.

Given an efficient cast, the management of a melodramatic theatre can play no safer card than the revival of one or other of the ever fresh and interesting Irish dramas, written by the late Dion Boucicault. This assertion received its latest verification by the cordial reception accorded by a brimful house to "Arrah-na-Pogue" on its representation on the 29th at the Princess's. Not a point was missed of the flashing wit, always serving as a vehicle from the mouths of the pleasantly familiar characters to unfold the exciting incidents of the plot. While old playgoers recalled with a sigh memories of the original cast of the piece, they could not but acknowledge that the latest interpreters of the plot never failed to maintain its interest and illusion. Mr. Wilfred Shine showed that he was to the manner born by his natural assumption of Shaun-the-Post, a performance fraught with the spirit of quiet suggestive Hibernian humour, and needing nothing but the intensification which, after a few nights, when the actor's nervousness passes away, will surely come to render it wholly convincing. Arrah-na-Pogue—that is, "of the kiss," as is so prettily explained in the acting, found a pretty exponent in Miss Ella Terriss, whose youthful freshness and sympathetic charm went far to compensate for the want of dramatic vigour shown at the acute crisis of the action. Mr. Henry Neville made much of that gallant gentleman, The O'Grady, a performance needing only a firmer touch of the brogue to render it perfect. The process server, Michael Feeney, was acted by Mr. C. Ashford, with the keen sense of humour which made the audience half forgive if they could not forget his cowardly meanness. Miss Amy Roselle enacted the part of the wrong-headed, right-hearted Fanny Power with distinction and just comedy expression; and Mr. Dacre gave an effective presentment of Beamish McCoul. The survival of the original cast was seen in the old Irish peasant Katty, as played with undiminished truth to nature by Mrs. John Carter, whose clever husband enacted the rôle of the Irish Secretary of State with a fine sense of aristocratic quality and high breeding. The piece was welcomed throughout with a running fire of laughter only broken by applause, renewed most heartily at the close when the actors were summoned for final congratulations.

GLOBE.

Adventures are to the adventurous, said the late Lord Beaconsfield; and, accordingly, taking the axiom to heart during his late sojourn in Australia, the enterprising Mr. David Christie Murray there blossomed forth from his occupation of novelist into the double and combined rôles of dramatist and actor. The result of his thus taking the stage by assault was seen for the first time in London on the 27th ult. at the Globe Theatre, where, for one night only, Mr. Murray made his home début in his own oft-named drama, "Ned's Chum." It may be said at once that not even a bespeak of friends and personal admirers could have accorded a more flattering reception than that given to the piece from start to finish. In the problematic event of this generous acclaim of approval being continued whenever and wherever the performance is repeated, the fortunate result will not be owing to any originality, either of incident or characterisation seen in the piece, which recounts the familiar stage story, ancient as Sir Giles Overreach and Marral, of a truculent swindler, and the low comedy craven, his confederate, who is supposed to be under his thumb, bringing the virtuous lover to unmerited shame by surreptitiously substituting forged notes for true ones in the young fellow's pocket-book. But although this incident occurs in London, the audience only hear of it long afterwards in New Zealand; and in this respect, the plot throughout being narrated, instead of represented, "Ned's Chum" sounds more like a novel than a play. At present Mr. D. C. Murray apparently fails to perceive the fundamental dramatic principle is as old as Aristotle, who first defined it that events on the stage ought to be seen in action, not described in speech. In "Ned's Chum" as it stands, all that is really done, except the episodical love making, which in no degree advances the plot, throughout three longish acts occurs at the very close of the last, when, in strict conformity with good old melodramatic convention, the sneak knave rounds upon the master villain, who, thereupon shooting vengefully at the virtuous hero, wounds somebody else instead. In the present case it is a child who interposes by leaping down into the hero's arms from a first floor verandah, the end of which, presumably to facilitate the small boy's descent, is purposely left with no railing, a device giving the piece at least one novelty in construction. The dialogue is the best part of the play, not a few smart sayings being uttered by the craven knave, who, in the guise of a lowland Scot, is played with keen, dry humour by Mr. David James, jun. The master villain was assumed by Mr. Murray himself, who, with the advantage of a good stage presence and a clear, resonant voice, made of the plausible scoundrel a character which, though lacking subtlety, was natural; but this gentleman must be seen in another and different assumption before it is known whether he has the histrionic faculty of sinking his own personal identity in the part he plays. As the much maligned hero Mr. Reeves Smith was convincing by his earnestness; and to the gentleman's lady love, Miss Violet Raye supplied all the requisites of grace and charm necessary to the illusive belief in the amiable sufferer with and for her lover. Other parts were acted effectively by Messrs. A. Wood, G. Alison, and Miss Rose Dearing. As a stage child, little Master Leo Byrne proved himself to be simply an infant prodigy, histrionically speaking. Great credit is due to his teacher. In acknowledgment of a general call for author and actor, Mr. Murray appeared and thanked the audience for the kindly greeting given to him and his play.

EMPIRE.

This popular theatre was largely attended on Monday last, when a "grand ballet divertissement, in one tableau," entitled "By the Sea," was successfully produced. The plot is simple, but its inventor, Madame Katti Lanner, has shown her customary skill in its development, and has furnished an abundance of situations favourable to the introduction of terpsichorean evolutions, in which the principal dancers and the excellent corps de ballet maintain their distinguished positions as dancers and actors. The heroine of the story is a young danseuse named Marietta (Mdlle. Palladino), who is the leading attraction of an Italian strolling company on a visit to the scene, "by the sea," whereon all the action takes place. Her dancing bewitches Mr. Tardy (M. Cazaly), a melancholy visitor to the seashore, and Mr. Sharpe (Mr. J. Ridley), who is as lively and cheerful as Mr Tardy is the reverse. Mr. Tardy makes love sentimentally to Marietta, and implores her to grant him a meeting by moonlight. Marietta resolves to punish his impertinence, and promises to meet him on the seashore at 9 p.m. She makes a similar appointment to meet Mr. Sharpe, and then proceeds to contrive the punishment of his rival and himself, with the aid of her betrothed lover and comrade, Antonio (M. Guerra). When 9 p.m. arrives, Antonio, wearing one of Marietta's costumes, and with his face concealed by a thick white veil, makes his appearance, and not only captivates the bystanders in general by his graceful and agile dancing, but Tardy and Sharpe in particular. They implore the supposed Marietta to throw aside the veil; Antonio complies with their petitions, throws the veil at them, and joins in the roars of laughter which resound on all sides. The luckless Tardy and Sharpe put the best faces possible on their defeat, and learning that Marietta is soon to marry Antonio, congratulate her when she appears on the scene, and contribute liberally towards the expense of her marriage outfit. In the course of the ballet a number of lively and picturesque scenes are introduced, leading, of course, to dances in which the Empire company distinguish themselves. The beautiful scenery, painted by Mr. T. E. Ryan, is worthy of that distinguished artist. At the back of the scene is the sea; in front the sands whereon the action takes place. On the left hand is an admirable representation of Margate Pier, stretching from the front to the back of the stage. The first half of the pier is—to make use of a theatrical adjective—"practicable," and is occupied from time to time by strolling visitors, and finally by a brass band. The perspective is so masterly that the distant rotunda and the array of lamps—lighted when night is supposed to arrive—have a realistic effect. The warm applause awakened by this work of art was fully merited, and it formed an effective background to the dramatic action. Of this there was plenty. Fishermen in real fishing boats brought ashore large baskets of fish, and received the congratulations of their women folk, with whom they joined in a vigorous dance. Four bathing-machines were wheeled on to the sands, and from each machine descended a couple of young ladies in bathing costumes, half hidden at first by gauze veils, which were frequently employed in the first half of a graceful dance, and then were cast aside, for the execution of more lively evolutions. The dances of the Italian strollers, with Mdlles. Palladino and De Sortis and Signor Guerra as leading artists, were remarkably excellent, and the thoroughly characteristic music, composed by M. Wenzel, was charming. He has conquered the tendency to exaggeration which marred the success of his earlier ballet music, and in "By the Sea" he has "done his spiriting gently" when writing for the brass band and instruments of percussion. His "Tarantella" merits special praise, and not only in this but in many other instances he has combined piquant melodies with skilful orchestration.

The artists above named, and those by whom minor parts were taken, acquitted themselves admirably, and hearty praise is due to the corps de ballet, whose tasteful costumes, designed by M. Wilhelm and made by Madame Auguste and Miss Fisher, had a kaleidoscopic effect. At the close of the ballet calls were made for the leading artists and Madame Katti Lanner and M. Wenzel, who were enthusiastically applauded. "By the Sea" should draw crowded houses for many months to come.

THE OUTLYING THEATRES.

On Monday last Miss Minnie Palmer's company commenced a six nights' engagement at the Grand, Islington, appearing in the American musical comedy, "My Brother's Sister," a play originally produced in London at the Gaiety Theatre, on February 5th, 1890. The piece has been well received by Mr. Wilmot's patrons, in spite of its extravagant nature. No doubt the presence of Miss Minnie Palmer and Mr. W. Farren, jun., in the cast in some way atoned for the incongruity of the piece. In front of the above was played the highly amusing farcical comedy, "Well Matched." On Monday next, Mr. Henry Irving, Miss Ellen Terry, and company will commence a fortnight's engagement here, playing—for the first week—on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, "The Lyons Mail," and on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, "Nance Oldfield" and "The Bells." —— On Monday, a new burlesque was produced at Sadler's Wells, the author of which, Mr. Walter Thomas, has severely twisted a certain portion of English history for the purpose of producing an extravaganza, entitled "Merry Prince Hal." At puns and word-paraphrasing the author is decidedly good; in fact, his dialogue, more especially in the second act, is almost entirely given up to the expounding of witty sayings and smart repartee. An excellent company was retained for the purpose of enacting this eccentric piece, which is amusing enough in parts, and will doubtless do well in the event of its being taken on tour. The entertainment here next week will be the stirring drama, "The Hand of Justice."—— Other outlying productions for the ensuing week will include "Alone in London," at the Marylebone; "Uncle Tom's Cabin," at the Standard; "Taken from Life," Pavilion; "Jim, the Penman," Parkhurst; "Emigration," Stratford; and "Paul Kauvar," at the Elephant and Castle.

As the rumour runs, the Napoleonic play of "A Royal Divorce," coming on at the Olympic, is derived from an American piece, entitled "Josephine," but even if the play be not quite original as regards the plot, its author, Mr. Wills, as a poetical dramatist, cannot have failed to infuse much of his own quality into the language.——Mr. Arthur Playfair, whose main merit lies in his perfect mimicry of the best known actors of the day, has been engaged by Mr. Horace Sedger to play the chief comedy character in the new Gilbert-Cellier comic opera to follow "La Cigale" at the Lyric, the book and score of which have just been delivered to the management.——The new musical wordless play, called "Yvette," written by M. Carré, the author of "L'Enfant Prodigue," is due at the Avenue on Saturday, the 12th inst.——A general holiday will be held at the Canterbury Festival on Wednesday, the 16th inst., in honour of the unveiling by Mr. Irving, upon that day of the statue of Marlowe, the first great English dramatist.——The burlesque of "Blue-eyed Susan," which Messrs. Sims and Pettitt are now writing for Mr. George Edwardes, is, it is said, suggested by the heroine of Gay's poem.——"Hester" is the title of a one-act serious play, written by Mr. G. B. Burgin for Mr. Edouin, who will shortly produce the piece at the Strand.——The entertainment of "The Mischief Maker and the Sequel" is transferred from the Vaudeville to Toole's. Mr. Harry Paulton and Miss Alma Murray, with the rest of the company, reinforced by Miss Lavis, go with the piece.——Miss Ellen Terry during the past week has been practising photography *en amateur* at Deal, where also was Mr. Irving, *not* in camera, but basking openly in the sun—whenever it deigned to shine. It appears to be really true that the master of the Lyceum has specially favoured Mr. Calmour with a commission to write a play for him, the subject chosen being of grave, if not gloomy, interest, the scene Italian, and the verse blank. This second stroke of luck for the author of "The Amber Heart" is, no doubt, due to his wonted marvellous good fortune in securing for the interpretation of that piece at the Lyceum the splendid cast, which included Miss Ellen Terry, Mr. Willard, and Mr. Beerbohm Tree. It is said that Mr. Irving is acting as mentor to Mr. Calmour, giving counsel and suggestions for the piece scene by scene as it progresses.——Mr. and Mrs. Kendal are already actively rehearsing with the company engaged by them for their next American tour, for which Mr. Alfred Bucklaw has been engaged. Miss Violet Vanbrugh leaves them to enact Anne Bullen in the revival of "Henry VIII." at the Lyceum.——When Mr. Tree is again at home at the Haymarket he will be seen as Aristophanes in the one-act classic play of that name, written by Mr. H. A. Kennedy, whose article on "The Modern Drama" in the August number of the *Nineteenth Century* contains passages of keen critical comment.——Ibsen has received a well-merited snub in Sydney, where the governor, the Earl of Jersey, refused to be present at the performance of "The Doll's House," and his countess openly declared that, in her judgment, "no lady" would appear in the Scandinavian playwright's pieces.——A gentleman named Saddler, residing at Snitterfield, near Stratford, has discovered in an oak cupboard, possessed by his family for over a century, an inscription, lettered in copper nails, which runs thus: "I bought it, I sawed it, I nailed it, I carved it."—WILLIAM SHAKSPERE." It is said that this interesting find was made while cleaning the cupboard, and, furthermore, that the piece of furniture originally came from an old house in the same neighbourhood, now demolished, traditionally occupied by Shakspere's family. If so, the cupboard needs authentication for at least two centuries instead of one; the family, so far as concerns the direct descendants of the master dramatist, having, as is well known, become extinct in the generation following his own.——The title chosen for Mr. Wynn Miller's new drama is "False Evidence," and it will be produced at the Pavilion on the 14th inst., with Mr. J. H. Clyndes and Miss M. Elmore in the principal parts.——On Saturday afternoon last, at the Middlesex, Mrs. J. L. Graydon laid the foundation-stone of the addition to this popular hall. In a short speech, Mrs. Graydon reminded the small circle of friends present that the Middlesex was one of the oldest of our music-hall institutions, and briefly alluded to the alterations it was proposed to make, including better seating accommodation, perfect ventilation, &c. Cards of those present were buried beneath the stone, the youngest proprietor present playfully substituting his current entertainment bill.——Mons. Paulus, the eminent French comique, is due at the Trocadero on Monday.——"L'Enfant Prodigue" will be transferred from the Prince of Wales's to the Grand on the 21st inst.

CLEOPATRA SWIMMING BATH.

The latest addition to London's natatoriums was, after some unavoidable delay, opened for public inspection on Tuesday forenoon last. The swimming area, said to be the largest in London, is 133ft. long by 25ft. wide, with a depth varying from 2ft. 6in. to 6ft. 6in. The bath, capable of holding upwards of 140,000 gallons, is well equipped with machinery for heating the water, which will be supplied direct from the mains of the New River Company, so that no objection can be raised with regard to its purity. With respect to the equipment and general appearance of the bath, it must be said that everything conducive to comfort, both in and out of the water, has been provided. The building is lighted throughout by the Brush system of electric light, and at one end of the bath a well-appointed café is situated, where the bathers can refresh themselves and enjoy, in full view of the swimming, a comfortable smoke. Situated within a few minutes' walk of the Strand hotels, and in close proximity to the surrounding railway and steamboat stations, the Cleopatra is very easily to be reached, and the presence of Mr. J. C. Abud as manager should be a sufficient guarantee of the attractiveness of the entertainments to be produced during the winter months, in connection with which the services of Professor Beckwith have been specially engaged.

ALARMING BRAKE ACCIDENT.

An alarming accident happened in Prince Regent's-lane, Plaistow, on Saturday, to a brake, owned by a man named Berry, and which contained thirty passengers for the Royal Albert Docks. In going down an incline the vehicle crashed into some strong fencing on the roadside. Seeing that the fall was inevitable the driver and outside passengers leaped into an adjoining field, most of them alighting with slight bruises. One or two persons, however, sustained serious sprains. Fortunately the brake did not overturn, and the inside passengers escaped with a shaking. Although the front springs and wheels were smashed, the horses remained uninjured, having been pulled aside by the driver before he jumped off.

A DEPLORABLE STORY.

Kate Elizabeth Day, a young woman, living in Bethnal Green, was summoned at Worship-street Police Court by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children for neglecting and exposing her three little girls.—The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Phillips, solicitor, and it was stated that the girls, who were aged respectively 5 years and 10 months, 4 years, and 2 years, were left unattended for fourteen hours at a time. It was alleged that they were unwashed and otherwise neglected.—A witness named Walsh, employed by the society, stated that a mass of dirty rags, which emitted a fearful stench when he stirred them, constituted the beds of the defendant and her three children. On July 30th he found the children running about the passage and the yard, one with only a shift on and the other two with skirts and some under-garment. The mother had been deserted by her husband, who was the father of the two elder children, but the third, it seemed, had been born since. The mother had refused the offer of the society to take all three away from her.—Mr. Phillips stated that, recognising her difficulties as a deserted wife, the society did not prosecute defendant at first, but sent her a caution. The witness Walsh, however, found no improvement on August 15th and again on the 17th. There was, he said, the same dirt, the same vermin, the same heaps of rags.—"But," said Mr. Bushby, "they were the beds, and I cannot blame the woman if the children's bed was no worse than her own."—The mother denied the allegation as to vermin and that she left the children. They were clothed as well as she could afford.—"How do you get your living?" asked the magistrate.—"I make paper bags," was the reply; "I am paid 4½d. a 1,000 for it, and have to find my own paste." (Sensation.) She added, "When I get the work at home it makes a lot of mess, so that is what the man saw perhaps." She had had no work for a fortnight, but she had not neglected her children.—The three girls were here brought before the magistrate, having, it was explained, been fetched from the woman's home since she had been in court. They were without boots or stockings, and were dressed in indifferent clothes, though they appeared warm enough for the weather and tidy. They were, too, well nourished, though the prosecution alleged that this was because the neighbours and not the mother had fed them.—Mr. Bushby thought that the woman's was a hard struggle, and that it was not a case for punishment.—Mr. Phillips asked the woman if she would give up the children to the society.—"No," she replied, "I love my children."—Mr. Bushby advised her to do her best, and, to see how matters went on, decided to adjourn the case for a month.—The defendant took her children, and went away from the court crying.

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THE BAYSWATER TRAGEDY.

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS.

On the 29th ult., at West London Police Court, the hearing was resumed of the charge against William Alexander Wynne, a dispenser, for causing the death of his wife, Clara Elizabeth Wynne, by administering chloral hydrate at the lodgings where they were living in Golborne-road, Westbourne Park. Mr. Angus Lewis, from the offices of the Treasury, appeared to prosecute; Mr. T. Bore representing the accused.—Prior to the commencement of the proceedings Mr. Lewis had an interview with the magistrate in his private room. On their return to the court the evidence of Inspector Coombes as to the finding of the deceased dead on the floor was read over. He added that he found blood on the hearthrug and carpet underneath, soaking through on to the floor.—The magistrate proceeded to hear the evidence of Dr. Stevenson, professor of chemistry at Guy's Hospital, which was a repetition of that heard before the coroner.—By the Magistrate: The deceased might have died from loss of blood apart from the dose of chloral.—In answer to Mr. Lewis, Dr. Stevenson said it was possible that all the chloral he found might have been taken shortly before death—all in a quarter of an hour or ten minutes. It might have hastened her death, though not have caused it.—Dr. Robertson, the police divisional surgeon, said he was called to the deceased and found the room in great confusion and broken crockery on the floor. The body was lying near the fender, but not touching it. On turning it over he found the back of the head lying in a pool of blood. On an examination he found a small contused wound, half an inch in length, with clean-cut edges, on the top of the back of the head, evidently inflicted before death. He came to the conclusion that the deceased had been dead six hours.—By the Magistrate: The body could have been placed in the position he found it after death; in fact, he did not know how the sheet got under the head unless it had been.—A further remand was granted.

FATAL FOOTBALL ACCIDENT.

Mr. Davies held an inquest at Flint on the body of Arthur Bartley, the Flint football team goal-keeper. He was playing centre forward, and jumped up to head a ball through the goal posts, when he came into collision with another player, and fell heavily upon his back. He exclaimed, "Oh! I'm chocking!" and asked for a doctor, who was immediately in attendance; but Bartley died from injuries to the spine. A verdict was returned in accordance with these facts.

AMONG THE BRIGANDS.

An interesting account of the capture and release of MM. de Raymond and Ruffié by brigands a short time since, in Turkey, has been received in Paris from the latter of these gentlemen. The captors were Greeks. According to M. Ruffié's letter, he and M. de Raymond, who occupied a small cottage on the estate on which they were employed, had gone upstairs for a short rest after the day's work, when they were suddenly surprised by the entrance of two men dressed in Albanian costume, who immediately aimed their guns at them. The Frenchmen, who were unarmed, made a show of resistance, whereupon they received heavy blows on the head from the butt-end of a musket. They were then bound and conducted into the farmyard, where the chief, a man of some 40 years of age, awaited them. He very courteously pointed out that the Frenchmen had acted wrongly in offering resistance, as they ought to have seen that it was useless. The chief then introduced himself as "Captain Thomas," and informed his prisoners that they would be held until ransomed, but that they would meet with no ill-treatment during their captivity. A short march was then made into a small wood, where a halt was ordered for two of the brigands to return and ransack the cottage. This they did very expeditiously, and rejoined the band quickly with a quantity of provisions and twelve medjidiés in money, which the "captain" pocketed, saying that he would take it as an instalment of the ransom. In dividing the food he gave all the good things to the prisoners, taking only the black bread for himself and his men. After a hasty meal he passed his own cigarettes round, assuring his captives that the tobacco had never paid any duty. On reaching headquarters "Captain Thomas" asked his captives the amount of their salaries. M. de Raymond replied, "Fifteen louis per month." The brigand smiled, and remarked, "I think you are mistaken—it must be thirty." On M. Ruffié similarly giving a low figure he was also corrected with equal politeness, and, strange to say, the bandit chief was perfectly right in both cases. He then produced a sheet of paper and a pencil, and told M. de Raymond to write in Greek that the ransom would be £5,000 Turkish, and that unless this sum were forthcoming within eight days M. de Raymond would be killed. "Captain Thomas" then endorsed the note himself to the effect that its contents were quite correct, and set M. Ruffié at liberty, telling him to take the document to the French authorities at Constantinople. This M. Ruffié did, and the money was obtained through the ambassador from the Grand Vizier without difficulty. M. Ruffié then proceeded to the spot agreed upon by the brigands, and on handing over the money had the pleasure of setting his friend at liberty.

THE COUNT AND THE ADVENTURESS.

A man, calling himself Count Sohental, a native of Germany, arrived at Halifax a few days ago with an American woman. On Wednesday, says a Dalziel's telegram, the count went to the police and complained that he was being blackmailed. He met her, he said, in Philadelphia a week ago. A day or two afterwards she threatened to have him arrested for abduction unless he paid her 500dols. He gave her this sum, and had promised to give her 1,000dols. more. The detective stopped the proceedings, however, by ordering the woman to return the money given her and to leave Halifax. She confessed that she had frightened the count, and started for Philadelphia in the morning. Count Sohental remains.

ELOPING WITH THE LODGER.

At Stevenage Petty Sessions, Louise Scott, landlady of the Star public-house, at Baldock, and John George Wall, a cooper, who formerly lodged at the Star, were charged with having been concerned together in stealing £30 and other property belonging to George Scott, the husband of the first-named defendant.—From the evidence it appeared that on the 15th of August Mrs. Scott left home, ostensibly to go to Hitchin, and did not return. Her husband, finding that the lodger (who is described as a good-looking young fellow) had also gone and that his property was missing, informed the police and obtained a warrant for the couple's arrest. The result was that Det.-sergt. Green, of the Northampton borough police, traced the pair to an address in Northampton, and, when he entered the house to execute the warrant, found them together.—The prisoners were committed for trial, bail being allowed.

Thomas Wright, age 2, whose parents live at North-street Stepney, was provided on the 28 ult. th with a bed at the London Hospital, suffering from a fractured thigh, caused through a shutter falling on him and knocking him down.

THE POLICE AND THE PUBLIC.

AN EXCITED POLICEMAN.

Cases were called on in three of the metropolitan police courts, in which after hearing police evidence the magistrates dismissed the charges against the defendants.—At the Worship-street Police Court, William Jones, about 17 years of age, living in Half Nichol-street, Bethnal Green, was charged with assaulting P.C. 396 H.—The constable said that at 11 o'clock on the previous night the prisoner was lying half across the pavement, and he tried to get him away, and the prisoner struck him with a stick. The constable added: This man is one of a gang of thieves, and this is a nightly occurrence ever since you sentenced a man to a month's hard labour.—Mr. Bushby: Call your witness.—Constable: This man is the companion of thieves.—The Chief Clerk: Call your witness.—Another constable corroborated as to the use of a small stick by the prisoner.—The prisoner denied it, and said he had a witness.—His mother entered the witness-box and said her son never struck the policemen. It was his younger brother who had the stick, and the matter began by the little boy standing looking at the two policemen, who were drinking beer in the court beside her house. The constable asked the boy what he was looking at them for, and got hold of him. The prisoner went out, hearing the boy scream, and was laid hold of.—Constable 396 H: Call that little brother. This prisoner is a companion of thieves, your worship.—The Chief Clerk: Keep that man quiet.—Inspector Harris, G Division, on duty in the court, had considerable difficulty in keeping the constable quiet, his anxiety to interpolate remarks causing an unusual scene.—A sister of the prisoner gave similar evidence to the mother, and Mr. Bushby discharged the prisoner.

ANOTHER POLICE MISTAKE.

Walter Christmas, a confectioner, of Goldhawk-road, Shepherd's Bush, was charged at West London Police Court with being drunk and disorderly and assaulting P.C. Beale 332 T Division. The constable deposed that on Saturday, August 29, he saw the prisoner and another man fighting in Goldhawk-road. He went in between them, when the prisoner, who was drunk, knocked him away, and he was obliged to take him into custody. On the way to the station the prisoner became violent, knocked him down, and kicked him on the leg. With the assistance of a gentleman he held the prisoner down.—P.C. 242 T, who went to the assistance of Beale, said the prisoner was drunk.—The prisoner denied being drunk, and said he was annoyed by a soldier and two other men who entered the passage by his shop. On going out to speak to a traveller, one man, who used an epithet, struck him. He caught hold of him, and all three then attacked him. He sent for a constable. He denied assaulting the constable intentionally, and said he had been a tradesman a number of years, and had assisted the police.—Alfred Allin, an engraver of pictures, residing in Avenue-road, said he saw the prisoner struck under the jaw, and expected when the constable arrived he would have taken the man into custody. Instead of doing so, he seized the prisoner, and there was a cry, "You are taking the wrong man." The prisoner asked the constable to take him home. The constable had no occasion to take him into custody.—In answer to the magistrate, the witness said the prisoner was excited, not drunk.—Elizabeth Lucas, shopkeeper in the same road, said the prisoner was excited, but not drunk. She saw him five minutes before playing with his child outside the shop.—Mr. Curtis Bennett thought there was no blame attached to the constable, who had mistaken the prisoner's excitement for drunkenness. With respect to the annoyance, he recommended the prisoner to communicate with the police at Scotland Yard. Under all the circumstances, he ordered him to be discharged.

TOO RIDICULOUS.

At West Ham, George Govey, 30, a farrier, of 108, Windmill-lane, Stratford, was summoned for unlawfully intimidating and threatening Frederick Clark, with the view of compelling him to abstain from doing what he had a legal right to do. Mr. Hadley prosecuted; Mr. Dow defended.—Clark, it appeared, is a horse-keeper in the employ of Mr. Allsop, a cab proprietor, of Stratford, and Govey was a servant of Allsop's under notice to leave. On Sunday morning Clark was driving a cab down Martin-street to Stratford Station, where Govey, who was standing at the corner of the street, accosted him. He caught hold of the horse's head and struck it with a stick. He then said to Clark, "Take the thing home, or I'll pull you off the boot." Constable Emery went up and asked what was the matter, and thereupon Clark gave Govey into custody.—Clark admitted that he had no license to drive, but he said he was entitled to drive for twenty-four hours as a temporary man.—Mr. Baggallay said the case did not come within the Act, and he told the constable that he ought not to have taken Govey into custody. He would be discharged. The constable must not take people into custody for such a slight affair as this. It was too ridiculous.

THE FREEMASONS.

The quarterly communication of English Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons was held at Mark Masons' Hall, Great Queen-street, and in the absence of the Grand Master, the Prince of Wales, and of the Pro-Grand Master, the Marquis of Hertford, the Earl of Euston, Deputy Grand Master, presided. The brethren unanimously adopted the report of the General Board, which stated that during the three months ending June 30th, 413 Mark certificates had been issued, and warrants for three new Mark Lodges had been granted by the Prince of Wales. In the same period eighty-four Royal Ark Mariner certificates had been issued. Among other items in the report, it was stated that the amount received on behalf of the Portal Memorial Organ Fund is £210 6s. 2d., and under Viscount Dungarvan's presidency, at the twenty-third festival of the Fund of Benevolence, £1,856 0s. 6d. The confirmation of this report was followed by the formal closing of Grand Mark Lodge.——The quarterly communication of Grand Lodge of English Freemasons was held on Wednesday night at Freemasons' Hall, the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, Deputy Grand Master, presiding. Mr. Justice Prinsep, Grand Master of Bengal, acted as Deputy Grand Master, the Earl of Euston as Past Grand Master, Lord Wantage as Senior Warden, and the Rev. J. S. Brownrigg as Junior Warden. The Grand Lodge appointed new trustees of its real and personal property to fill the vacancies caused by the death of certain trustees, and then, after a long discussion, dismissed an appeal by the master and brethren of Lodge La Cesaree, No. 590, Jersey, which had been suspended by the Provincial Grand Master of Jersey for wilful and deliberate disobedience of his orders.

ALLEGED DISHONESTY BY RACE-COURSE OFFICIALS.

Three men named Bremen, Dowson, and Moore were committed to the assizes at York on Thursday, on a charge of conspiring to defraud the York Race Committee. The accused were officials at the race course, and the allegation is that they stole a number of the tickets which passed through their hands.

At this season of the year, and, indeed, at any time Venice has a large floating population.

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF A CHILD.

At the Kingston-on-Thames Police Court, George Burton, 30, a rag and bone collector, of Young's Buildings, and Rhoda Bosley, 26, living with Burton, were charged with being concerned together in violently assaulting their child Samuel, aged 3 years and 11 months, the former by suspending him from a three-storey window by his legs, and the latter by striking him on the forehead with a glass tumbler, causing a wound, on August 29th.—P.C. Borlase stated that from information he received he went to Eden-street, Kingston, where he found the two prisoners, the male prisoner carrying the boy Samuel in his arms. The child was bleeding from an ugly wound on its forehead. He asked Burton how the wound was caused, whereupon the woman replied, "I did it. I threw a glass at him; but I did not mean to hurt him. I have such a fearful temper." Witness took both of them to the police station, where the boy was attended by the divisional surgeon.—Margaret Read, living with her husband at Tottenham, stated that she visited her sister, who lives in Young's Buildings. Hearing some shouting outside, she looked out of the window and saw a crowd of people in the street below, and the prisoner Burton holding the child Samuel out of a three-storey window by the legs, with his head hanging down. Burton was leaning down, and the boy was struggling a good deal. As she looked the child was drawn into the room and immediately loud screams arose. Witness rushed into the house occupied by the prisoners, and saw the boy standing near the open window with a large cut on his forehead, from which the blood was flowing copiously, and he told her that his mother had thrown a tumbler at his head. She heard the male prisoner say to the woman, "You see what you have done." Both of them appeared to be the worse for liquor.—A sister of the female prisoner asked the magistrate to deal leniently with her, pleading that she had been led away by bad companions, and was always considered of weak intellect.—The magistrate, however, thought the conduct of both father and mother brutal in the extreme, and sentenced them to a month's imprisonment each.—The police were about to take a younger child from the male prisoner, when the woman seized it and said she would not part from it, and as it was still under the limit of age it was allowed to accompany her to prison. The child Samuel was taken to the workhouse.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN ST. PANCRAS.

According to the *Cape Argus*, during his voyage in the Scot "General" Booth expressed a desire to enter into friendly intercourse with his fellow-passengers, and on August 4th, after a preliminary discourse on the quarter-deck, the "General" delivered a stirring speech in the first-class saloon to fully 200 passengers. The chair was taken by Lord Carrington, who, in introducing "General" Booth to his hearers, gave a pathetic picture of the long-sustained sufferings of the poor in our great cities, and complimented him on the remedial measures proposed. He gave an interesting account of a visit the Prince of Wales and himself paid to a slum neighbourhood in St. Pancras, in the guise of sanitary officers. The landlord of the premises guided them into a room, fireless and furnitureless, where a mother and three children lived, the children being naked. The guide asked the mother where the third was. "I don't know. I have not seen it since I was in court a fortnight ago," replied the mother, evidently quite unconcerned as to the fate of her offspring. "What on earth are we to do," asked the landlord, "with people of this sort?" "General" Booth, said Lord Carrington, had set himself to answer that question.

A WORD TO ATHLETES.

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ALWAYS BEEN SATISFACTORY.

The following are a few unsolicited testimonials as to the benefits derived from the use of SEQUAH'S REMEDIES.

JOHN SMITH, 146, Dale-street, Liverpool, writes:—"For Athletes I can speak from experience as to its beneficial and curative properties. Some years ago I took a chill after a five miles race, and it settled principally in the knee joints, from which I suffered frightfully. I have tried every advertised remedy in oils and embrocation, but

ALL TO NO EFFECT

until a fortnight ago, when I obtained one of your bottles. This did me some good, and a second, now about half used, has completed what the first began. I am sure if brought before Athletes a large sale would be the result. As for myself, I shall never be without it, if I can procure it. I have serious thoughts of going into training again, after a lapse of nearly four years as an invalid."

E. L. MERRITT, Hon. Sec. Aldershot Cycling Club, writes:—"For the benefit of brother Cyclists, I write to inform you of the advantages obtained by using your SEQUAH'S OIL. I consider it is the

VERY BEST EMBROCATION

I have ever tried for keeping the muscles and joints supple for riding, and more especially for Bicycle racing. I obtained second prize in a five miles race a short while ago, and attribute my success, in a great measure, to your SEQUAH'S OIL. I think that all Cyclists should know of it, as it is a great boon."

ALFRED V. WRIGGLESWORTH, Rose and Crown, Stockwell road, S.W., writes:—"I feel it my duty to

THANK YOU FOR THE RELIEF

I have obtained, and I may safely say that I feel that I am permanently cured of Rheumatism, of which I have been subject to for the last three years. I am positive it is your Remedies that have cured me, because I have been under medical men and have tried several remedies, but have obtained little or no effect. I trust that I shall be able to

FOLLOW UP MY SWIMMING;

and if I continue to be at ease and without pain, as I am at present, I feel confident that my name will be entered for the long distance and 100 Yards Championships of England next year. Sir, perhaps it will be interesting to you to know that I accomplished a feat which, to my knowledge, has never been done before or since by any other man,

AMATEUR OR PROFESSIONAL

—namely, swimming from London Bridge to Greenwich, a distance of five miles, with a suit of clothes on, including a tall hat, and did this in the time as under, 1 hour 20min. You may be sure that I shall never fail to recommend the use of your Remedies where there is any occasion for their use."

SEQUAH'S OIL and PRAIRIE FLOWER have been used on

HORSES AND OTHER ANIMALS

with the greatest possible success. The "Retford Herald" says: "Perhaps the reason why Memoir recovered from the lameness of a fortnight so rapidly, and after all won the St. Leger, is to be found in the fact that they rubbed the mare with SEQUAH'S OIL."

J. KENT, Omnibus Proprietor, Union-street, Chatham, writes: "I have much pleasure in testifying to the marvellous results brought about by the use of your medicine on one of my horses that had been suffering for some time with stoppage. In fact,

I MADE SURE THAT I SHOULD HAVE LOST HIM.

I tried everything that was recommended by several people, but without any favourable results. They came to the conclusion that the horse was diseased, though it was not five years old. We gave it some of your PRAIRIE FLOWER, and, I am pleased to say, the one dose cured it. It is now well and at work every day. You are welcome to make any use you like of this testimonial."

LAST WEEK'S ITEMS.

The Vienna *Post* contradicts the report that the German Empress will accompany the Emperor to the Austrian manœuvres.

George Spinks, carman, of Vine Cottage, Bond-street, Vauxhall, was admitted to St. Thomas's Hospital, suffering from a broken leg, caused by a fall from his van on the Albert Embankment.

Henry Duncombe, Henley-street, Battersea Park-road, was admitted to St. Thomas's Hospital, suffering from a broken leg, caused, it is said, by a kick from another boy during a game of cricket in Battersea Park.

The Toronto *Globe* states that there will be a general election in the Dominion in January the Marquis of Salisbury having intimated that there should be one in view of the recent scandals.

The funeral of Mr. Schoberth, one of the Queen's pages of the chamber, took place at the Windsor Cemetery. The remains were followed by many of the royal household, and among the numerous wreaths on the coffin was one from the Queen.

John Page, living at Plumstead, was crossing St. Martin's Lane, when he got in the way of a light cart and was knocked down and run over. At Charing Cross Hospital he was found to be badly injured internally.

At Hull the court in the Board of Trade inquiry as to the stranding of the steamer Beta in the Kertch Straits on April 13th, found Captain Duffill, the master, in default, and suspended his certificate for three months.

The steam whaler Active, of Dundee, arrived at Lerwick from the Greenland seal and whale fishing, having had a fairly successful voyage. She has secured about 35 tons of oil, and about a ton and a half of whalebone. The latter alone, at present prices, will yield nearly £3,500.

A shocking fatality occurred at Gateshead-on-Tyne on the 29th ult. A boy named William Hunter Johnson, aged 9 years, accidentally fell into a pan of burning liquid at Allhuseu's chemical works, and on being taken out the flesh literally fell off him. He lingered for a short time, and died in great agony.

An elderly man was crossing Ludgate Circus when he got in the way of a vehicle going towards St. Paul's. He was knocked down and the wheels passed over his body. A by-stander picked him up, and placing him in the vehicle, took him to the hospital. He appeared to be insensible, and was unable to give his name.

Speaking at the opening of a Gladstonite club at Swansea, Wales, Lord Herschell remarked that it was often said if you gave Home Rule to the Irish people, injustice would result to their fellow Protestant subjects. He did not, however, believe it. He thought men should be dealt with equ ally and fairly, whatever their religious ideas.

Mr. G. D. Peters, who some time ago was selected as Liberal candidate for the Mid or St. Albans Division of Hertfordshire, has intimated that he must retire from the candidature. Failing health is the reason for the step. Mr. Vicary Gibbs, the Conservative candidate, is carrying on a vigorous campaign in the constituency.

At Blandford, George Russell, a carpenter, who had been in a despondent state for some time, cut his throat with some pieces of glass, inflicting such severe injuries as to cause almost instantaneous death. The deceased, who was 56 years of age, leaves a widow and several children. An inquest was held subsequently, when the jury returned a of verdict suicide whilst temporarily insane.

There was a crowd of 20,000 spectators at Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show, which is located near Trent Bridge Grounds, Nottingham. Shortly after the performance began a portion of the large platform collapsed and there was considerable confusion. A large number of people were injured or fainted, and were carried away for surgical treatment.

Forty building plots, situated on the Conway Bay side of Llandudno, the property of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, were offered for sale by auction, the idea being the construction of a West Parade and several roads, to be named Carnarvonshire Mountains. The site skirts Conway Bay and commands magnificent views of the west of Llandudno. Twenty of the lots were sold.

A gang of platelayers were at work on the line near the Lambeth railway-bridge, when a passenger train caught one of them and hurled him along the line. He was picked up bleeding from severe lacerated wounds on his head, and the bones of his right leg were shattered. He was conveyed to St. Thomas's Hospital, and identified as Henry Fidgett, 51, of 3, Little Saville-place, South Lambeth.

The harvest prospects in North Warwickshire are most distressing; the farmers are in despair. The heavy rains have inflicted serious injury on the cereal crops, which are laid flat in many districts. A good deal of hay remains unsecured, and corn has started growing in the ear. Heavy thunderstorms have occurred daily, literally rotting the crops on the ground. Potato disease has shown itself. High winds have wrought serious havoc with fruit.

At Salford, Police Court, Henry Scowsill, an engine-driver on the London and North-Western Railway, was charged with stealing a parcel from the luggage-van of his train. He drove the express from Chester to Manchester on August 28th, and after arrest his eccentric behaviour excited suspicion. The police ordered him to be medically examined. The doctors at once pronounced him to be a lunatic, with symptoms that he would soon become a violent maniac. He was remanded.

A inquest was held at Sheffield on the body of Rebecca Dodd, who committed suicide by throwing herself into the canal. A gallant attempt was made to save her by a young fellow who witnessed her act, but when he succeeded in reaching her she was dead. The evidence showed that the woman was very intemperate in her habits, and that she had tried on three previous occasions to destroy herself, one attempt being as long ago as nineteen years. A verdict of temporarily insane was returned.

The nineteenth anniversary dinner of the Stationary Engine-drivers Society was held on the 29th ult. at the White Swan Hotel, Tudor-street, E.C., about forty gentlemen being present. Mr. Pendall occupied the chair and Mr. Spencer the vice-chair. During the evening a presentation was made to Mr. A. Cooper, pianist, for his past valuable services. Several songs and some good music from Mr. Cooper terminated a very pleasant evening. Hearty votes of thanks were passed to Mr. John Taylor (treasurer), Mr. W. J. Barber (hon. sec.), and Mr. A. Cooper.

At the Kendal brewster sessions the whole of the publicans in Westmoreland, numbering forty, applied for a renewal of their licenses, and Mr. Wakefield, who occupied so prominent a position in the Sharpe v. Wakefield case, presided on the bench. The licenses were renewed excepting in the case of three licensed holders, who did not put in an appearance, and two others who had been convicted during the year, these being adjourned for a fortnight. It was expected that the power of the justices would have been exercised after the Sharpe v. Wakefield decision, and it has given much pleasure that the magistrates have shown that they only desired to obtain a knowledge of the extent of their power in refusing that particular licence.

LABOUR MOVEMENTS.

THE CARPENTERS' STRIKE.

The carpenters and joiners of the metropolis on Aug. 29th entered upon the eighteenth week of the strike and lock-out. The number of men on strike amounted to between 3,000 and 4,000. As the previous week, the non-union men received 9s. strike pay, and the union 3s., in addition to the 15s. which they are paid by the union. Affairs would have assumed a serious character, but for the fact that the conciliation board associated with the London Chamber of Commerce had intervened. Hitherto the efforts made in the way of a compromise have failed, but it is hoped that a satisfactory arrangement may be made through their efforts. The men are said to be willing to meet the masters upon terms, but, on the other hand, it is stated that the employers refuse to hold out any basis of conciliation. Meanwhile, the men are making great sacrifices. It is an open secret that for weeks past many of them have been enduring privation and disposing of their furniture, their tools, and personal effects, many of which it is unlikely they can replace for a considerable time. In view of the prolongation of the strike, an appeal is being made to all branches of affiliated trades, and there is every reason to hope that it will be liberally responded to. This strike affects, not merely the carpenters and joiners, but all the other branches of the building trade. In support of the men two large meetings were convened for the 30th ult. The first and most important was held on the north side of the Thames, at St. Pancras Arches. There were in the procession bands and banners, headed of course by the carpenters and joiners, followed by many branches of labour, comprising the the gasworkers, the coal porters, the street masons, the metropolitan cabdrivers, the railway workers, the London carmen, the National Amalgamated Operative Plasterers, Navvies, &c. Union, and firewood cutters. The line of route was via King's Cross-road, Gray's Inn-road, Clerkenwell-road, Farringdon-road, Pear Tree-court, Clerkenwell Close, Roseman-street, Skinner-street, John-street-road, Seckford-street, Clerkenwell Green, Aylesbury-street, Northampton-street, Percival-street, Cyrus-street, Compton-street, Sewell-street, Central-street, Golden-lane, Banner-street, Whitecross-street, Old-street, Hoxton, St. John's-road, Bevenden-street, Nile-street, Shepherdess Walk, Packington-street, Essex-road, Holloway-road, Chapel-street, Copenhagen-street, Sidney-street, York-road, Tyber-street, and district. In the same connection, the International Federation of All Trades and Industries organised a public meeting to be held on Peckham Rye, "in support of the carpenters and joiners now locked out in the building trade." A considerable number of labour leaders spoke.

THE ENGINEERS.

The strike at the shipbuilding yards of Messrs. Samuda Bros. and the Thames Iron Works Company still continues. At the former firm the dispute is in its eighteenth week, and the latter its fourth week of duration. Some 600 men are on strike, the whole of whom are receiving the full strike pay of their various societies.

FRESH OUTBREAK OF HYDROPHOBIA IN LONDON.

The suspension of the muzzling order, following on what was premised to be the stamping out of the hydrophobia epidemic, seems to have been somewhat premature, for recently there has been a fresh outbreak—six dogs having been killed in the metropolis, in addition to two others said to have been chased, but not accounted for, at New Cross and Brockley. Furthermore, it has been found by a number of Metropolitan amateur breeders that "kennel madness," usually confined to large packs of hounds used in sporting, has broken out amongst their studs. This is all the more difficult to account for, as these dogs have never the opportunity of indiscriminately mixing with others of their kind, for when not exercised at home they are invariably "led on the slip" when out.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT AT THE EAST-END.

Emily Greene, 49, of Stainsby-road, Limehouse, seeing a runaway horse nearing a perambulator with two children in it, tried to save them. She was knocked down and the wheels of the vehicle passed over her leg. She was taken to the London Hospital with a broken leg. One of the children, Annie Hatton, aged 1½ years, has succumbed to her injuries. The other child escaped unhurt.

THE LANDLORD'S PARTING TREAT.

A police prosecution heard on the 29th at Westminster Police Court, before Mr. Sheil, against George Arthur Holland, landlord of the Windsor Castle public-house, Francis-street, Westminster, for serving during prohibited hours, was remarkable for the manner in which the veracity of the officers who gave evidence was impugned.—Sergt. Avory, 4 A, deposed that at twenty minutes past 1 on the morning of the 6th inst. he was passing along Francis-street when a constable called his attention to the fact that men were drinking in front of the bar of the Windsor Castle. Looking through the glass panel of a side door, he saw the landlady serve and take money twice; one time she received a silver coin and put it on a shelf at the back of the counter. He also distinctly heard the jingle of money and one of the men say, "Let me have a glass of bitter." When the door was opened, the landlord said that he had been entertaining friends.—P.C. Matthews, 72 A, who also looked through the closed door with the sergeant, corroborated his evidence in every detail with the single exception of saying that the coin Mrs. Holland was alleged to have taken was put by her in the counter till. In cross-examination it was admitted that the lights were turned down in the bar, and that the counter was a considerable distance, 17 ft. it was said, from the steps outside the shut door, where the officers stood to witness and hear what occurred.—Mr. Dutton, who appeared for the defendant, asked Matthews, the constable, how he could explain the difference between his testimony and that of the sergeant as to the coin being put in the till.—The Constable: She (the landlady) put it back somewhere.—Mr. Sheil: I want to understand your answer.—Mr. Dutton: You said you saw the landlady put it in the till. Do you mean that, or was it a mistake?—The witness made no answer.—Mr. Dutton: Very well. It speaks for itself. Now, then, do you really mean to say that, with this heavy public-house door shut, that you could hear the jingle of money?—Witness: Yes.—And when you looked through the door the landlady had her back to you?—Witness: Yes.—Mr. Sheil: You saw her take the money, but whether she put it on the shelf behind her or in the till you cannot say?—Witness: No; I could not say.—The Magistrate: You saw the money, I suppose?—Witness: No, your worship. I heard the jingle of money.—The sergeant was then recalled, and asked by Mr. Sheil: Did you actually see the money or only something in her hand?—The Sergeant: I saw a silver coin in her hand, and she placed it on a shelf on the right hand side. It was either a sixpence or a shilling, I think.—In the result Mr. Sheil, said he should dismiss the summonses, but the police were quite justified in taking them out. For the future he should advise the landlord not to entertain friends in front of the bar.

RAILWAY COLLISION NEAR ROCHDALE.

A LADY KILLED: SEVERAL INJURED.

Early on the morning of the 29th ult., a shocking accident occurred between Whitworth and Facit Stations, on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. A runaway goods train from the quarries at Britannia ran into a passenger train bound for Rochdale, about one hundred yards from the Facit Railway Station. The crash was tremendous. Two carriages of the passenger train were smashed, and one passenger, Miss E. Smith, aged 36, of Cheetham Hill, Facit, was killed. Several other passengers were seriously injured, one of them, Mr. John Sheppard, of Lincoln, a colporteur and missionary of the denomination known as the "New and Latter House of Israel," having his left foot cut off, his right leg badly broken, the fracture being compound, one of his arms broken, and several minor injuries. The line was blocked for several hours. The driver of the goods train had his elbow dislocated and his ribs injured; and the fireman of this train and the guard of the passenger train were also badly hurt.

RETIREMENT OF A POLICE INSPECTOR.

The long service officers and men of the Metropolitan police are just now fast disappearing from "the force" under the provisions of the Police Act of 1890, which enables them to retire on a pension after twenty-six years' service, by giving one month's notice, without any plea of ill-health or medical certificate of incapacity for duty. Amongst the latest resignations sent in to the authorities at Scotland Yard is that of Sub-Divisional Inspector Collis, of the S Division, an able officer of over twenty-nine years' service. For the past twelve years Mr. Collis has been located at Hampstead, where he has gained the respect and esteem of all classes of the inhabitants by the faithful, zealous, and courteous manner in which he has performed his duties.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT BRENTFORD

A shunter named Ewin was killed on the 29th ult. at Brentford, on the South-Western line. It is alleged that he gave the wrong signal to the driver, and the result was a collision in which the unfortunate man was caught between the engine and a brake van and crushed to death. Ewin leaves a widow and four children.

GEORGE HAMILTON'S BANKRUPTCY.

At the Court of Bankruptcy on the 29th ult., the adjourned sitting was held for the public examination of George Hamilton, described as of 59, Mile-end-road, and of 72, Whitechapel-road, agent for the Free Gospel Mission. The bankrupt was formerly a bank clerk, but it appears that he gave up his employment in 1864, in consequence of a nervous affection, and he states that since that time he has devoted his leisure to mission and evangelistic work. He has also been engaged as a director of companies, in building speculations, and in connection with a mortgage investment on a music hall. The assets appear in the accounts as nil, the liabilities amounting to £4,225, of which £3,025 are unsecured. Upon examination, the bankrupt said that he was registered as the proprietor of the millinery business carried on by his wife. He had assisted "General Booth" of the Salvation Army, in connection with his work at the East-end.—In reply to Mr. Wilkinson, for the petitioning creditors, the bankrupt said the millinery business carried on in Whitechapel-road belonged to his wife, although his name appeared on the Parliamentary register in respect of the premises. He had nothing to do now with the Free Gospel Mission except that he preached for it sometimes.—Mr. Wilkinson: When did you last appeal to philanthropists and the public in aid of the work?—The bankrupt said he had invited only his friends, not the public, to subscribe, and last year he received £30 or £40.—His Honour allowed the bankrupt to pass his examination.

TRAM ACCIDENT IN SOUTH LONDON.

On the 29th ult. a middle aged man, while crossing London-road, at St. George's Circus, was knocked down by the horses attached to a New Cross tram, two of the wheels of which passed over his body, mutilating him in a terrible manner. He was picked up insensible and taken to St. Thomas's Hospital, but his injuries appeared to the bystanders to be of such a serious nature that they doubted if he would long survive.

In a wood not far from Janowitz, Prussian Poland, a duel with pistols has just been fought between two gentlemen, Herr von Brodricki and Herr von Barnzavski. The latter was mortally wounded. The cause of the quarrel was of a domestic character.

At Redbank (N.J.), Thomas Daveau, a farmer, was murdered by a gang of Italians last week. Daveau had disposed of a load from his truck in an Italian colony in the outskirts of Redbank, when a dispute arose between him and some Italians. Two of the latter attacked Daveau with knives and stabbed him to the heart. A friend of the farmer, named Simpson, was near when the fight began, and he fled for his life, pursued by the Italians. They caught up with him, but Simpson fought them off with a club. A man named Michael Drutti has been arrested on suspicion of having murdered Daveau.

Some alarm was caused Montemuro, Italy, by an earthquake shock.

The *Corriere di Napoli*, speaking of the rumoured visit of King Humbert to London, says that the passage of the King through France should lead to a better understanding between the two countries.

The Albert medal conferred by the Queen and the silver medal by the Royal Humane Society, in recognition of the gallant conduct of Mr. James Wood Smith, fisherman, of Macduff, in saving the lives of his two comrades, William Morris and Alexander McKay, at great personal risk, when the smack Lady Matheson was lost in the Pentland Firth on March 1st, were presented by Provost George at a public meeting. Sir Thomas Boyd, chairman of the Fishery Board, was present.

A woman named Gome was charged, at the Aberdeen Police Court, with a brutal assault on her daughter by dragging her about the house by her hair and kicking her, the result being that the girl, who is 17 years of age, rushed from the house and flung herself into the Dee. She was rescued by two fishermen, but not before she was unconscious. After being taken to the infirmary she was brought round. The trial of the mother was adjourned until the girl would be able to appear. A younger daughter was also brutally attacked by the mother.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—THE UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN THE WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN.—Dr. G. Saunders, C.B., late Deputy Inspector-General of Army Hospitals, President of the London Medical Mission, writes:—"I have used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children." Dr. Staveley King, Physician to the Metropolitan Free Hospital, writes:—"I can conscientiously testify to the superior qualities of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I have employed it with great advantage in cases of Mesenteric and Pulmonary Tubercle, and in the Atrophic Diseases of Children." Dr. R. C. Croft, author of "Handbook for the Nursery," writes:—"I have used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. I find, moreover, that many patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably. It is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced from its use." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, 2s. 6d.; pints, 4s. 9d.; quarts, 9s., by all chemists. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 210, High Holborn, London. CAUTION.—Never be induced to purchase other Cod Liver Oils under the [illegible] pretence that they are as good as Dr. de Jongh's.—[illegible]

THE VOLUNTEERS.

On the 29th ult. a large number of volunteers belonging to Metropolitan Corps were employed in rifle shooting, all the principal ranges still open in the suburbs being fully engaged. The largest muster of riflemen were congregated at three of these, viz. Bisley, Wimbledon and Rainham. Simultaneously prize meetings were also proceeding at Stanmore, near Harrow, where the Victoria Rifles held their monthly handicap competition at Caterham, where the 2nd (South) Middlesex had many squads belonging to No. 12 Company for a company prize meeting, and two other companies of the battalion to compete in the Marksmen's Handicap, at Woodford, where Colonel Bryan and the left-half battalion of the 2nd Tower Hamlets Rifles contested their annual tournament, and at the Honey Lane range, where the A, B, and C companies of the 4th Essex were engaged in competitive rifle practice.

AT BISLEY.

The leading event was that which was carried out at Bisley between teams of the 8th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Middlesex, the 1st Volunteer Battalion Royal Fusiliers (late 10th Middlesex), the 3rd battalion of the same regiment (late 11th Middlesex), the 17th North Middlesex, and the 2nd V. B. R. Fusiliers, for prizes amounting to £50, given by General Lord Abinger, the brigadier, commanding the West London Brigade, to which the various teams of competitors belong. The squads, proceeded by the various morning trains, and the competition commenced at 2.30 with the 200 yards range. The conditions were, selected teams of ten men from each of the following battalions forming the West London Brigade—3rd Middlesex R.V., 2nd V.B. Middlesex, 1st V.B. Royal Fusiliers, 3rd V.B. Royal Fusiliers, 17th North Middlesex R.V. and the 2nd V.B. Royal Fusiliers. The conditions in short were all such as to assimilate the conditions as nearly as possible to those of active service—no sights to be blacked under pain of disqualification, no veriners to be used and no sighting shots allowed. The scoring and targets as at Hythe, the ball's-eye counting four points. Colonel Gardner, Brigade-major of the West London Brigade, had been again appointed by Lord Abinger as umpire, and he had again, as in previous years, the assistance of Captain Dixon, 2nd V.B. Middlesex, the Brigade Transport and Supply Officer, and Sergeant-Major Harris, 2nd V.B. Royal Fusiliers. The £50 was divided into twelve prizes, varying in value from £10 the first to £1 the twelfth, for the twelve best aggregate scores at 200, 300 and 400 yards. The highest possible range score was 28 (7 shots), and the highest possible aggregate score was 84. The winner of the first prize is ineligible to compete, the winner of the second or any lower prize may continue to compete until he has won a total of £10. The competition took place at the extreme butts at Bisley, numbered 18 and 19, the neighbouring firing intervening between them, and the last targets of the long butts being occupied by straggling groups of men belonging to the Central London Rangers and other corps firing class. There seemed to be an absence of precaution in these arrangements, which suggests the possibility of a bad accident occurring some day, with most unfortunate results to the already sufficiently unfortunate National Rifle Association. This should be at once remedied. The competition was favoured by fine weather throughout, all the six teams getting through the competition before six, and getting back to London before eight o'clock. There was one disqualification, one competitor being found with a blackened sight. One very successful competitor in this match, Private Giles, 3rd Middlesex, was absent for a rather shabby reason. Having in previous years won £9 out of the £10 the odd sovereign, plus the honour of his battalion, was not sufficient inducement for him to enter for the competition. The results were as follows, subject to verification:—First prize, £10, Private Harding, 3rd Middlesex R.V., 23, 25, 27—total, 75; second, £7 10s., Corporal Gutteridge, 1st V.B. Royal Fusiliers, 24, 24, 26—total, 74; third, £5 10s., Sergeant Hinton, 2nd V.B.R. Fusiliers, 24, 23, 26—total, 73; fourth, £5, Private Sharpe, 2nd V.B.R. Fusiliers, 25, 22, 26—total, 73; fifth, £4 10s. (previously won £3), Colour-sergeant Watkins, 17th (North) Middlesex, 23, 25, 25—total, 73, 6th, £4, Private Priddle, 3rd Middlesex R.V., 24, 24, 25, total 73; 7th, £3 10s. (previously won £3 10s.); Col.-Sergt. French, 2nd V.B. Royal Fusiliers, 22, 24, 26, total 72; 8th, £3, Col.-Sergt. Lowe, 2nd V.B., Royal Fusiliers, 24, 23, 25, total 72; 9th, £2 10s., Surgeon Orton, 3rd Middlesex R.V., 25, 23, 24, total 72; 10th, £2 (previously won £4 10s.), Private Harrison, 2nd V.B., Royal Fusiliers, 23, 21, 27, total 71; 11th, £1 10s., Private Cutler, 3rd Middlesex R.V., 22, 23, 26, total 71; 12th, £1, Drummer Barton, 3rd V.B., Royal Fusiliers, 23, 24, 24, total 71. Most of the battalions were well represented in officers. The new commanding officer of the 3rd Middlesex, Col. Rennell (distinguished service officer) was present in mufti, and Major Bentley and Surgeon Orton were among the competitors. Quartermaster Berridge, 3rd V.B.R. Fusiliers, and Bandmaster Caiger, 2nd V.B.R. Fusiliers, were also competitors; and Major Rodrick, late adjutant of the same battalion came over from his battalion at Aldershot to see his former comrades of the old 10th Middlesex. The following officers also took part in the proceedings: Captain and Adjutant Armsley, Captain Hedge and Captain Earl of the first battalion; Captain F. Routledge and Lieutenant C. Routledge of the second, and Captain-Adjutant Charley of the third battalion of the Royal Fusiliers, Captains Marshall, Sheffield and Knightley, of the 17th (North) Middlesex, and Lieutenant Jupp of the 2nd V.B. Middlesex.

AT WIMBLEDON.

The prize meeting of G Company, Civil Service Rifles took place at the west ranges, and in other portions of the common the London Scottish, the 4th V.B. East Surrey, and the 4th V.B. West Surrey, were out for outpost duty and drill. The 7th Middlesex paraded in review order at the headquarters in James-street Westminster, and proceeded by train to Southfields Station, marching thence to Wimbledon Common, where some interesting and instructive outpost operations were carried out. The battalion was under the command of Major Alexander, who, previous to commencing work, addressed the men and explained the duties of scouts, picquets, patrols, and supports. At the conclusion of his remarks, scouts were sent out from companies forming picquets; detached posts were positioned, the right being placed on the left of the semaphore, and the left on the golf house, reconnoitring patrols being formed and visiting patrols being carried out in conformity with the infantry drill, 1889. The most interesting portion of the work took place in the neighbourhood of Warren Farm and Cæsar's Camp, and all ranks appeared to carry out their duties in a most intelligent manner, but it was dark when the battalion returned to the Iron House, where refreshments, both solid and liquid, were liberally served out to all ranks by Quartermaster-sergeant Callaway. Major McKerrell, of the Royal Scots, Major Balfour, and other officers watched the proceedings, which were planned and carried out in a most successful manner. A company of the 4th V.B. West Surrey Regiment marched to Tooting Common for blank firing, the 19th Middlesex assembled in the grounds of the Foundling Hospital and proceeded on a route march. The cadet battalion of the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment also went for a long march under the command of Captain Jonas. D and H Companies of the 4th V.B. East Surrey Battalion paraded at Clapham Junction, under the command of Captains Burne and Rossiter, and proceeded to Wimbledon Common to practise the attack formation with blank firing.

AT RAINHAM.

Both the 2nd and 3rd London battalions had company prize meetings, the principal results being the following: 2nd London, D Company, volley and independent firing. First section, Sergeant Meyers, volley 44, independent, 29—total, 73. Fourth section, Colour-sergeant Saunders, volley 31, independent 14; total, 45. Third section: Sergeant Farrer, volley 28, independent 10; total, 38. 2nd London (H Company): The four leading scores were made by Colour-sergeant Newman 63½, Private Cuttriss 63, Private Thompson 62, Sergeant Turner 56½, 3rd London Rifles (A Company): The best scores made for the company challenge cup were Corporal Luck 71, Corporal Mallett 67, Private Fullwood 65, Corporal Corporal Price, 64, Sergeant Holt 63. Third London, M Company prizes, best results:—Colour-sergeant Roberts 71, Sergeant Peters 71, Drummer Hallam 69 Private Tratt 63, Private Prosser 63. In the Battalion competition the three competitors who tied with 73 points in the battalion prize meeting took prizes thus: Sergeant Penn, £10; Sergeant Baylis, £6; Private Hall, £4.

THE ENGINEERS.

There has been another new departure in the programme of instruction for the Engineers. During the last two or three years the Engineer camp at Upnor has failed either to attract the Engineer Volunteers in as great numbers as in previous years, or to interest the organs of the press, but new interest will follow the new experiment, which consists of giving to a smaller selection of men, a large course of instruction. Instead of a fortnight's course at Upnor, a month's course at Chattenden, a few miles further north, has been decided upon, and the first week has been satisfactorily disposed of. The little camp at Chattenden is occupied by seventy non-commissioned officers, who are ambitious of possessing certificates as assistant instructors in engineering. The idea is an eminently practical one, and it deserves to succeed. The training battalion Royal Engineers have passed a very successful month's training in bridging and pontooning at Mouldham, under the command of Colonel Champernowne, R.E., who had the assistance of Major McDonald, R.E., and Captain Maxwell, R.E., the adjutant. At the close of the training an enjoyable application was made of the instruction, when a programme of sports was drawn up, which included races with button boats, pontoons and cutters, and tugs of war on anchored rafts. The colonel and other officers took as much interest in the men's sports, concerts and recreations as in their instruction, and their names were received with enthusiastic cheering in the closing festivities, as well as that of Sergeant-Major Taylor, [illegible]

PREACHERS IN EPPING FOREST.

At Stratford Petty Sessions on the 29th ult., William Oddy, of the Gospel Temperance Mission Hall, Leytonstone, was summoned for breaking an Epping Forest bye-law in "delivering a public lecture, sermon, or address" without permission.—Mr. Hayes, solicitor, who appeared for the conservators of the forest (the City Corporation), said their desire was to keep the forest for the recreation and enjoyment of the people. The defendants had set the conservators at defiance. Mr. Oddy in 1881 had permission to hold services on Sundays in Bushwood, a part of the forest, but the applications from other people got so numerous that the permission was revoked on 28th May this year. Before that numerous complaints were made as to the enormous number of preachers in the forest. After the 28th May Mr. Oddy still continued to hold meetings, and the conservators, determined to protect the forest, were forced to summon him.—Buck, a forest keeper, gave evidence in support of this statement, and said that on the 23rd ult. there was a row, and one of the audience had his coat off ready for a fight.—The defendant said he had no intention of breaking the bye-law. He had held meetings for fifteen years. He had not held them since his permission was revoked. He had spoken at meetings held by other people, however. He had done a great amount of good, and had obeyed the law of God in preaching the Gospel.—Colonel Howard, the chairman, said there was no doubt he had broken the forest bye-law, and of course the law must be upheld.—Mr. Brown, another preacher, was also summoned for a similar offence. He had applied for permission, but it was not granted.—The keeper, Buck, said that a large number of rough young men always hung around the defendant's meetings and created a disturbance.—The defendant said he had preached for six years, and Mr. Tabrum, a magistrate, said it seemed hard lines that because a number of roughs interfered with a man's meeting that therefore that meeting should be stopped. He had gone along the road on several occasions, and always found the meetings very well conducted indeed. He suggested that the preachers should be informed by the Corporation that they could not hold so many meetings.—Major MacKenzie, the forest superintendent, said that if the preachers had held their meetings in other parts of the forest no notice would have been taken. The Corporation did not want to stop preaching, but they could not allow it in Bushwood.—Six other preachers were also summoned, and they pleaded guilty.—The bench bound all the defendants over to come up for judgment if called upon.

THE CLERGYMAN AND THE CHOIR BOY.

At Stamford on the 29th ult., Charles Neal, a youth, was charged with having molested and annoyed the Rev. Edward Milnes, rector of Collyweston, during divine service. The defendant had been in the choir, but was not invited to the treat, having neglected practices. Ever since he had sung so loudly as to annoy the rector, who said that if he continued he would have to alter the service, and dispense with chanting. The rector and churchwardens said that to make matters more disagreeable the defendant's voice was breaking.—Mr. Tasker, churchwarden, said he did not attend the church because the boy's singing made the rector so uncomfortable that the witness could not bear to look at him.—The defendant said the rector had hit him on the head with a stick, and swung him against the wall.—Neal was fined 24s., including costs, the fine not being enforced if the nuisance ceased.

THE CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT AGAINST THIEBAUD

Thiebaud, the ex-police inspector, who was arrested at Marseilles for embezzling 10,000fr., has been brought to Paris and locked up in Mazas prison. In addition to 6,000fr. found in his shoe his mistress offers to pay the remaining 4,000fr., if M. Darche, the victim of the robbery will withdraw the charge. It is probable, however, that the authorities will proceed with the prosecution in any case.

LAMP EXPLOSION.—A POSTMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

The death was last week reported of James White, 48, of Chatham-street, Old Kent-road, who expired in Guy's Hospital from severe burns, which he sustained under melancholy circumstances. Thy deceased slept on the ground floor, and on going to put out the hall-lamp it exploded in his hand. In an instant his night-shirt was ablaze, and before the flames could be put out all the hair was consumed off his head. He was also severely burned about the body, and from the first his case was seen to be hopeless. The lamp contained paraffin oil, but the cause of its exploding is not known.

A GOODS TRAIN FALLS INTO A STREET.

A disastrous accident occurred early on the 29th ult. on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway at Bradford. A goods train, consisting of an engine and tender, five waggons, and a van, was being run from Lowmoor to Bradford goods station. When, on emerging from the tunnel about a mile from the station, it is the duty of the guard and driver to apply the brakes as the incline there is a pretty steep one. This was done, but they failed to act, and the train ran into the depôt at the rate of ten miles an hour, crashing through the buffers and a large stone wall. The whole of the train fell into the street, which is some yards below, and was completely wrecked. The driver, stoker, and guard had previously jumped from the train. They were uninjured. The damage was very considerable, as the freight was a valuable one.

SUICIDE OF MR. W. B. WATERLOW

On the 29th a verdict of suicide whilst in a state of temporary insanity was returned at an inquest held with reference to the death of Mr. W. B. Waterlow, J.P., at the High Trees, Redhill.—Evidence was given to show that deceased did not go to dinner on the previous night, and entrance to his bed-room was effected by means of a ladder at his window. He was found to have shot himself. His head was in a pool of blood, and the bullet had passed through his brain, having entered the left temple and come out on the top of the forehead above the right temple. The revolver lay on the floor at his feet. Deceased had told his valet to clean the revolver in case burglars came. He had a horror of burglars, and always kept the revolver loaded in all six chambers. He had been much depressed of late, and suffered from insomnia.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

An extraordinary story was told at an inquest held by the Birmingham coroner on the 29th on the body of Sarah Ann Kerr, aged 38. About two years ago William Edward Sutton became acquainted with the deceased, and in September last he went through the ceremony of marriage with her although she was married. Sutton was then 15 years old. She told him her husband had deserted her. Three months after this she was delivered of twins. For the last few months she has been very strange in her manner, and on two occasions threatened to destroy her own life. On the 26th ult. she hanged herself in her bed-room. A verdict of suicide whilst temporarily insane was returned.

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FALL OF HOUSES IN KENNINGTON.

Two Persons Injured.

On the 29th ult. two houses in Bowling Green-street, Kennington, suddenly caved in, the front wall only being left standing. Two persons were injured, one seriously. The neighbours in some of the adjoining premises left their homes fearing that they would be buried. A reporter, on making inquiries on the spot, ascertained that shortly before noon a low rumbling sound was heard. A coachman named James Peters, in the employ of Dr. Brown, of Kennington Park-road, was in a stable opposite to the premises, and hearing screams immediately rushed out, and saw that the roofs of Nos. 4 and 5 had fallen in. He opened the front door of one of the houses, and found one of the occupants, Mrs. Potten, and her daughter on the stairs, surrounded by débris, and unable to move, being almost paralysed by fear. He carried Mrs. Potten into an adjoining house, and the daughter then followed him. Both were slightly injured. In the meantime Miss Emily Robbins, who was the only occupant of the other house, made her escape without sustaining any injury. Ladders were procured, and, on making an inspection of the premises, it was found that the back walls as well as the roofs of the two houses had fallen. The agent, who had been apprised of the accident, soon arrived, and after making an inspection of the buildings, found temporary apartments elsewhere for the occupants of the whole of the eight houses. Some labourers then began the work of removing the furniture. The accident created quite a sensation in the vicinity. The premises stand on the property of the Prince of Wales.

Dangerous Dwellings.

At Lambeth Police Court on the 29th ult. a gentleman from the London County Council asked for an order from the magistrate for the compulsory removal of the inmates of two houses in Commercial-road, Peckham. It was stated that the dwellings were in a dangerous condition and quite unfit for habitation.—Mr. Ellis Marsland, district surveyor for Camberwell, stated that he had that day made a survey of the premises in question, and was satisfied the buildings were quite unsafe. The roof has all but collapsed, and might at any moment fall in. The central chimney stack had already fallen down through part of the roof of one of the houses, and in the event of a high wind the rest of the roof would doubtless be destroyed.—Mr. Biron made the necessary orders for the closing of the houses in question.

ACCIDENT AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.

On the 29th ult., while two labourers, named John Scruby and Thomas Butler, were constructing a concrete floor on a wooden one at the Gaiety Theatre, where extensive alterations are being carried out, the old wooden floor, with the newly-constructed concrete, suddenly gave way, carrying both men with it. Butler received a slight shaking. Scruby was taken to the Charing Cross Hospital, where it was found he had sustained injuries to his legs. It was not, however, necessary to keep him in the institution.

From Cleveland it is reported that the schooner British Lion from Romney, Ontario, had capsized. The crew was saved.

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by Robert Buchanan and Harriett Jay. All the Original Scenery and Effects; Grand Mechanical Changes. THE LOTTERY TICKET, 7.30. Doors open 7.0. Early door, 6.30. —Popular Prices.

SURREY THEATRE.

ON MONDAY, and following Evenings, at 8.30, the Successful Drama, never before acted at this theatre, FLYING FROM JUSTICE, by Mark Melford. Supported by Messrs. Mague, Leicester, Cruickshanks, Belding, Lennox, F. Conquest, &c.; Misses Conway, C. Farrell, and Travers. Preceded, at 7.45, by BOOTS AT THE SWAN. G. Conquest, jun., H. Belding, Hall; Misses Farrell, Dyson, and A. Travis.—Acting Manager, Mr. R. Spry.

GRAND THEATRE, Islington.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WILMOT.
Business Manager, Mr. H. A. FREEMAN.

ON MONDAY, September 7th, Important Engagement for Two Weeks of Mr. Henry Irving, Miss Ellen Terry, and Entire Lyceum Company. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, THE LYONS MAIL, at 7.40; Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, NANCE OLDFIELD, at 7.40; THE BELLS, 8.40. Second Week, OLIVIA and THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.

Sole Proprietor and Manager, A. MELVILLE.

MONDAY, September 7th, and during the week, The Popular Play, from the World-renowned Work, by Mrs. Harriett Beecher Stowe,

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Powerful Company, Picturesque Scenery, Important Specialities and Effects. Commence 7.40, open 7.15. Early Doors, 6.30. In preparation, "90," by Dion Boucicault.

BRITANNIA THEATRE, Hoxton.

Sole Proprietress, Mrs. S. LANE.

ON MONDAY, September 7th, and during the week (Saturday excepted), at 7.0, the Great Sensational Drama, A DARK SECRET. The run prolonged for Five Nights longer in consequence of the continued great success. Wonderful Scenic, Realistic, and Real Water Effects. 100 Tons of Real Water. Real Steam Launch, Canoes, &c. Powerful Company. Concluding with THE MAID AND THE MAGPIE.—On Saturday, THE COLLEEN BAWN, with Real Water Cave Scene.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, N.

Lessee and Managers, Messrs. C. WILMOT and H. A. FREEMAN.

MONDAY Next, September 7th and Each Evening, at 7.30, Mr. Arthur Vaughan's Company in the Popular Drama,

THE HAND OF JUSTICE.

Monday, September 14th, Mr. A. G. Percival's Company in the Great Princess's Drama, THE SHADOWS OF A GREAT CITY.

ELEPHANT AND CASTLE THEATRE.

PAUL KAUVAR.	MONDAY, September 7th, and during the Week, at 7.45 p.m., Miss Edith Lisle and A. E. Drinkwater's Company (by arrangement with Sir Augustus Harris) in the Great Drury Lane Drama, PAUL KAUVAR.	PAUL KAUVAR.
PAUL KAUVAR.	Popular Prices: 2s. 6d., 2s., 1s. 6d., 1s., 6d., and 4d.	PAUL KAUVAR.

Monday, September 14th, THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.

PAVILION THEATRE, Mile End, E.

Sole Lessee, Mr. MORRIS ABRAHAMS.

MONDAY, September 7th, Six Nights, at 7.45, Mr. E. Dundas's Company, in Henry Pettitt's Great Adelphi Drama,

TAKEN FROM LIFE.

Entirely New Scenery.—Monday, September 14th, Re-appearance of the Pavilion Company, including Mr. J. H. Clyndes and Miss Maud Elmore, in Wynn Miller's New Drama, FALSE EVIDENCE.

THEATRE ROYAL, Stratford, E.

Proprietor, Mr. ALBERT FREDERICKS.
A West-end Theatre in the East.

MONDAY, September 7th, for Six Nights only,
EMIGRATION.
Messrs. Frank O'Grady and E. J. Kennedy's
Celebrated Irish Combination.
New Scenery and Effects.
Monday, September 14th, IS LIFE WORTH LIVING?
Business Manager, Mr. Charles Bennett.

PARAGON THEATRE OF VARIETIES.

EMPIRE OF THE EAST.

ENORMOUS ATTRACTIONS.—Every Evening.—Special Engagement of the Fred Roisset Troupe in a New and Original Pantomime, entitled THE BRICKLAYERS. Miss Fannie Leslie, Cee Mee and his Wonderful Children in their Marvellous Aerial Act; Paul Cinquevalli, the Favourite of both Hemispheres, L'incomparable; Miss Bella Rieca, the Brothers Courtney, Miss Florrie Robina, the Three Castles, Miss Florrie Jackson, the Dorothy Quartette, Miss Billie Barlow, Tennyson and O'Gorman, J. H. Pierce.—Doors open 7.30. Side door 7.15, 3d. each extra. Saturdays, side door 7.0. Extra Talent.—Prices from 6d.

ROYAL FORESTERS' PALACE OF VARIETIES,

CAMBRIDGE-ROAD, MILE END, E.
Proprietor, Mr. WILLIAM LUSBY.

J. W. ROWLEY, Arthur Combes, Pathetic Sketch, entitled HEARTS OF STONE, by the Marriott Combination, Tom White's Arabs, McConnell Trio, Ella Dean, Jessie Prince, Clara Nisbett, Tom Vine, Percy Gordon, &c.—Open 7.15. Prices 6d. to £1 1s. Half-price at 9.0, except Saturdays.—Manager, Wilton Friend.

ROYAL CAMBRIDGE HALL OF VARIETIES

COMMERCIAL-STREET, BISHOPSGATE, E.
Proprietor, Mr. W. RILEY.

CHAMPION PROGRAMME.—Brown, Newland, George Leclerq, and Company; Tom Costello, Arthur Corney, Ada Reeve, Tom Leamore, Minnie Jeffs, Hector and Lauraine, Eunice Vance, George Ripon; Fredericks, Gloss, and La Bal, the Rocky Mountain Wonders; Tennyson and O'Gorman, Charles Bignell, Special Engagement, Three Sisters Felicitas, first appearance in England; the Brothers Griffiths, Wal Robins, the One Man.—General Manager, Mr. R. V. Page.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE OF VARIETIES,

LEICESTER-SQUARE.

EVERY EVENING from 7.45 until 11.30.

ORIELLA, a New Grand Fantastic Ballet, by Signor Coppi and M. Jacobi, at 9.30. Signorina Legnani, Mdlles. Marie, Moby, Spotti, and Zimmerman. Varieties by Marie Lloyd, the Fletcher Troupe, Mdlle. Bleiken, the Mitentas, James Fawn, Kelly and Ashby, Arthur Combes, Josephine Henley, Rezene and Robini, and the Sisters Diamond. At 11.0, THE SCULPTOR AND POODLE, by the Famous Charles Lauri and Troupe.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

BY THE SEA. Fun on the Sands. Another Empire Triumph.—Every Evening, at 9.0, and ORFEO, at 10.45. Two Grand Ballets, by Madame Lanner. Music by Leopold Wenzel. Supported by Signor Guerra, Signorina Palladino, Rossi, De Sortis, and Cavallazzi. Varieties by Dufour and Hartley, the Craggs, Tennyson and O'Gorman, Black Swan Trio, Boissets, Severus Schaffer, the Renowned Schaffer Troupe, and Madame Juana.—Doors open 7.45.

LONDON PAVILION.

AS USUAL, the STRONGEST COMPANY in LONDON.—Fannie Leslie, Burlesque Actress; Dan Leno, Comedian; Jenny Hill, Comedienne; Charles Godfrey, Comedian; Bessie Bellwood, Serio-comic; Brothers Griffiths, Grotesque Artists; Millie Hylton, Serio-comic; Harry Freeman, Comedian; Marie Le Blanc, Serio-comic; Sam Redfern, Negro Delineator; Addie Conyers, Serio-comic; Charles Bignell, Comedian; Tom Costello, Comedian; G. W. Kenway, Mimic; Louie Gilbert, Serio-comic; Tom Leamore, Comedian; Tom Ross, Comedian; Dora Fielding, Serio-comic; David Devant, Conjurer; Jenny Valmore, Serio-comic; Marco and Athol, Speciality Artists; Arthur Corney, Comedian; Charles Ross, Comic Singer and Dancer.—Every Evening. Doors open at 7.30. Admission from 1s.—Acting Manager, Mr. Edward Swanborough.

TROCADERO, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.

Mr. SAM ADAMS, Sole Proprietor and Manager.

EXTRAORDINARILY BRILLIANT PROGRAMME.—MONS. PAULUS, the Eminent French Comique. VICTOR ANDRE, in the New, Startling, and Bewildering Illusion, THE VANISHED BRIDE. MILO, the Herculean Wonder, Performing the Most Phenomenal and Legitimate Feats of Strength Ever Witnessed, aged 18 Years. First Appearance in England, Trained by PROFESSOR ATTILA, who will appear with him Every Evening. LYDIA YEAMANS, and all the Leading Stars. Every Evening, open at 7.30, commence at 8.0. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY. Open at 2.30, commence at 3.0; carriages at 5.30.—Prices, Morning and Evening, 1s. to £2 2s. Box-office open from 11.0 a.m. Telephone No. 35,014. Telegraphic Address, "Samolus, London."

THE TIVOLI, Strand.

ENORMOUS SUCCESS OF THE NEW MANAGEMENT.—A Brilliant Programme.—Jenny Hill, Charles Godfrey, Bessie Bellwood, Albert Chevalier, Paul Martinetti and Pantomime Troupe, THE DUEL IN THE SNOW. Marie Loftus, Frank H. Celli, Jenny Valmore, the Two McNaughtens, Addie Conyers, G. W. Hunter, Brown, Newland, and LeClerq; Tom Leamore, Florrie Robina, George Fairburn, Alice Leamar, Harry Fortescue, Edwin Boyde, and Marie Collins.—Doors open Every Evening at 7.30. Saturday Matinee, 2.30. Admission from 1s.; Boxes from £1 1s.; Reserved Orchestra Stalls, 5s.—Mr. Charles Morton, Acting Manager.

OXFORD MUSIC HALL.

EVERY NIGHT at 7.30, GRAND PROGRAMME.—ZAEO, Frank Celli (from the Carl Rosa Opera Company), Dan Leno, Lucy Clarke, Marie Lloyd, the Pylades, George Fairburn, Alice Leamar, Will Crackles, Arthur Forrest, Felicitas Trio, Emily Spiller, Ruby Roy, Miss Katie Lee, assisted by Mr. Drelincourt Odlum, in the Popular Sketch, A LITTLE BRICK.—Doors open at 7.15, commence at 7.45; Saturdays at 8.0 o'clock.—Mr. C. R. Brighton, Sole and Responsible Manager.—Free List Entirely Suspended. Boxes and Fauteuils can be booked in advance.

ROYAL CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.

The Coolest Theatre in London. Roof Off Every Evening. As Cool as an Open-air Concert.
Tremendous Success of the Present Company.
THE GREAT MENOTTI.

Dan Leno.	Jenny Hill.
Albert Chevalier.	James Fawn.
Cinquevalli.	Dorothy Quartette.
Tennyson and O'Gorman.	Daisy Hughes.
Harry Freeman.	Melinda May.
Arthur Forrest.	Walter Stockwell.
The Craggs.	Lucy Clarke.

Cinquevalli, the Wonder of the World.
Doors open 7.20, commence 7.45. Saturdays, door open 7.0 o'clock. Prices, 6d. to £2 2s.

THE ROYAL, Holborn.

BRILLIANT ATTRACTION.—A GALAXY of TALENT.—Bessie Bellwood, Albert Chevalier, James Fawn, Sisters Brandon, Sam Redfern, Ada Reeve, Charles Bignell, Amy Tilley, James Manhill, Jenny Valmore, Rose Glenn, Nellie Lennox, Walter Tilbury, Sismondi and Vivian Troupe; James Taylor and Ada Alexander in the Sketch, THE MASON.—Prices from 6d. Every Evening at 8.0. Saturday Matinees at 2.30.—Acting Manager, Mr. Arthur Swanborough.

MIDDLESEX MUSIC HALL,

THE MOGUL, DRURY-LANE, LONDON.
Proprietor and Manager, Mr. J. L. GRAYDON.

EVERY EVENING.—The Great Juvenile Military Display by Sergeant Simms and his Troupe of Boy Zouaves; Marvellous Lightning Musket Drill, Rapid Marching Evolutions; Alice Leamar, the Favourite Serio; Harry Anderson, the Middlesex Favourite; Tom White, of Wild Arab Renown, with his Clever Troupe of Eton Boys (more laughable than ever); the Charming Sisters Preston, the Forrest Combination, Captain Slingsby, Ventriloquist, Brown, Newland, and Co., Percival and Breeze, Rose Hamilton, Mdlle. Venara, Alf. Wood, Kitty Kennedy, Yallo Troupe, J. W. Rowley.

SOUTH LONDON PALACE,

LONDON-ROAD, S.E.
Proprietress, Mrs. J. J. POOLE.

NOTICE.—RE-ENGAGEMENT for Six Nights Longer, in Consequence of the Enormous Success, of TED PRITCHARD and JEM YOUNG, who will give a Grand Scientific Display in the Art of Self-defence Every Evening, at 9.30. Continued Success of Mr. Charles Godfrey, in his Popular Songs, "Hi Tiddley Hi Ti," "A Tale of the Mile End-road," and "Gay Paree." Miss Nelly L'Estrange, Professor Wingfield and his Performing Dogs, Sisters Preston, Edwin Boyde, Minnie Jeffs, Marco and Athol, Will Crackles, Fred Mason, and the Wonderful Brothers Marz, the Strongest Men in the World. Extra Talent. Open Earlier on Saturdays. —September 14th, Grand Reproduction of NIGHT ALARM.—Manager, Mr. F. Law.

METROPOLITAN, Edgware-road.

Proprietor, Mr. H. G. LAKE.

MONDAY, September 7th, THE DRUDGE, introducing the following Artistes:—Edwin Barwick, Kate Toole, Jessie Reed, and Fred Williams, Marie Lloyd, the Popular Serio-comic; Charles Bignell, Ada Reeve, W. P. Moss, Tom White and his Comical Arabs, E. C. Dunbar, Kelly and Ashby, De Wynne, Cora Cardigan, Sisters Diamond, Le Petite Amoros, Rose Arnold, Serio; Chas. Compton, Mimic and Vocalist; the Quinns.—Manager, Mr. W. Bailey.

GATTI'S (CHARING CROSS) MUSIC HALL,

Villiers-street, Charing Cross.
Proprietors, G. and L. CORAZZA (GATTI).

BRILLIANT CHANGES EVERY WEEK.—Sketch, MARY ANN'S BIRTHDAY, by Funny Johnny Hanson and Co. Sisters Caselli, Harry Champion, Fredericks and Drew, Jessie De Grey, Billie Barlow, Arthur Combes, Medley, Bertie Stokes, Wal Robins, Frank Coyne, Alice Melville.—Manager, Mr. Tom Tinsley; Musical Director, Mr. James Murray.

GATTI'S PALACE OF VARIETIES,

214, Westminster Bridge-road.
Proprietors, G. and L. CORAZZA (GATTI).
THE FAMILY RESORT.

THE Popular Actor Vocalist, G. H. Macdermott, in New Sketch, OUTCAST. Supported by Miss Adrian Hill, Mr. Alfred Harding, and Auxiliaries. Alice Leamar, Tom Bass, Sisters Western, George Lashwood, Harrison Troupe, Edith Manley, Fred Lay, Ada Rippon, Rhodes and O'Rourke, Will Gilbert.—Manager, Mr. Will Sergeant.

COLLINS'S, Islington Green.

Proprietor and Manager, Mr. HERBERT SPRAKE.
Assistant-manager, Mr. E. S. BARNES.

IMPORTANT ENGAGEMENTS.—ALBERT CHEVALIER, the Great Comedian; the Rage of London. SERVAIS LE ROY, the Wondrous Conjuror, introducing his Marvellous Illusion, the Three Graces. Eunice Vance, Burlesque Artiste; the McConnell Trio, Versatile Entertainers; Nellie Wilson, Harry Freeman, Lydia Yeamans, accompanied by Mr. F. J. Titus; Arthur Combes, Marie Bernard, the Tiecots, Rhoda Rayne, Arthur Rigby, the Quinns and "Baby;" Louie Alberto, Frank Folloy.

BEDFORD THEATRE OF VARIETIES,

HIGH-STREET, CAMDEN TOWN.

EVERY EVENING.—Kate Kennedy, Sisters Coleman, Queenie Lawrence, Hettie Keeble, Transformation Dancer; the Sisters Loraine. Comic Sketch, by the Forrest Combination, entitled CUPID'S DILEMMA. The Wonderful Eudolphs, Champion Whistlers; Rezene and Robini, Burns and Leach, Young and Mack, Charles Chaplin, Harry Champion, Arthur Rigby, Johnnie Warman, and other Artists.—Monday Next, Williams' Combination in THE DRUDGE.—Director, Captain Haynes; Leader, Charles Ison.

ROYAL STANDARD MUSIC HALL

(OPPOSITE VICTORIA STATION), PIMLICO.
Proprietor and Manager, Mr. R. WAKE.

SERGEANT SIMS' Zouave Troupe, the Two Bowes, the Silver Eels; Nellie L'Estrange, Comedienne; E. C. Dunbar, Descriptive Vocalist; Harry Anderson, Comic Vocalist; Arthur Forrest, Comedian; Kate Vince, the Female Paganini; Black Cookey, Negro Comedian; Alf George and Ruby Lee, Duettists; Virto, Instrumentalist; Edith French, Professor Howard's Electorama; F. S. Griffin, Silence and Fun.—Assistant Manager, George Chapman.

THE WASHINGTON MUSIC HALL,

YORK-ROAD, BATTERSEA.
Proprietor, G. W. MOORE, sen.
Acting and General Manager, CHARLES MITCHELL.

THE DRUDGE, by Frederick Bowyer, introducing the following Artistes: Mr. Edwin Barwick, Miss Kate Toole, Miss Jessie Reed, and the Popular Comedian, Mr. Fred Williams. The Beechams, Edward and Florence. Variety Company for Six Nights only: Katie Lawrence, Fredericks and Drew, Nettie Waite, Costello and McCall, Alice Westfield, Blanche Seigrist, Tom Olive.—Business Manager, Theodore Gordon.

HAMMERSMITH THEATRE OF VARIETIES.

VALENTINE AND ORSON, by W. Walton's Combination; The Gilmores, Legal and Leighton, Duettists; Sisters Venl. OUR LADS IN BLUE, by Mr. Percy Emery, Mr. Beresford, Miss Emery, and English and Russian Sailors. Captain Slingsby, Wal Robins, Pearl Penrose, Arthur Lennard, Brothers Owen, the Sisters Diamond.—On Saturdays Extra Artistes, at 7.0. A Change every Monday.

QUEEN'S, Poplar.

Managers, F. and M. ABRAHAMS.

MONDAY, September 7th, New Farcical Sketch, WIFE AND WIDOW, introducing Alice Spry, Nellie Nelson, Lillie Woods, Charles Mortimer, Roydon Erlynne, and Brian McCullough. INNOCENT IMOGENE, by Miss Howe Carewe. Harry Gibbon, N. Clark, and Fred Wright, jun. Alice Conway, Tom Woottwell, Alf Wood, Carrie Joy, Caston and Moore, Ralph Edgar, Lily Marney, &c.

MARLOW'S PALACE OF VARIETIES,

BOW-ROAD, E.
Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. FRED MARLOW.

ANOTHER Grand Galaxy of Star Artists.—Monday, September 7th, and during the Week, Special Engagement of the Three Sunlights, Speciality Variety Entertainers, Acrobats, and Dancers. A New Comedy Domestic Sketch, entitled THE WORKMAN'S WIFE, by Mr. Alf George and Miss Ruby Lee. Frank Poynton, Sisters Byrne, Peterson's Canine Wonders, Mr. and Mrs. James Lenton, Fred May, Eva Dixon, the Tavenors, Arthur Leicester, and others.

ARCADIA.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON, N.—Best and Cheapest Entertainment in London.—Gigantic Success. Press Unanimous.—Grand Variety Show: Miss Alma, the Wonderful Equilibrist, and Ben Abdullah, the Great Arabian Ascensionist, on the High Wire. First appearance of Mdlle. Lottie, America's Sensational Wonder.

ARCADIA.—Brilliant and Novel Decorations and Illuminations. The Grand Water Carnival, Real Boats, Cascades, and Fairy Fountains, Switchback Railway, Roller Sleigh Track, Wild West Ponies, Al Fresco Lager Beer Garden, Military Bands, and other attractions.—Every Evening at 6.0; Wednesdays and Saturdays at 3.0 and 6.0.—Admission, 6d.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.

The COOLEST and BEST VENTILATED PLACE of AMUSEMENT in LONDON.
Electric Light Throughout the Building.
GREAT and GLORIOUS SUCCESS of the
MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS' NEW AND DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT,
Produced
For the FIRST TIME, August 3rd.
RE-APPEARANCE of the world-famed Comedian,
Mr. G. W. MOORE,
After an absence of Four Months.
The Immensely Successful Musical Piece Without Words,
entitled
THE BANDITTI,
will be given at every Performance.
Also a New and Intensely Funny Farce, entitled
A DEED OF DREADFUL NOTE,
in which the whole of the Comedians will appear.
EVERY NIGHT at 8.0.
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 3.0 and 8.0.
No Fees of any kind.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21st, 1891,
Afternoon at 3.0,
Night at 8.0.
THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS
Will Celebrate
THE INAUGURATION OF THEIR
TWENTY-SEVENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR
at this Hall,
upon which occasion they will Revive all the most Famous Songs originally produced by them a Quarter of a Century ago. Full particulars will be duly announced.

MOHAWKS.	Royal Agricultural Hall,	ANIMATED
MOHAWKS.	Enormous Success	FURNITURE.
MOHAWKS.	of New Business.	ANIMATED
MOHAWKS.	Songs, Jokes, Sketches,	FURNITURE.
MOHAWKS.	"The Two Lotharios."	ANIMATED
MOHAWKS.	Mandoline Quintette.	FURNITURE.
MOHAWKS.	"Pass De Cat."	ANIMATED
MOHAWKS.	"Animated Furniture."	FURNITURE.
MOHAWKS.	"Her Father's Boot."	ANIMATED
MOHAWKS.	Everything New.	FURNITURE.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.

ENTERTAINMENTS commence 12.0, terminate 11.30.—Central Stage Performances, No Extra Charge, 3.30 and 8.0 p.m. Minting, the World's Greatest Bicycle Hero; Rowdon, Champion Jumper of the World; the Daring Ostazas, the Greatest Living Acrobatic Mid-air Exponents; Madame Eichlerette and Troupe of Trained Animals; Sismondi and Vivian Ballet Troupe; Baughman and Aldine; America's Premier Male and Female Rifle Shots; the Renowned Karnos' Pantomimic Sketch, HILARITY; Black Swan Trio; Servais Le Roy, Wonderful Belgian Conjuror; the Clever Abe and R. Kryers, Eccentric Dancers; Johnny Forge and Louie Carr, Song and Dance. The Monkeys' Race and Parachute Performance. Concert Party, 5.30 to 6.30 (Free); Drawing-Room Entertainments (Free), 12.30, 1.45, 6.45, and 7.30; Jacques' Fifty Days' Fast; Sampson, the Strongest Man on Earth; and Kiho, the Ninger, at 4.5 and 9.30; Beckwith's Aquatic Entertainment at 4.0 and 10.0. Balsamo, the Mesmerist, at 3.30 and 8.45; SHE, a Novel Illusion, &c., &c., &c.—EARLY CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY NEXT.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE WONDERFUL PERFORMANCES OF TWENTY-SIX WILD BEASTS. Another Marvel! Tiger Driving Goat. Lion Driving Pair of Tigers. Leapfrog, Hurdle Races, and See Saw by Lions, Tigers, Bears, Cheetahs, and Boarhounds. Lion and Bear Trundling Globe, &c. Hundreds of 6d. and 1s. Seats. Twice Daily. Magnificent Display of Fireworks by C. T. Brock and Co., Thursday, at 8.0 p.m. All Brock's Novelties of 1891.

ROYAL NAVAL EXHIBITION,

CHELSEA, S.W.
Patron: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
Open from 11.0 a.m. till 11.0 p.m.
ADMISSION EVERY DAY, 1s.; SEASON TICKETS, 10s. 6d.

ROYAL NAVAL EXHIBITION.—Fireworks, Monday, at 9.0, by James Pain and Sons. Special Novelties. Pain's Latest Inventions. The Great Revolving Fire Wheel (250 feet in circumference). Device Comique, the Costermonger's Donkey. Interchangeable Chromotrope. Silver Net Work. Great New Set Piece: Naval Review at Spithead, with Royal Yacht and Torpedo Boats moving through the water.

ROYAL NAVAL EXHIBITION.—Firework Displays September and October at 9.0 p.m. Extra Night, by desire, 7th September.

ROYAL NAVAL EXHIBITION.—Application for Purchase of FULL-SIZED MODEL of H.M.S. VICTORY to be handed over when Exhibition closes, should be addressed to Honorary Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—After 1st September, Return Railway Tickets, including admission up to 5.0 p.m., obtainable at all District and Metropolitan Companies' Booking Offices, for ONE SHILLING.

GERMAN EXHIBITION.

Hon. President:
His Highness the DUKE of SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.
Director-general: JOHN R. WHITLEY, Esq.

GERMANY IN LONDON.—The Most Important Display of German Works of Art and Industry ever Exhibited in England.

GERMAN EXHIBITION.—Realistic Scenery of the Rhine, Heidelberg, Potsdam, Munich, Nuremberg, &c. The Most Beautiful Gardens in London, Brilliantly Illuminated with 12,000 Lamps, by Pain and Sons.

The Duke of Ratibor's Band.
The Hungarian Boys' Band.
The German Exhibition Band.
The Arlberger Troupe of Tyrolese Singers.
The Stechthaler Troupe of Tyrolese Singers.

GERMANIA at 3.30 and 8.0 p.m., in the Arena (German Military Life). Realistic Incidents. Siege of a City. March Past. Musical Ride. Alarm Parade. For particulars concerning Admissions, &c., see London daily papers.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Return Railway Tickets, including admission up to 5.0 p.m., now obtainable at all District, Middle Circle, and Metropolitan Stations, for One Shilling.

JERUSALEM IN LONDON.

LAST WEEKS of GREAT CYCLORAMA of ANCIENT JERUSALEM, depicting the Solemn Scene on Calvary, NIAGARA HALL, St. James's Park Station. Daily, 10.0 to 10.0. Sunday, 1.0 to 10.0. Ask at District Railway Stations for Tickets, including Admission.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION

(Adjoining Baker-street Station).
Through tickets at all Metropolitan Stations.

"A MEET OF THE HOUNDS."
H.M. The Queen "At Home,"
and over 400 Lifelike and Realistic Portraits in Wax of the World's Celebrities.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION
(Adjoining Baker-street Station).
The Finest Promenade in London for Ladies and Children.
Grand Scenes, Tableaux, &c.
Relics of Napoleon.
Music all day from 12.0 to 10.0 p.m.
Refreshment Bars, Popular Prices.
Special Concerts on Wednesdays by Miss Graves' Ladies' Orchestra.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION
(Adjoining Baker-street Station).
Chamber of Horrors.
Hampstead Tragedy. Mrs. Pearcey.
Every Relic connected with the Case.
Bastille Relics.
Admission, 1s.; Children under 12, 6d.
Extra Rooms, 6d.
Open from 10.0 to 10.0.

SOUTH COAST SUNDAY EXCURSION LEAGUE.

SPECIAL CHEAP and FAST EXCURSION, by the BRIGHTON RAILWAY, on SUNDAY, September 13th, to ARUNDEL and BOGNOR-ON-SEA (within one and a half miles of the Celebrated Jubilee Stamp-room, North Bersted), from London Bridge and Victoria, at 9.30 a.m., calling at New Cross, Norwood Junction, and West Croydon, Battersea Park, Clapham Junction, and Balham.

Fare there and back, Arundel, 3s.; Bognor, 3s. 6d. Children under 12, half-price. Returning same day from Bognor, 7.30 p.m.; Arundel, 7.50 p.m.

Tickets can be secured by the public generally before the morning of the appointed Agents (see future bills); of the Secretary, Dundee Arms, Artillery-street, S.E.; of the Printers, 134, Spa-road, S.E., and at the Stations on the morning of the Excursion.

NATIONAL SUNDAY LEAGUE.

TWO Special Cheap and Fast EXCURSIONS on SUNDAY, 13th SEPTEMBER, as under:—By South-Western Railway to WINCHESTER (return fare, 3s. 6d.), SOUTHAMPTON (West), and LYMINGTON (4s.). From Waterloo at 9.0 a.m., calling at Vauxhall, Clapham Junction, Wimbledon, and Surbiton.

SPECIAL BOAT TRIPS to ISLE OF WIGHT. Southampton to COWES, or Lymington to TOTLAND BAY and YARMOUTH, 1s. return.

By South-Eastern Railway to TONBRIDGE, TUNBRIDGE WELLS (return fare, 2s. 6d.), HASTINGS (4s.). From Charing Cross, Waterloo, and Cannon-street at 9.30 a.m., calling at London Bridge, Spa-road, and New Cross. From Woolwich Arsenal, 8.50. Tickets for both Excursions may be had by public generally of usual Agents; of Secretary; and at stations on morning of excursions. Other Cheap Excursions will be run every Sunday. For list apply to Office, 8, Theobalds-road, Holborn, W.C.—HENRY MILLS, Secretary.

DANCING.—SATURDAY NEXT, September 12th, OPENING NIGHT of Mr. H. B. JOHNSON'S ASSEMBLIES, held every Saturday and Monday at the HOLBORN TOWN HALL, GRAY'S INN-ROAD. Season Ticket, £1 1s., admits to all Dances; Single Ticket, 1s. 6d.; Double, 2s. 6d. Programme of 16 Dances. H. B. Johnson's Band. Refreshments by Messrs. Spiers and Pond, Limited.—All communications to H. B. JOHNSON, Albany House, Tavistock-place, W.C.

RAILWAY AND STEAMBOAT ARRANGEMENTS.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—CHEAP EXCURSIONS will leave PADDINGTON STATION as under:—SATURDAY, September 12th, at 8.10 a.m., to OXFORD, Leamington, BIRMINGHAM, Wolverhampton, Hereford, MANCHESTER, Shrewsbury, Welshpool, Llangollen, Chester, LIVERPOOL, &c., for Three or Six Days.

SUNDAY, September 13th, at 8.40 a.m., DAY TRIP to Twyford, READING, Newbury, Hungerford, Savernake, DEVIZES, &c.

Tickets and bills can be obtained at the Company's Stations and Receiving Offices.

HY. LAMBERT, General Manager.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

AUTUMN EXCURSIONS.

On SATURDAY, September 12th, from London (Euston, Broad-street, Kensington), (Addison-road, Mansion House, Willesden Junction, &c.), to Wolverhampton, Wednesbury, Walsall, Dudley, Dudley Port, Birmingham, Leamington, Kenilworth, Coventry, Leicester, Widnes, Warrington, Stockport, Runcorn, Manchester, Liverpool, Stoke, Wellington, Welshpool, Llandrindod Wells, Ludlow, Leominster, Wigan, Blackpool, Chester, Rhyl, Llandudno, Carnarvon, Bangor, Holyhead, Oswestry, Montgomery, Newtown, Llanidloes, Dolgelly, Barmouth, Borth, Aberystwith, Aberdovey, Towyn, Lancaster, Morecambe, Carnforth, Carlisle, the English Lake District, and many other places, for Three or Six Days.

For times, fares, and full particulars, see handbills.

G. FINDLAY, General Manager.

Euston Station, September, 1891.

RAILWAY AND STEAMBOAT ARRANGEMENTS—(CONTINUED).

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—DONCASTER RACES.

WEDNESDAY, September 9th (St. Leger Day), a Cheap Express Excursion for 1 or 3 Days, to Doncaster, will leave Moorgate-street 6.37 a.m., Aldersgate-street 6.39, Farringdon-street 6.41, and King's Cross (G.N.) 7.0. Returning from Doncaster (Shakespeare's Sidings), Wednesday, 9th, or, Friday, 11th September, at 6.25 p.m.

For fares and full particulars see bills, to be obtained of Company's Town Parcels Receiving Offices and Stations, and of Messrs. Swan and Leach, Limited, 3, Charing Cross, and 32, Piccadilly Circus.

HENRY OAKLEY, General Manager.

London, King's Cross, September, 1891.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—HOLIDAY TRIPS FROM LONDON.

To SKEGNESS for One Day, September 5th, 7th, 12th, 14th, 19th, 21st, 26th, and 28th, and to SUTTON-ON-SEA and MABLETHORPE, September 12th, 14th, 26th, and 28th, from Moorgate-street 6.17 a.m., Aldersgate-street 6.19, Farringdon-street 6.21, King's Cross (G.N.) 7.10, Holloway 7.5, Finsbury Park 7.20. Passengers by the Saturday trains may return on the Monday or Tuesday following at slightly higher fares.

To ST. ALBANS and HARPENDEN, September 5th, 12th, 19th, and 26th, from Moorgate-street 2.15, Aldersgate-street 2.17, Farringdon-street 2.19, King's Cross (G.N.) 2.40, and Finsbury Park 2.45.

To SHERINGHAM, CROMER (Beach), and YARMOUTH (Beach), September 7th, from King's Cross (G.N.) 6.15 a.m., Finsbury Park 6.22. Return Fare, Third Class, 5s.

To CAMBRIDGE, September 11th, from Moorgate-street 8.40 a.m., Aldersgate-street, 8.42; Farringdon-street, 8.44; King's Cross (G.N.) 9.5; Finsbury Park, 9.11. Returning same day only at 7.45 p.m.

SATURDAY, September 12th, for Three or Six Days, to CAMBRIDGE, Lynn, Wisbech, Norwich, Cromer, Yarmouth, Lincoln, Gainsboro', Leicester, Melton, Nottingham, Ilkeston, Derby, Burton, Tutbury, Stoke, Huddersfield, Sheffield, Manchester, Stockport, Warrington, Southport, Liverpool, Wakefield, Leeds, Bradford, Keighley, Halifax, Hull, York, Scarborough, Whitby, Bridlington, Darlington, Durham, Newcastle, &c., &c.

For fares and full particulars see bills, to be obtained at Company's Stations and Town Parcels Receiving Offices, and of Swan and Leach, 3, Charing Cross, and 32, Piccadilly Circus.

HENRY OAKLEY, General Manager.

King's Cross, London, September, 1891.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.—COOK'S EXCURSIONS from St. Pancras Station, on SATURDAY, September 12th, for Three or Six Days, to LIVERPOOL, Manchester, Birmingham, Carlisle, Lancaster, Morecambe, Whitehaven, Blackburn, Bolton, Rochdale, Oldham, Bury, Lake District, Matlock, Buxton, Nottingham, Leicester, Derby, Burton, Staffordshire Potteries, &c.

Tickets and bills at the Midland Stations and Booking Offices; and from THOS. COOK and SON, Ludgate Circus; 99, Gracechurch-street; 33, Piccadilly; 82, Oxford-street; 445, West Strand; and front of St. Pancras Station, Euston-road.

JOHN NOBLE, General Manager.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—CHEAP EXCURSIONS for THREE or SIX DAYS, from London (Liverpool-street) on SATURDAY, 12th September, 1891, to Bury St. Edmunds, Colchester, Harwich, Hadleigh, Ipswich, Felixstowe, Woodbridge, Framlingham, Saxmundham, Beccles, Lowestoft, Yarmouth, Stowmarket, Diss, Bungay, Cambridge, Haverhill, Newmarket, Ely, St. Ives, Ramsey, Chatteris, March, Wisbech, Downham, Lynn, Hunstanton, Brandon, Thetford, Dereham, Fakenham, Wells, Norwich, Reepham, Cromer, &c.; also to Spalding, Lincoln, Gainsboro', Doncaster, Hull, Sheffield, Huddersfield, Oldham, Ashton, Manchester, York, Darlington, Durham, Newcastle, Scarborough, Whitby, Pontefract, Leeds, Wakefield, Bradford, Huddersfield, Halifax, &c., &c.

For full particulars see small bills.

WM. BIRT, General Manager.

London, September, 1891.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—SEASIDE.—An ACCELERATED and IMPROVED SUMMER SERVICE of FAST TRAINS is now running to YARMOUTH, LOWESTOFT, CROMER, Southend-on-Sea, Clacton-on-Sea, Walton-on-Naze, Harwich, Dovercourt, Felixstowe, Aldeburgh, Southwold, and Hunstanton.

TOURIST, FORTNIGHTLY, and FRIDAY to TUESDAY TICKETS at REDUCED FARES are issued by all Trains from LIVERPOOL-STREET; also from SUBURBAN STATIONS and EAST LONDON LINE (New Cross, &c.), at same fares as from Liverpool-street.

CHEAP DAY TRIPS to the SEASIDE, &c.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA and BURNHAM-ON-CROUCH, 2s. 6d., Daily, from Liverpool-street and all Stations on Enfield, Walthamstow, Loughton, Woolwich, and North London Lines. Through Excursion Tickets are also issued from Stations on METROPOLITAN LINE.

CLACTON, WALTON, and HARWICH, 4s. From Liverpool-street, on Sundays, at 9.10 a.m., and on Mondays, at 8.25 a.m.

BROXBOURNE and RYE HOUSE, 1s. 6d. Daily, from Liverpool-street, Bishopsgate, Bethnal Green, Hackney Downs, &c.; also from EAST LONDON LINE STATIONS (New Cross, &c.).

EPPING FOREST, 1s. Daily by all Trains to CHINGFORD and LOUGHTON, from Liverpool-street, Fenchurch-street, East London Line (New Cross, &c.).

For full particulars see bills.

London, September, 1891. WM. BIRT, General Manager.

LONDON, TILBURY, and SOUTHEND RAILWAY.

SHORTEST and QUICKEST ROUTE. DOUBLE LINE THROUGHOUT.

SOUTHEND and BACK, 2s. 6d., from Fenchurch-street, Stepney, Bromley, and Plaistow. Week days, 6.30, 8.23, 8.38, 1.25, and 10.28 a.m.; Sundays, 9.0, 9.25, 9.55, and 10.26 a.m., 2.7, and 2.45 p.m. Cheap Through Excursion Tickets from Stations on North London Line and District and Metropolitan Railways. See bills. SOUTHEND and BACK, from Fenchurch-street and Stepney, FRIDAY or SATURDAY to TUESDAY. Fare 3s. 6d.

MARGATE via TILBURY.—A CHEAP FAST TRAIN, in connection with G.S.N. Co.'s steamers, from Fenchurch-street, Stepney, and Plaistow, WEEK DAYS and SUNDAYS, 10.15 a.m. Return boat in connection with train from Tilbury leaves Margate 4.0 p.m. Fares: Single, 1st class, 5s.; third class, 4s. Return, 1st class, 7s.; third class, 5s. 6d.

STRAND UNION.

CONTRACTS FOR SUPPLIES.

THE GUARDIANS of the STRAND UNION are desirous of receiving TENDERS for the supply of the following articles, viz.:—

Grocery,	Potatoes,
Mealman's Goods,	Coals,
Wines and Spirits,	Coke,
Hay and Straw,	Woollen Drapery,
Bread,	Fish,
Cornchandlery,	Milk,
Brewer's Grains,	and

3,600lbs. Tea, at 1s. 2d. per lb.

The tenders are to state price for six or twelve months from 3rd October next. Forms of tender may be obtained on and after Monday, the 7th September instant, on application at the Offices of the Guardians, 15, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, W.C., and sealed tenders must be forwarded to me by 12.0 o'clock on Thursday, the 17th inst.

The Guardians do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. Tea will be paid for within 21 days of the delivery thereof; the other contracts will be paid quarterly.

By order,
CHARLES F. DORRELL,
Clerk to the Guardians.

Guardians' Offices,
15, Henrietta-street,
Covent Garden.
1st Sept., 1891.

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.

HEALTHY BILE.

When the liver is not making healthy bile, or in insufficient quantity, the blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headache, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

Is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It also prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

A gentleman writes:—"For myself and family, your 'Fruit Salt' is our universal remedy."

CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see that the capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON, S.E.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF. For Improved and Economic Cookery. Makes the finest, purest, and strongest Beef Tea.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF. Is the finest Meat flavouring Stock for Soups, Sauces Gravies, Made Dishes, &c.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF. Keeps for any length of time.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF. Perfect Purity absolutely guaranteed. Sole Manufactory, Fray Bentos, South America, where

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF. Forty Pounds of prime lean beef are used to make One Pound of Extract of Beef.

COOKERY BOOKS (INDISPENSABLE FOR LADIES) sent free on application to

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY (Limited), 9, FENCHURCH AVENUE, E.C.

The People.

OFFICES: MILFORD-LANE, STRAND, W.C.

"IN THE MIDDLE ORDER OF MANKIND ARE GENERALLY TO BE FOUND ALL THE ARTS, WISDOM, AND VIRTUE OF SOCIETY. THIS ORDER ALONE IS KNOWN TO BE THE TRUE PRESERVER OF FREEDOM, AND MAY BE CALLED 'THE PEOPLE.'"—*Vicar of Wakefield, chap. 19.*

THE TIPPERARY SWINDLE.

One of the New Tipperary victims, JAMES CAREW, an evicted tenant of Mr. SMITH BARRY, has written to the *Times* to contradict the statements made by the Nationalist leaders that the Tipperary tenants adopted the "plan of campaign" of their own free will. Mr. CAREW clearly shows that, far from that being the case, the tenants who withheld their rent, suffered eviction, and migrated, to New Tipperary, did so under strong pressure from the Nationalist leaders, both lay and clerical, and under the influence of promises which have proved to be utterly delusive. First, with regard to the pressure by politicians and by the clergy, it appears that Mr. O'BRIEN came down to Tipperary with other leaders of the party, conferred with Canon CAHILL, the parish priest, called a meeting suddenly, and inaugurated the "plan of campaign." This policy was endorsed by a letter from Archbishop CROKE, and forthwith all the familiar "persuasion" of the National League sort was put upon the tenants to induce them to withhold the money they owed to their landlord. Mr. CAREW himself was most anxious to remain in his house because his wife was so ill that he feared the eviction would be the death of her. He asked a "rev. gentleman taking a prominent part" whether he might be allowed to remain in possession, and the answer he got was, "Let her die; are you going to take the bribe from SMITH-BARRY?" So much for the pressure. Now, about the false pretence. At the meeting already referred to the M.P.'s present told the people that they would be supported to the utmost, that they "would not lose a hair by it." As a matter of fact, the evicted tenants never got a fathing, although large sums were collected from America and elsewhere, nominally for their benefit. Mr. CAREW himself parted with his interest in his premises, valued at between £300 and £400, and has since subsisted on the sale of his goods, and is, in fact, absolutely ruined. It is easy, of course, to say that Mr. CAREW is rightly punished for his dishonesty in withholding his just debts from his landlord; but that does not diminish the responsibility of those who used their influence to lure the Tipperary tenants to their ruin under specious but delusive promises.

LICENSES AND LIMITATION.

The brewster sessions this year have made it apparent that magistrates in many districts are determined to use pretty freely the discretion which the case of SHARP versus WAKEFIELD decided to be vested in them. In some places the renewal of licenses has been refused for the distinct reason that the number of public-houses is in excess of the requirements of the population. In others, it was announced by the magistrates that, although the licenses were granted this year, they may be refused on the next occasion. With this magisterial action no sensible man will be disposed to quarrel. However disposed one may be to recognise the reasonable rights of the publican, and to resist any attempts to confiscate his property without adequate compensation, it is not to be denied by any man with eyes in his head that there are many districts, both in London and in our provincial towns, where there are a great many more public-houses than the population can possibly require, a state of things which is largely due to the competition between rival brewers for "tied houses." The consequence of this undue excess is bad alike for the public and for the publican. The public suffer because bad trade, caused by acute competition, induces the dishonest publican to make illicit profit by means of adulteration. In this way the consumer is poisoned with bad drink instead of being benefited by sound liquor, while the temptation put in the way of working men to take too much is enormously increased by the improper facilities for taking a glass. The publican—the honest publican, we mean—often finds that his business is injured by competition, and that he cannot make a living out of honest trade. He is thus tempted to imitate the proceedings of his less honest rivals, and to adulterate his drink. It is, therefore, a very good thing that licensing magistrates are setting to work to reduce the number of licenses to the level of the real requirements of the population. Still more necessary, however, is it that the bogus clubs which have so largely increased of late years should be vigilantly watched and promptly suppressed as opportunity arises. These drinking dens are notoriously more dangerous to the welfare of the working man than the public-houses.

PIRATES AND PASSENGERS.

Acts of Parliament are often notoriously drafted with a vagueness which renders their provisions easy of evasion by evil-disposed persons. Certainly it would seem that some further protection is required for the public against the extortions of the pirate 'busmen. These gentry seem to have waxed particularly audacious since they reaped such a golden harvest during the 'bus strike, as witness a recent case at the Westminster Police Court. An American gentleman and three ladies rode on a 'bus, belonging to one BURTWELL, from Charing Cross to Hyde Park Corner. The proper fare, as every Londoner knows, for that journey is twopence; and when the passengers were charged a shilling a head they naturally thought, like Mr. SAM WELLER, that this was "cutting it a little too fat," and they called a policeman. The result was the summoning of the proprietor for neglecting to keep a table of fares conspicuously displayed, as the Act directs. It appeared that in this particular 'bus there was an easily removable board, fixed by a button over the regular fare board, in such a way that the conductor could, by using several of such boards, alter the fares as often as he pleased in the course of a single journey. It has generally been held by magistrates in such cases that the table of fares must either be painted upon the body of the 'bus or firmly attached thereto. That doctrine is the only one consistent with the safety of the passengers from exorbitant charges at the caprice of the conductor, and there can be no manner of doubt that this was what the Act was intended to direct. But, unfortunately, it appears that magistrates may differ as to whether that is or is not the necessary interpretation of the words of the Act as it stands. Mr. DE RUTZEN, we are sorry to say, thought that it is not, though he expressed his regret at his own decision, because there was an opening for fraud. The pirate 'busman will, of course, rejoice at this decision, and will be encouraged in his extortionate practices until the law be altered for the better protection of the public.

A CONTRADICTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE PEOPLE."

Sir,—I beg to draw your attention to a paragraph, *re* West London Brigade competition, Bisley, which appeared in the *People* of the 30th ult., stating the cause of my being an absentee from the above competition was the shabby one of £ s. d. In justice to myself, I must ask you to publish a contradiction of this statement, with the real reason of my absence, namely, that the state of my health unfortunately prevented me from taking part in the qualifying competitions arranged to decide the selection of the ten members to represent the 3rd Middlesex R.V. Therefore, I was not entitled to shoot.—Yours, &c.,

JOHN W. GILES, 3rd Middlesex R.V.
9, Derby-terrace, Tottenham, Sept. 3rd.

EXTRAORDINARY SURGICAL OPERATION.

An interesting case of bone grafting is recorded by a surgeon. In the course of an operation it was found necessary to remove a portion of the frontal bone, and this left a large breach of bony surface. To make good the deficiency the hip-bone of a newly-killed dog was taken, the bone divided into small fragments, and the pieces transplanted to the gap in the frontal bone of the patient. Immediate and complete union ensued, without pain or reaction, and the patient was discharged from the hospital quite convalescent ten days after the operation. Three months subsequently he was still in perfect health.

THE NEGRO AND THE PILLS.

At the Liverpool Police Court, it came out in the course of cross-examination of a witness in a trivial case of theft that one of them, a young negro, had been some time ago charged with stealing a lady's satchel, in which was a box of Beecham's pills. On looking at the box, and seeing on it that they were "worth a guinea a box," he proceeded to take them, and notwithstanding that several of his friends implored him to let them have one or two, he swallowed the contents of the box.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA IN CUMBERLAND.

SEVEN HUNDRED CATTLE SLAUGHTERED.

The Board of Agriculture are still continuing the slaughter of cattle which were exposed to infection on the farm of Mr. Walker, at Seilafield, and no fewer than 700 have been killed. A suspicious case has also occurred at Mr. Little's farm at Oughterby, near Kirkhampton, from which it is feared that serious results may proceed. The decision of the board in regard to the outbreak among the pedigree shorthorns at Whitehall is still being awaited with great anxiety by the farmers and cattle owners of the county. The diseased cow stood in a byre with ten others, and there are 104 cattle on the farm, which have all been more or less in contact with her.

MR. FOLEY, M.P., AND HIS WIFE.

SINGULAR PROCEEDINGS.

At the meeting of the Clapham and Wandsworth Board of Guardians on Thursday the circumstances under which the wife of Mr. P. J. Foley, M.P. for Connemara, became an inmate of the Lancaster Asylum, chargeable to the rates, was again brought forward. Prior to Mr. Foley being seen by the board, the clerk, Mr. Henderson, read to the board a long letter that had been received from Mrs. Foley the previous day. After alluding to the report of the circumstances of the case in the local press, and also Mr. Foley's reply, Mrs. Foley writes as follows:—"What Mr. Foley stated about my leaving him is true, but he promised to come to an agreement which he failed to fulfil. As regards making me an allowance for several years, I was only away from him two years when I was locked up, and have never had my liberty since. As for persecuting him, I assure you if I had my freedom to-morrow I would not walk the same side of the street on which he might happen to be. I must also tell you that during those two years I was never sure of getting anything from him. There is a statement made that I failed to call for an allowance which was made at a house in Islington. If he ever made one I think he must have been mad, and still think he is mad, as this is the first I have ever heard about it. For about the space of three months I was compelled to call on some people named Keilyes, near Islington-road, perhaps that is what he means. Sometimes I got a sovereign. I have been told by them that sometimes Mr. Foley had not sent the money. Then there was a book I had to sign for the amount. But I never failed to call. As regards being an abandoned woman, I am not, for if no one else has any respect for me, I have for myself. His false accusations and cruelty compelled me to separate from him." Mrs. Foley then proceeded to relate two instances, and says she has a broken cheek-bone, done, she alleges, by Mr. Foley. She is sure she had never been out of her mind. Her children were taken from her and she never knew their whereabouts. She alleges adultery on the part of her husband, and craves for her freedom, when she would take up her "residence in some house of refuge and pay in accordance with my means." She concludes the letter as follows:—"Oh! please let me know what he has decided to do, and thereby relieve my anxiety. There is nothing worse than to be locked up with mad people, without having any relief. I have not been out of their company for over eleven years." This letter and also others in a similar strain were received by Mr. G. W. Phillips, one of the guardians, and read to and perused by the members.—The clerk, Mr. Henderson, in answer to a question, said he had no idea Mrs. Foley was the wife of a member of Parliament, or that she had any relations. Mr. Foley had never paid anything, and he did not know that he had ever been asked to contribute anything to the maintenance of his wife. Mrs. Foley had cost the parish about £262.—In reply to the chairman, Mr. Foley said Mary Bates Foley was, as far as he believed, his wife. He had not seen her. He was informed that the board had received evidence to show his non-liability, and it was for the board to show evidence in the matter. The clerk to the Islington Board of Guardians had furnished the board with the evidence, and would do so again if they applied. He refused to say anything else. They could prosecute him if they liked. He disputed his liability to maintain his wife on the plea of adultery. It was not a question of money in this case. Waiving all question of morals he was not prepared to pay anything for her keep.—It was asked if his solicitor would pay, and he replied, "I did not come here to be trifled with. I wish you good morning." He then retired with his solicitor.—Eventally it was decided to adjourn the matter for a fortnight, police court proceedings to be then instituted.

THE STRAND ABDUCTION.

MORE REMARKABLE LETTERS.

Edward Arthur Callender Newton, aged 29, was brought up on remand, before Mr. Lushington at Bow-street, charged with the abduction of Lucy Edith Pearman, a girl under 16, the daughter of a tobacconist, carrying on business in the Strand. Mr. G. W. Wallis prosecuted; while Mr. Goldberg defended.—Mr. Wallis said that the result of inquiries had led to the discovery of an immense amount of correspondence, which he hoped would not be misinterpreted. He thought, however, that there was evidence of inducement and the great influence and power the man had over the girl. He read the following letter:—

My dear Teddy,—I love you better than tongue can tell; all my hopes lie in you, my only sweetheart. Every minute I think of you, and say to myself, "He loves me, and I shall be with him altogether, I hope." Even the longest time seems short when any one has hope in their sweetheart, as I have in mine. Written at the Spanish Exhibition, Wednesday, 12th June (1889). It is addressed, "To one I dearly love and never mind what else."

—Mr. Lushington: Were where these letters found?—Mr. Wallis: Some in the girl's and some in the prisoner's possession. They are in the girl's handwriting. The following is the draft of a letter in his handwriting:—

Crichton Club, Adelphi-terrace, W.C.

My only love,—We meet so often that the many frequent letters lovers interchange with one another entirely put aside the usual letter writing, but your sorrow and tears, that cut me to the heart last Sunday—and I so unable to comfort you, dear one—especially call on me to plead my sincere regret at my usual want of thought at table last Sunday. I feared from your mama's attitude to papa that a storm was brewing, and the conversation was so very little, I felt it incumbent on me to keep it up, and so looked your way but very little. Dearest, pity my position, because you must know it was want of thought and not intention that I overlooked you. Darling sweet one, you are always first in my thoughts and always will be, please God. I will conclude my little epistle, my dear, sweet little girl-wife, with my ever fond love and such lots of kisses, and am ever always your affectionate and fond hubbie, E."

Further letters were read making appointments in relation to the Saturday on which the girl left. The next letter was as follows:—

My dear Hubbie,—My long desire is at last fulfilled. I know you will be pleased to know what this long-looked for desire is (sacred to you and I). It is your love which I have now, and your thought. We have known each other for about four years, and been very happy in each other's company, and above all in each other's love. I will give up everything for you, so soon as you are ready, and I must close with fondest love (the only love I have).—I am always your ever-loving sweetheart and wife, Lucy, as you call it (S. L. N).

This was endorsed on the back, "Write Brighton Young Men's Christian Association, Old Steyne."—Mr. Wallis said he would also prove that the letter sent by the girl to her parents after her departure was written under the influence of the prisoner. A draft of the opening portion had been found in his handwriting. This draft Mr. Wallis read, and also memoranda as to despatch of luggage and the route to be taken. He then read two letters that were found at Hastings, and the first was from Newton to the girl, and said:—

The eve of your birthday, 1891.—My own dear darling loved one.—It is quite impossible to express in new words my great and undying love for you, the more especially as we are now alone all in all to each other. My dear sweet one, ever will you be my greatest treasure in this world, and to you and for you I will always be true. My darling, I can say no more but to ask your acceptance of the accompanying gifts of my love on your birthday. May God in his mercy give you to me for years and years to protect and care for you in every way, and with fondest love and kisses for ever and ever.—Your affectionate and loving D."

This was enclosed in an envelope addressed "To my own dear one." The other, in reply, was as follows:—

Hastings.—Thanking you so very much for your useful and ornamental presents which you so kindly gave me, on this, my first birthday, spent all alone with you. How grand that word sounds ("alone.") My dear D., I hope I shall spend many more with you, God permitting me. You said in your loving letter that you would be always true to me. You need not have written that, because I am already convinced of it. I thank you with all my heart for all your kindness and love, which I do not deserve. It is about time I closed this silly letter, so I close with all my love and kisses.—Always your Lucy.

The above was enclosed in an envelope addressed "To my own."

CRIMINAL RELATIONS.

Mr. Wallis (continuing) said he had now to come to the sadder part of this pitiful story. It had been discovered beyond doubt that criminal intimacy between the prisoner and the girl existed for a very long time. The child had now recognised that her parents were her best friends, and was conscious of how cruelly the prisoner had deceived her ever since he had known her, and she would detail the circumstances under which he had been corrupting her from the period when she was little more than 11 years of age. Many people might think there was blame attaching to the child, but he submitted that every consideration should be given to her on account of her tender years. She was surely entitled more to pity than to reproach, and the parents were also deserving of sympathy in the cruel position in which they had been placed by the conduct of a man whom they had admitted to their friendship. It was painful to have to go into all the details of the seduction, and still more painful to have to place the girl in the witness-box; but it was necessary that this should be done in order that the prisoner might receive in the end the just deserts of his villainy. Mr. Wallis then suggested that the learned magistrate should order the court to be cleared while the girl was giving evidence as to the more serious offence charged against the prisoner, as she was naturally very averse to being questioned on the subject in a crowded court, and in conclusion he quoted an entry found in one of the prisoner's pocket books, to the effect that "great sins must bring great punishments sooner or later." Never, remarked Mr. Wallis, did the prisoner write truer words.—Mr. Goldberg had no objection to Mr. Wallis's application that a certain part of the evidence should be taken in camera, but he thought it only right to point out that the validity of such a course had been seriously called in question in other cases.—The magistrate, having taken time to consider the point, said he had himself a strong impression that this, being merely a preliminary inquiry, was not an open court, but having regard to the contrary opinion which had been expressed by the law officers of the Crown, he was unwilling to adopt a course as to the legality of which there was some doubt, especially as in any case if the prisoner was sent for trial, the girl would have to give her evidence in public. Of course, he would at once have the court cleared if the evidence given led to any manifestation on the part of the public in court.—Mr. Wallis: Or on the part of the prisoner?—The Magistrate: Certainly.—Mr. Savile (clerk of the court) remarked that perhaps, after what had been said, some of the public would voluntarily leave the court; but, so far as could be observed, nobody acted upon the suggestion.—The magistrate then gave orders that no boys should be permitted to remain in court, and added that he thought all decent women should leave.—Mr. Wallis: Except, of course, the girl's mother and the prisoner's wife.—The Magistrate: Certainly, they can remain. —A few ladies who had occupied seats in court then, with seeming reluctance, retired. —Meanwhile, Miss Lilias Mary Dallas, head-mistress of Houghton-street School, gave evidence to the effect that the prisoner had often come to the school to meet the girl, and was known as her uncle. She had from time to time excused Miss Pearman from attendance and from certain lessons in consequence of letters received in prisoner's handwriting, but purporting to come from the girl's father.

MR. AND MRS. PEARMAN RECALLED.

—Mr. Pearman, in correction of his evidence given at the previous hearing, stated that he had once written an excuse for his daughter, but he adhered to his original declaration that he had never authorised the prisoner to write to Miss Dallas on his behalf.—Mrs. Pearman, re-called, said, in reply to Mr. Wallis: On the occasion of the quarrel which I had with the prisoner on June 30th I accused him of making love to her. He said it was only proper love. I said that after what I had seen him do I was satisfied it was mere aminal love. What I alluded to was that after my daughter had drank out of a glass he took the glass up and licked it all round. I called him a hypocrite.—Did he say anything to that? He said he loved the girl in a proper way; not in an improper way.—Did you offer him personal violence? Yes, I was going to strike him, but my boys took hold of me and prevented me. I did push him. I am sorry I did not hit him.—Mr. Wallis: I should think so.—Witness: If I had known all at that time I am sure he would have got killed.

THE GIRL'S EVIDENCE.

—Edith Lucy Pearman then came into court, and at first took her stand in the witness-box, but upon the suggestion of the magistrate she was accommodated with a chair between the clerk's table and the bench. In this position she was side face to the prisoner in the dock. The girl, who is of fair complexion and delicate features, looks young for her years. She gave her evidence in a very low tone of voice, and in a slow and abashed but deliberate manner. At one time it was feared she was about to faint, and water was brought her by the usher, but she declined it. Replying to questions by Mr. Wallis, the witness said she was living with her father and mother in the Strand. She was 16 years old in July.—How long have you known Newton? Since I was 11. I met him in Fountain-court, Strand. I was with my brother Ernest.—Do you remember seeing him in your shop one day? Yes. He knew where we lived, and I used to see him frequently there, and he gave me sweets and fruit.—By what name was he known? As the Examiner.—Why was that? Because he questioned us about school. I remember going with him to Buffalo Bill's entertainment. It was with my father's permission. I went to Putney on my 12th birthday. Newton came to see me the same day, and brought me a silver pencil-case.—After this did he come to Putney again? Yes, about once or twice a week, and was in the habit of staying for meals and of taking me about Putney with the boys.—Did he pay for any amusements? Yes, for chaise and donkey rides.—And did he give you presents? Yes.—Asked to describe what took place, the witness answered with great slowness and apparent reluctance, but eventually stated in effect that while in the house at Putney the prisoner took certain improper liberties with her. He repeated his conduct on subsequent occasions at Putney, and also at Wandsworth, where her home was after leaving Putney.—Do you remember his giving you a present on your 13th birthday? Yes, he gave me a gold watch.—When did you leave Wandsworth? About September, 1888. I was then just over 13 years of age. On leaving Wandsworth we came to live in the Strand, but I slept with my sister and brother at rooms in Stamford-street.—Did the prisoner often come to the shop in the Strand to visit your father and mother? Not every day.—Did he come more often on one day of the week than on others? Latterly he came on Sundays.—And took meals with the family occasionally? Yes.—While you were sleeping at Stamford-street, who accompanied you at night from the Strand? The prisoner and my brother and sister.—How have you gone on wet nights? In a cab. —Who paid for the cab? Mr. Newton.—Has he ever been at Stamford-street? Upstairs do you mean?—Yes. Not often.—Did he ever do anything to you there? Not that I remember.—Did you ever go out with the prisoner without your mother's knowledge? Yes.—Often? Yes.—Where did the prisoner live the last two years? At No. 43, Gower-place.—Did you go to Gower-place? Yes, with my brother Ernie.—What apartments did the prisoner occupy there? One room.—Did Ernie always go with you? No.—When did he cease going with you? A little over a year ago; it might be more.—Where did you tell your parents you were going on those occasions?—Mr. Goldberg: I don't think it is evidence against the prisoner what she said to her parents. —Mr. Wallis: Very well; I don't press it. All I wanted to show was that it was without her parents' knowledge that she went, and they have already sworn to that.—Witness: I went to Gower-place alone once or twice a week.—Mr. Wallis: Did anything take place between you at Gower-place?—Witness, who, on account of her unwillingness to speak, was permitted to write one or two of the vital points in her evidence, ultimately explained that the prisoner seduced her at Gower-place, and that the criminal intercourse was renewed from time to time at the same place, and afterwards, subsequent to the elopement, at Hastings, where, although they had nominally two bed-rooms and passed as father and daughter, they always in fact slept together. —Do you remember your mother quarrelling with you about Newton some time before you went away? Yes. I remember seeing him next day.—How did you know where to find him? Because he had made an appointment, but not with me.—Was it true your mother threw a knife at you? No; I ran out because I was frightened. I asked Mr. Newton to take me away.—What did he say to that? He said he would. He said he would not take me then. He would have to get some money first.—Did he say anything about clothes? He said he could not take me till he got some money to get clothes for me.—When did you meet him again? Next day. He said he had been preparing.—Did he make any promise then? He said if I went he would never leave me, and I believed him. He said we should always be together. —Did he say anything about being poor? Not then.—Did he say anything about prison? Not that I know of.—Did you meet him again? Yes, three or four times. On the Wednesday before we went away we went to Oxford-street to a draper's, and bought some dresses there.—Is one of them the one you now have on? Yes.—Who paid for them? Mr. Newton. He also bought the cape I am wearing at a shop in Tottenham Court-road.—Did you meet him after that Monday again before you went again? Yes, in the City.—What did he say? He renewed his promise, and said he had not got the money, but that if he was poor he would work for me.—Did he never say anything about prison? I do not remember.—Did you meet him the day before you went away—that is, on Monday, the 27th July? Yes, and he said it would be positive for to-morrow. He said

HE WOULD NEVER LEAVE ME,

and would always be true to me.—Would you have gone with any one else? No.—Why did you go with him? Because he was very nice and manly.—Witness went on to describe how she got away from the school, saying she would only be a minute. She went to his lodgings at Gower-place, and changed her clothes there. Newton went out first, and they met in the street at some distance from Gower-place.—Why was this? So as not to arouse suspicion. We went back to Gower-place in a cab, and Newton brought out some luggage, with which we drove away. We stopped at a station and left the luggage there. —Do you remember what station? I think it was Portland-road.—Where did you drive after this? To a barber's first, where I had my hair cut.—Was this by Newton's orders? No, I wanted it.—Was there much cut off? Yes; it was dressed differently.—The witness gave evidence that the letter received by her mother, and given last week, was written by her at a refreshment bar.—Was Newton there when you wrote the letter? Yes.—Did he make any suggestion as to what you should say. Yes.—Did you copy anything in any handwriting?—Witness did not reply. Witness went on to say that after leaving the shop they posted the letter, which she addressed at the post office. They drove there, and on the way

HE BOUGHT HER SOME CLOTHING.

They then went to the railway station and arrived at Hastings on the same day.—By Mr. Goldberg: Newton had known her four years, and had been very kind to her and her brothers. He had assisted her in passing her examination.—Do you remember the day that you thought your mother threatened you with a knife? Yes. My brother Sydney was there, and appeared to be frightened. We met the prisoner the same day, and were both crying. I told him I would not like to go home again, and was very unhappy. Rightly or wrongly, she thought she had been harshly treated, and asked him to take her away.—And during the last few months you have asked him to take you away? Yes.—Did he ultimately induce you to stay—that is before this occurrence? Yes; I asked him to take me away if anything dreadful should happen. He said that he would. —You had many conversations with him? Yes.—And has he tried to induce you to stay at home?—No answer.—Mr. Lushington: You have the answer that she asked him to take her away.—Mr. Goldberg referred to an expression in the letter where the witness said that she was so miserable, and added,

"DO TRY AND TAKE ME AWAY,"

and asked if she had not previous to that said that she would do something desperate? —Witness: Yes.—And by this you meant you would take your life? Yes.—Mr. Lushington asked if it was necessrry to pursue this line of cross-examination.—Mr. Goldberg thought so, as there were varying shades of guilt and villainy, and he was entitled to have on the depositions anything favourable to the prisoner.—Re-examined: After her mother's quarrel with Mr. Newton she was afraid that she would not see him any more, and that was what made her so miserable. She had asked him to take her away in case he got her into trouble. She identified the handwriting of the letter put in as Newton's. —Mr. Wallis said that with the evidence of Sergeant Barton as to the finding of certain articles, that would complete the evidence for the prosecution.—Mr. Lushington: Will there be no medical evidence?—Mr. Wallis said that the girl was averse to being examined, but between this and the trial it might be absolutely necessary.—As the witness left the box she was conducted by Det.-sergt. Getterin past the dock to the gaoler's waiting-room, and the prisoner, nodding his head twice, made some remark that could not be overheard.—Det.-sergt. Barton gave evidence as to the property found at Hastings, including several documents, memoranda, &c., and a copy of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and of a work on divorce.—The prisoner was committed for trial under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, sections 5 and 7.—He said: I beg to reserve my defence.—There was some hissing as he was removed.

ANOTHER PARACHUTIST KILLED.

AN APPALLING SCENE.

An aeronaut named Logan made an ascent at Detroit in a balloon, intending to come down by a parachute. Thirty thousand people had assembled to witness his performance. When the balloon had reached an altitude of 6,000ft.—upwards of a mile—Logan began his preparations for descent. The height was so great that it was difficult so perceive what went amiss; but all of a sudden a positive scream of horror arose from the great crowd of spectators, when it was seen that the unfortunate man was falling headlong to the earth. It is impossible to describe the condition of the body when it was taken up.

MORE ACCIDENTS.

A telegram from Peoria (Ill.) states that a man named Shever made a balloon ascent. He rose 4,000ft., and then descended with a parachute. The wind carried Shever into Peoria Lake, and he narrowly escaped drowning. A man named Julius Curle made an ascension on the same day, and in descending with his parachute landed upon some telegraph wires, and received a severe shock. A lineman cut the wires, and saved the parachutist from being seriously hurt.

THE STOCKTON MURDER.

COMMITTAL FOR TRIAL.

William Wood, blacksmith, was charged on remand, at Stockton-on-Tees, on Thursday, with wilfully murdering Ann White, with whom he had lived for many years. She was found in the scullery of their house on Saturday, the 22nd ult., with her skull smashed and her throat cut. It has been ascertained that the prisoner's sister is an imbecile in Barnsley Workhouse, and a medical man deposed that the prisoner shows symptoms of the early stage of cerebral paralysis, and that at the time of the crime he had not moral control of himself. Jealousy is assigned as the motive for the crime. A photograph was produced in court which had been taken at Scarborough the day before the tragedy, and which represented the murdered woman and a man, with whom the prisoner alleged she had been too friendly.—The prisoner was committed for trial on the capital charge.

ANOTHER CHANNEL SWIM.

Fisher's attempt to swim from Dover to Ramsgate has not been successful, although he made a good record, and was only prevented reaching Ramsgate Harbour by the tide. Leaving Dover at 8.30 on Thursday morning, he swam well up to the time of his finish, which was within two miles of Ramsgate Pier, when the tide having changed and set against him, he very reluctantly left the water under the strong advice of his boatmen. Fisher, who swam for seven hours and a half, never once rested, and was very little exhausted when he left the water, on account of the tide carrying him away from Ramsgate.

CHARGE AGAINST A SHAREBROKER.

John Caw, jun., sharebroker, of Halifax, a bankrupt, was brought up at Halifax, on Thursday, and remanded, charged with unlawfully quitting England and taking property which ought to have been divided among his creditors. It was intimated that more serious charges were being considered. Bail was fixed at £1,000 for the prisoner, and he had to find two sureties for £500 each.

DEATH OF AN OCTOGENARIAN BARONET.

Sir John Neeld, Bart., of Grittleton House, Chippenham, died on Thursday in his 87th year. He had been in failing health for some time. Sir John, who was the first baronet, sat as M.P. for Cricklade from 1835 to 1859, and for Chippenham from 1865 to 1868. He was a gentleman of the Privy Chamber from 1843 to 1857, and deputy-lieutenant and J.P. for Wilts.

THE SHAM DETECTIVE FRAUDS.

A MAN WITH THREE WIVES.

Hugh Titus Crawford, alias Dillon, aged 36, was further examined at the Marylebone Police Court on the charge of obtaining, by means of false pretences, different sums of money, amounting to £210, from Jane Elizabeth Gronsett, a widow, of the Wheatsheaf public-house, Dorset-street, Portman-square. Mr. Sims prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury, and Mr. Freke Palmer, solicitor, defended. Mr. A. Newton watched the case for Mrs. Gronsett.—Mr. George W. Saxby, station-master at Moulton, Yorkshire, said he knew the prisoner, whose name was Thomas Henry Dillon. Witness was present in the December of 1879 at Scarborough, when the prisoner was married to his sister, Sarah Elizabeth. They lived together until between five and six years ago. There were two children of the marriage. Witness's sister was alive when he saw her on Monday last at Lincoln. The prisoner described himself as a butler in the marriage certificate.—Alice Mary Ann Adams, of Brighton-road, Redhill, a housekeeper, said she knew the prisoner as Hugh Thomas Douglas. She became acquainted with him in the June of 1888. He described himself as private secretary to a Mr. Dundas. Witness had saved some £25, and told him of it. She was married to him at Hackney on the 5th of August, 1888. After the marriage they lived together at various places, and on the 2nd January of 1890 he ill-treated her so much that she had to leave him. After she left him she continued to receive letters from him for the space of six months. She replied to some of them. The last time she wrote was in the June of last year. In that letter she told him not to write to her again.—Cross-examined by Mr. Palmer: The prisoner asked her to return and live with him, and she refused. She told him she was going to Australia in order to get rid of him.—Mrs. Gronsett, further examined, said that at first the prisoner said he was Det.-Insp. Arthur Hare. Some months afterwards he said his name was Hugh Titus Crawford. The prisoner spoke of a detective named M'Bean, and said he held a warrant for the arrest of her son. The prisoner spoke of Mr. Dundas and Mr. Douglas as both having been at the same school. The £49,000 which was coming to him was from his twin-brother, Cecil. (Laughter, in which the prisoner joined.) The prisoner was most assuring that she could have whatever money she liked, £3,000, or any sum she liked to mention. It was while he was telling her that that he was asking her for advances of cash.

CRAWFORD.

MISS ADAMS.

MISS GRONSETT'S EVIDENCE.

—Florence Edith Gronsett, of Lady Margaret-road, Kentish Town, said she and her mother used to live at the Wheatsheaf public-house. She became acquainted with the prisoner, and he proposed marriage to her last May, and said that if she did not marry him he would blow his brains out. He carried a pistol in his pocket. He also said that if she married him he would save her brother from being arrested for conspiracy. He said he had plenty of money coming to him, and he would settle £6,000 on her and allow her £100 a year pin money. She was married to him at the Marylebone Registry Office. In the certificate he described himself as a widower. They went to Taplow to spend the honeymoon, her mother giving her £10 to go away with. The prisoner asked her from time to time for money, and she let him have it. While there he told her he had got into trouble at Scotland Yard in trying to get her brother out of gaol, and that the detectives were after him. He told her he had received £30 from her mother, and he had paid it all away to the detectives in the district so that they should not arrest him. (A laugh.) She returned home to her mother's house, and stayed there until the morning before the prisoner was arrested. The prisoner treated her unkindly. The night before the marriage he wrote a paper giving her authority to do just as she liked with all his money, and gave it to her. There was a large seal on the paper in black sealing-wax. (Laughter.)—By the Magistrate: Dundas, he said, had a large estate in Scotland, and had just latterly died in prison from choking himself. Dundas had made his will in his (prisoner's) favour. Dundas was in prison as the result of trying to get witness's brother out of gaol.

MISS GRONSETT.

DETECTIVES IN THE BOX.

—Arthur Hare, detective-inspector, Scotland Yard, said he had held his appointment since January, 1883. He was the only detective of that name in the metropolitan police. The prisoner was not a police officer. Witness had known the prisoner since October, 1886. He then gave the name of Dillon, and described himself as a servant. Witness was in Africa when the case against Mr. Gronsett was heard at Marlborough-street Police Court. There was no second warrant in existence for the arrest of Gronsett so far as the metropolitan police was concerned. No detective officer of the name of M'Bean was in the service. There was no such department at Scotland Yard as the "Flying Squadron." (A laugh.)—Evidence was called to show that Messrs. Tidy and Tidy, solicitors, of Sackville-street, knew nothing of the prisoner, or the persons he had spoken of, except that he called once and left his card. He said he had come into a large sum of money, and he wished the firm to act for him in the matter of a summons for assault.—Dr. Cowan, assistant medical officer of the Pentonville Prison, said he indistinctly remembered having a prisoner named Gronsett under his charge. It was entirely untrue that he received a post-dated cheque for £2,000 to enable the prisoner Gronsett to pass out of the prison as an invalid. Witness had had charge of the prison since the 5th August up to now. Mr. Innes was the medical officer. Witness did not know the prisoner at all.—Det.-sergt. Weston, D Division, said he arrested the prisoner on the 19th August at 23, Upper George-street. He made no reply to the charge, but on the way to the station he said, "This is a serious charge. She knew well I never had the money. She never had so much in her existence. God only knows I am sorry I ever knew the family, for it has cost me a lot of money to prevent her son from being charged with conspiracy." On the prisoner he found a letter addressed to M'Bean.—Mr. Palmer said his client would plead not guilty, and reserve his defence.—Mr. Newton committed the prisoner to take his trial at the Central Criminal Court on the several charges of fraud and bigamy.

ALARMING RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

A RAMSGATE SMASH.

An extraordinary railway accident occurred about half-past 7 o'clock on Monday night at Ramsgate. A Great Northern excursion train of thirteen empty carriages, which had arrived in the morning from Luton, steamed into the London and Chatham station from Margate, to fill up for the return journey. The empties had lain at Margate all day, and, in running down to the Ramsgate Station, which is situate upon the beach, the vacuum brakes failed to act, and the train, coming down the incline through the tunnel at a rapid rate, the carriages and engine and tender overran the station. The train broke down the stone barrier and a heavy brick wall and ran across the public roadway and beyond upon the quay enclosure. Indeed, its course was chiefly arrested by the tender falling into a disused saw-pit. Four third-class carriages which were nearest the engine were completely broken up, three of them being twisted about and overturned. The noise made by the oncoming train was heard and cries of alarm were raised which enabled numbers of people to effect their escape in good time. Had the weather been at all moderate the road and colonnade would, as is ordinarily the case at this season, have been thronged with hundreds of seaside visitors. As it was, one man was killed and four persons injured. A hawker, named Grainger, was standing at his barrow, serving three customers, when the thick wall through which the engine broke fell on the whole party, burying them in the débris. The man Grainger was dead when extricated. The persons injured were Edwin Hopkins, of the Victoria Tin Toy Works, Hackney Wick, London, his wife, one of his four children, and Peter Dinan, a sailmaker, of Adelaide Gardens. A child was knocked out of its mother's arms by a splinter from one of the carriages. The driver and stoker, who had leaped off the engine, were unhurt, but the rear guard was seriously shaken. A man named Edwin Hopkins had to have his foot amputated. His wife sustained several bad scalp wounds. The guard, Collyer, recovered consciousness, but it is feared that he had sustained internal injuries. A breakdown gang soon arrived and cleared away the débris. The engine remained embedded in the ground in a stone yard on the opposite side of the road.

STATEMENT BY THE GUARD.

George Collier, chief guard of the train, who is now lying at the Seamen's Infirmary, Ramsgate, states:—The train was taken back to Margate for the day, and in the evening we started back to Ramsgate. Abel, a main line driver, was in charge of the engine. He should know the line at Ramsgate very well, being a main line driver. The cause of the accident was his putting on too much steam to come through. We had only the hand brakes. Whether the driver relied on the pipe or not I don't know, but we came through the funnel I should think, at the rate of sixteen miles an hour. Fire was flying from our brakes, and I wondered what was happening. The driver jumped into the six-foot way, the fireman on to the platform, and the under guard jumped also on to the platform. He was in the brake next to the engine, while I was at the rear of the train. I was very much thrown about when the accident happened. I can answer for it that both I and my mate had our brakes on. I put one on when entering the tunnel, and so did he. I was thrown from one end of the brake to the other two or three times, and I seem to have sustained an internal injury. I did not notice it at first, but it is now becoming more painful. There were a lot of people waiting on the platform to get into the train when the accident happened.

OPENING OF THE INQUEST.

An inquest was held in the Town Hall, Ramsgate, on Wednesday, respecting the death of James Grainger, who was killed in the railway accident at the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Station, Ramsgate, on Monday. The deputy coroner (Mr. H. Fielding) acted for Mr. R. M. Mercer, the coroner for East Kent, who is at present in South Africa. Mr. Burrows, solicitor, appeared for the relatives of the deceased.—The coroner said that, as the case was one of considerable importance, they would not go into the matter thoroughly that day. The police would then have time to get up evidence, which he thought would be fair to the company. He, therefore, proposed simply to take evidence of identification and adjourn till Tuesday next.—It was, however, pointed out that Tuesday was Ramsgate regatta, and the 9th was accordingly selected.—George Grainger, hawker, stated that he was a brother of the deceased, James Grainger, who was a fish hawker, 37 years of age. Witness identified the remains. He was about to describe the accident, when the coroner interrupted him, and said they would go fully into the matter next Wednesday.—The jury were thereupon bound over, and the proceedings were adjourned.

A GOODS TRAIN WRECKED.

At half-past 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning an express goods train from Manchester to Lincoln ran at full speed into a coal train standing on the line between Whiskers Hill Junction and Ordsell crossing, Retford. The express engine smashed the three rear trucks of the coal train, mounted the débris, and then fell over on its side, clear of the line. About twenty goods carriages followed, and many of them were smashed to pieces. Pockets of hops, tins of lard, barrels of tobacco, pianos, bacon, and miscellaneous goods were piled up as high as the signal posts. Parry, of Gorton, Manchester, the driver of the express, appears to have mistaken the signals, and he and his guard Preston, were badly shaken; but the most seriously injured was Fireman Stowe, who, besides being badly scalded, was hurt in the back, and had to be removed to the Lincoln Infirmary. The new express engine is a wreck, and the damage to rolling stock is very great.

COLLISION AT LEICESTER.

A violent collision took place at Leicester Midland Station between a Midland express from London to Manchester and a London and North-Western passenger train. The express travels the 100 miles between London and Leicester without stopping, and approaches Leicester at a high speed. The signals were clear, and the driver of the express could not see the North-Western train standing at the platform. Fortunately the passengers had just alighted from the latter, but the platform was crowded with passengers; the guard leaped from his van just in time to save his life. The express dashed into the North-Western carriages, raising two of them on end and smashing them to pieces. The powerful Midland engine left the rails and was considerably damaged: while the couplings of several of the express carriages were broken. The passengers were also shaken, and, but for the prompt efforts of the driver to reduce the speed, the collision would have been much more serious.

THE FATALITY AT FACIT.

Mr. Molesworth, district coroner, held an inquest upon the bodies of John Sheppard and Esther Smith, who were killed at the Facit Station of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway on August 29th by the collision of a train laden with stone with a passenger train.—Evidence showed that a smaller engine than was customary was being employed to haul the stone, and that, despite the efforts of the driver and the guard, who applied the brakes, the engine got beyond their control and ran into the passenger train. The driver attributed the collision to the slippery state of the rails, which prevented the brakes from acting properly.—The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, but recommended that a limit should be put to the number of waggons of stone to be drawn by single engines, and the provision of better telephonic communication between the stations and signal boxes.

A SMART YANKEE PLUMBER.

An enterprising plumber, named Gustave Bischoff, of New York, and his assistant, Herman Koth, have through their business ingenuity got themselves into serious trouble. Three months ago a Mr. Shidlovsky employed Bischoff to do some plumbing work for him. The occupant of the house notified the owner that there was only a small leak in the water pipe. Strange to say, when Bischoff made an investigation, he discovered it needed a dozen feet of pipe to make the necessary repairs. When he finished the job the housekeeper noticed that the waste water pipe was also out of order. Bischoff was hired to repair the damage. Mr. Shidlovsky then had occasion to employ Bischoff to repair a water pump which was out of order. When the plumber left ten feet of water pipe was missing. Mr. Shidlovsky was puzzled as to who it was stole the pipe. The Board of Health also worried him. In every one of his tenement houses there was something out of order. Mr. Shidlovsky spoke to Bischoff about it and the latter appeared surprised. Mr. Shidlovsky was so annoyed, however, that he placed the case in the hands of the detectives. They first discovered that it was Bischoff who sent the many complaints to the Board of Health, and then set to work to watch him and his workmen. For two weeks they were followed but nothing could be discovered against them. What puzzled the detectives most was that Bischoff should complain to the Board of Health against Mr. Shidlovsky, whose work he was employed to do. Afterwards Bischoff and his assistant did some work in a tenement in Broome-street. After they left a dozen feet of sewer pipe was missing. A woman living in the house said that she saw the plumber's boy carrying the pipe away. The detectives began a search for Koth. When he was placed under arrest he became frightened and made a clean breast of everything. He said that he was told by his employer to make a new job after every one he attended. He also confessed that the pipe that he stole he had sold to a junkdealer. Bischoff was then arrested. He was terribly enraged at first, and declared the arrest an outrage. When he was informed that Koth had made a confession implicating him, Bischoff broke down and also made a confession. Both prisoners were brought up at the police court, where Bischoff explained that he was a poor man and Shidlovsky being a wealthy one, he believed it was no wrong to make work for himself, so that he could support his family. Prisoners were held for examination, and a warrant was issued for the junkman who purchased the pipe.

A MAD DOG AT DOVER.

On the Marine Parade, Dover, on Wednesday morning, when the bathers were leaving the beach, a mad dog, a spaniel, flew at and attacked everything it came across. Several persons had narrow escapes of being bitten. The dog ran into one of the houses on the parade, but fortunately no one was attacked. Mr. Hoare, a warder of Dover convict prison, took a heavy stretcher from a boat, went into the house, and fought with the dog on the landing. The animal escaped from the premises, but Mr. Hoare pursued and ultimately killed it.

A WAIL FROM HENLEY.

At a meeting of the Henley-on-Thames Rural Sanitary Authority, the inspector of nuisances reported the result of investigations made by him in reference to overcrowding caused by the influx of London children into the district. In a cottage at Stoke-row, a village five miles from Henley, from fifteen to twenty of these children were being boarded, and the sanitary inspector asked the authority's advice in the matter. He had communicated with the Rev. S. Herring, of London, through whom the children were placed out, but that gentleman had treated his letters with contempt.—The chairman (Mr. Hodges) said that, so far as he knew, the sanitary authority was powerless in the matter.—The Rev. H. Coxe remarked that Mr. Herring had hundreds and thousands of these children on his hands, and was no doubt too busy to attend to the inspector's appeals. —The sanitary inspector supplemented his report by adding that only a few days ago fourteen of these children of both sexes were observed bathing in a public pond. They were sent down from London parishes into the country districts without even a single change of clothing.—After considerable discussion the authority decided to request the owner of the property to take such steps as might be necessary to have the overcrowding abated.

SHOCKING FATALITY OFF THE SOUTH COAST.

Two sons of Mr. Alfred Hewitt, of Lisle Court, Wootton, Hants, left Wootton Creek on Monday morning to go to the Beaulieu River. As the weather looked unsettled, it was intended that they should sail as far as Castle Point, Cowes, which could be reached in sheltered smooth water, and should then return to Wootton if the sea proved rough. The lads were seen by Mr. Hewitt to sail into Cowes, but in the afternoon a telegram arrived at Lisle Court stating that the elder lad had been picked up at Cadland. Mr. Hewitt immediately took a tug and steamed to Calshot, and then to Hythe; it being impossible to land nearer. The two lads, one alive and one dead, were found at Bourne Hill Cottage. It appears from the statement of the survivor that they sailed out of Cowes again and were caught in the lumpy water and cross sea off Egypt Point. The boat would not come round, and filled. The two lads, excellent swimmers, then lashed the oars and boom together and swam or drifted across the Solent to Cadland Point. They were both alive when they touched the shore, but the elder then became senseless, and the younger boy was washed back into deep water, and his body was not recovered until two hours later.

LAST WEEK'S POLICE.

Bow-street.

ITALIAN MENDICANTS.—Fortano Marllani, 65, was charged on remand with causing a child to solicit arms. Dr. S. James appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Women and Children; and Mr. C. Wilson defended.—The prosecution was instituted under the 52d and 53 Vic., c 44, sec. 3, for causing a child under the age of 16, "whether under the pretence of singing, playing, or performing, offering anything for sale or otherwise, for the purposes of begging." The child in this case was aged 9, and the circumstances under which she was drawing a very heavy barrel organ during a heavy shower of rain have already been reported. The prisoner at the time was walking beside the instrument, rendering no assistance. It was stated to the magistrate on the last occasion that the Italian Government had adopted measures to prevent this system of mendicity.—Mr. C. G. Buzzegoli, Vice-consul for Italy, stated that the children in his own country would not be allowed to do what was done here; but in this particular case there had been a difficulty in securing the attendance of the defendant's children at school.—Mr. Wilson elicited that the child was away from school on her holidays, and had stated that she hoped to be out with the instrument.—Inspector Mallett said that she was dressed in very thin attire, with low shoes, which were saturated with wet. It was raining hard at the time.—Mr. Lushington said that the accused was liable to a long term of imprisonment, but he was not a "padrone." He would be sentenced to 14 days' hard labour.——Gracia Lozzie, aged 40, was charged with a similar offence. Two of her children, a boy aged nine, and an infant aged two, were in her company—she playing an accordion and the child dancing and soliciting arms.—Mr. Buzzegoli said that in this case the accused had only been in the country for two months and was a widow.—The defendant said she did not know the rules of the country.—Mr. Buzzegoli hoped that the charges brought before the court would act as a deterrent to Italian mendicants.—Mr. Lushington sentenced the woman to one month's hard labour, her children in the meantime being entrusted to the care of the Society for the Protection of Women and Children.

Mansion House.

AN ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSER IN TROUBLE.—George Miller, 23, was charged with stealing £5 8s., the money of Messrs. Vinton and Co., publishers, New Bridge-street.—The prosecutors publish *Baily's Magazine*. The prisoner was an outside canvasser for advertisements. On the 24th ult., the prisoner represented that he had an advertisement from Messrs. William Sugg and Co. for *Baily's Magazine*. Believing that was so the prosecutors' manager caused it to be inserted in the September number, and £5 8s. was paid to the prisoner as commission. Upon a proof of the advertisement being sent to Messrs. Sugg and Co., it was ascertained that they had not ordered it. The prisoner was arrested on Friday.—The prosecutor recommended the prisoner to mercy, as he stated that it was through stress of circumstances that he did it.—Alderman Sir Andrew Lusk sentenced him to six weeks' hard labour.

Guildhall.

ROUGH CUSTOMERS IN THE CITY.—Edward Cronin, 27, newsvendor, Mary Anne Cronin, 17, and Mary Collins, 22, were charged with being drunk and assaulting the police.—P.C. 921 stated that on Friday he was in Sun-street Passage, where he saw the male prisoner asleep on the ground. Witness awoke him, and, without saying anything, Cronin kicked him on the knee. He got assistance and was taking the accused into custody when the women attempted to rescue him. It took four constables to get him to the station. — P.C. Andrews said that he went to the last witness's assistance, when the male prisoner kicked him and threw him to the ground, falling on top of him. Whilst on the ground he endeavoured to bite witness's hand, and he had to threaten to use his truncheon.—P.C. Webb said that he was assisting in taking the male prisoner to the station when the women went behind him and kicked him on the legs.—Harris, the gaoler, proved several previous convictions against the accused.—Mr. Alderman Wilkin sentenced Edward Cronin to six weeks' hard labour, and the two females to a week's imprisonment each.

Marlborough-street.

A HIDDEN BURGLAR.—James Doyle, 22, a carver and gilder, of Stanhope-street, Clare Market, was charged with having burglariously broken out of the Lyric public-house, Great Windmill-street, and stolen a bottle of champagne, two pairs of opera-glasses, fifteen cigars, thirteen cigarettes, the sum of 16s. 3d., and two handkerchiefs, valued at £4 10s.—P.C. 258 C said that at 4 that morning he examined the doors of the Lyric and found everything secure. About an hour later, however, after having gone round his beat, he found the side door open. He at once aroused the landlord. — The landlord said that when he came down, in response to the constable's call, he found that the till had been broken open, and its contents, with the other articles mentioned in the charge, stolen. It would be possible for a man to conceal himself in the club-room before the house closed.—P.C. 325 C said that at ten minutes past 4 he saw the prisoner suddenly dart across Gerrard-street in front of him. Noticing that he had something underneath his coat, he stopped him and asked him what it was. Doyle then showed him the articles, which the landlord subsequently identified as his property.—Inspector Mann said that from the appearance of the premises he believed that the thief must have been concealed on the premises when they were closed.—Mr. Newton remanded Doyle for a week.

Marylebone.

RESERVED SEATS ON AN OMNIBUS.—A gentleman made an application to Mr. Partridge for a summons under the following circumstances. He said he hailed an omnibus at Warwick-road, Paddington, and seeing two seats vacant on the top, in front, he was making for one, when the driver informed him that the seats were engaged, and himself climbed from the "box" and occupied one of them. Applicant was remonstrating with the driver when a man got on to the 'bus and attempted to pass applicant to get to the seat. Applicant told him that he was first on the 'bus, when the man put his arm round applicant's waist and threw him down on to the roof and himself took possession of the vacant seat. Whether by accident or design he could not say, but the man kicked applicant's leg and he now asked for a summons against that person for an assault.—Mr. Partridge directed one of the warrant officers to see the conductor of the 'bus, and said that when he (the magistrate) had all the facts before him he would decide as to whether a summons should issue.

Thames.

THE PENALTY OF GOING BAIL.—Frederick Klapper, a money-changer and shipping agent, of Church-street, Whitechapel, was charged on remand with stealing £20 from Levi Grunsberg, of the money exchange, Osborn-street, Whitechapel.—The case for the prosecution was that the accused went to Mr. Grunsberg and stated he knew a man who had dollars to sell at 4s. a-piece, but that he (Klapper) had not sufficient money to buy them. Prosecutor agreed to purchase 100 dollars at the price mentioned, and handed Klapper £20 for them. Klapper, however, never brought back the dollars, but made some excuse about paying them over in a few days. Klapper was admitted to bail in two sureties of £30 each.—When called upon to surrender, he did not appear, whereupon Mr. Bedford, who appeared for the prosecutor, applied that a warrant should be issued for the prisoner's apprehension, and also that the bail should be estreated.—Mr. Ogle said he appeared for the unfortunate persons who stood bail. They were quite unable to pay the amount, which, if enforced, would necessitate their being sent to prison.—Mr. Dickinson said if they were not worth the money then they had committed gross perjury. If people thought being bail was a mere matter of form they would learn it was not so. He always explained very carefully to persons offering themselves as bail their responsibility in the matter. A warrant would be issued for Klapper's apprehension, and he would consider what action should be taken with regard to the bail.—Later in the day the bail, Mr. Abrahamson and Mr. Reingleheim, were called forward and told their recognisances would be forfeited.—On the application of the chief clerk, a distress warrant was issued, and Mr. Dickinson ordered each of them to be imprisoned for one month in default of the money being paid or not having sufficient goods to meet the amount.

ALIENS IN EAST LONDON.—Lolly Bonschlag, 24, a porter, was charged with stealing three dozen woollen shawls and a jacket, value £8, the property of Jacob Littman, a draper, of Leman-street, Whitechapel, and Solomon Rosenblaum, 23, a general dealer, of Cable-street, was charged with receiving the same. The prosecutor said: Bonschlag has been a porter in my service for five months, and he resides on the premises. He has the key of my store room and street door. I attend various markets with my goods, and it is the prisoner's duty to take the goods out, and look after them, but not to sell anything. On the 10th of August I went abroad, and returned on the 20th. During my absence my wife had power to sell the goods. When I returned home I missed 18 jerseys and three dozen shawls. The jacket produced is similar to those I have in stock. The value of them is £8. I spoke to Bonschlag, and said, "You took some goods from my place, and I know where you have taken them." He said, "I have not taken anything." I afterwards gave him into custody, and he said, "I only stole two shawls and a jacket."—Annie Marks said: I bought the jacket produced of Bonschlag for 4s.—The prosecutor, recalled, said that when he charged Rosenblaum he said, "I buy goods where I choose." Bonschlag said to Rosenblaum, "If it was not for you I should not have taken the things."—Nathan Goldstein said: I was present in the station when the prisoners were charged, and Bonschlag said it was through Rosenblaum that he had taken the things, and he was very sorry for it.—Bonschlag pleaded guilty and was called as a witness. He said Rosenblaum used to stand with a barrow near me in the market. He said to me, "Why do you work so hard? Let us have some business together." He asked me to give him goods and he would wait for them under a railway arch with a barrow. I give him two shawls and a jacket.—Mr. Dickinson said there was no evidence of a felonious intent on Rosenblaum's part, or sufficient evidence to prove that he purchased the goods, well knowing them to be stolen, and he discharged him. Bonschlag had robbed his master, and he sentenced him to 21 days' imprisonment.

Worship-street.

THE "GENTLEMAN" WITH A REVOLVER.—Percy Greathead, about 35 years of age, described as a gentleman, and whose address was given as Wood's Hotel, Furnival's Inn, who was charged the previous week with presenting a loaded revolver at Margaret Sweeney, in Ann-street, Whitechapel, was brought up in custody, after a week's remand. The prisoner's case had obtained some notoriety, as his escapade took place in the neighbourhood of Buck's-row, close to the scene of one of the "Ripper" murders. At the hour of half-past 2 a.m. the woman Sweeney had been standing at her door, and had called out to a man by his nickname of "Bighead." It was admitted that the prisoner had been drinking heavily, the manager of Wood's Hotel adding that he had there been attended by a doctor, and it was suggested that the prisoner, under the influence of drink mistook the name "big head" for an insulting corruption of his own name. Walking up to her he pointed a revolver at her head, and said he would shoot her. He, however, walked away the next moment and being followed was given in charge.—Det.-insp. Helson, J Division, said that, having made inquiries as to the prisoner, he found him to bear the character of a rowdy, being greatly given to drink and the flourishing of revolvers. His mother resided near Sandringham, and there he had more than once fired at random the revolver he carried. He lived on his mother, a widow, and when he obtained money from her came to London and dissipated it.—The Magistrate (Mr. Montagu Williams, Q.C.) said the prisoner was, no doubt, a dangerous man under such circumstances, for though, no doubt, he intended no harm in this instance, he was shown to have behaved recklessly on other occasions. It was not to be tolerated that a person should go about to the danger and alarm of others, and it was necessary to teach him a lesson that might be the means of showing him the reckless folly of his mode of life. He then ordered the prisoner to find two sureties of £200 each, and give his own bail in £400, for his good behaviour for twelve months. In default of doing so he would remain in prison for six months.—The prisoner, who looked very dismayed at the result, was sent to prison in the van.

Clerkenwell.

SAVAGE ASSAULT.—George Allen, 44, a dock labourer, of Half Moon-court, Leather-lane, was charged with assaulting Julia Thorn.—Complainant, a tailoress, said the prisoner lived in the same house as she did. Shortly after 1 o'clock that morning Allen entered and picked a quarrel with her son and assaulted him. She left her bedroom, and attempted to part them. Allen then became violent, followed her back into her apartment, and, breaking the leg off a towel-stand, struck her a savage blow on the right cheek with it, inflicting a severe cut. Her daughter witnessed the assault, and called in a policeman.—Mr. H. Smith said that the prisoner had exhibited great violence, and the weapon with which he struck the female was a very heavy one. He sentenced the accused to four months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Southwark.

A MERCIFUL DECISION.—William Chant, 16, a respectably-dressed lad, was charged on remand with stealing a purse from the dress pocket of a lady unknown, containing 1s 5d. and a cheque.—Det.-sergt. Brogan, L division, stated that on the previous Saturday afternoon his attention was attracted to the prisoner at the tramway terminus near Blackfriars Bridge. He was pushing amongst intending passengers and attempted to get at some ladies' pockets. He saw him take the purse he was charged with stealing, and took him into custody, but he lost sight of the lady whose property it was. Since the remand he had made inquiries, and found the accused was the son of respectable hard working people. He, himself, until the middle of July, had been in a situation, and his late employer gave him a good character. The prisoner, however, had represented up to the time of his arrest that he was still in employment, and had deceived his parents in that respect, and to keep up appearances had taken home money week by week.—The prisoner pleaded guilty.—Mr. Slade said he was most desirous of giving the prisoner another chance in life, but he must remember that this present conviction would be remembered if he again was guilty of any dishonest conduct. As it was he would accept his father's bail in £5 to bring him up for judgment if called upon. Prisoner had only to behave himself, and he would hear no more of the matter.—Mrs. Chant thanked his worship for his kindness, and prisoner was released from custody.

Lambeth.

DESERTION OF CHILDREN.—William Johnson, 42, and Catherine Johnson, 34, were charged on remand with deserting their four young children.—A constable found them wandering about the streets, without a home and in a most deplorable condition. He removed them to the workhouse, where they had since remained.—His worship was informed that the woman had on and off been an inmate since her birth. She was a very violent woman, and had been frequently convicted for assaulting or threatening the workhouse officials. Both prisoners had frequently deserted their children in the streets and then gone about drinking.—Mr. Biron sentenced them to one month's hard labour.——William Aitkin, a miner, was also charged with deserting his son, aged 9 years.—Mr. Taverner, relieving officer, stated that the prisoner deserted his wife and child over two years ago, and they became chargeable to the parish of Lambeth. In about six months the wife died in the infirmary, and the prisoner was not traced until a short time back, when hes was found in Scotland and apprehended.—Mr. Biron sentenced the prisoner to one month's hard labour.

Wandsworth.

THE POLICEMAN AND THE COOK'S BABY.—Benjamin Betts, a constable of the W division, appeared to answer a summons, at the instance of Margaret Gunner, a cook, of Mandrake-road, Upper Tooting, who alleged that he was the father of her child.—The complainant said she made the acquaintance of the defendant in May, 1890. She was then in service at "Hanover," Bedford Hill, Balham. One evening she was watering the flowers when the defendant came along and got into conversation with her outside the gate. The child was born on the 15th of March last.—In cross-examination, the witness said the reason of their separation was not in consequence of a rumour that men visited her over the garden wall at the back of the house. Nor did he discontinue walking her out because he heard that she had had a child previously. When she saw him on Easter Monday he told her to go and hang herself and the kid too. She admitted on being pressed having had two other children.—Arthur Saunders, who was courting the kitchenmaid in the same service, was called to give corroborative evidence.—The complainant's sister was also called, and stated that the defendant and complainant used to sit on the sofa together and he tickled her. (Laughter.)—Mr. Haynes (for the complainant): You also had a sweetheart?—Witness: Yes.—Mr. Haynes: You did not think anything of them sitting on the sofa?—Witness: I did not sit on the sofa. (Laughter.)—The defendant was called, and denied the allegations.—Mr. Plowden: What were your relations with her?—Witness: I walked out with her with the intention of marrying her. I thought she was a respectable woman.—Mr. Plowden: Did you kiss her?—Witness: Yes, on parting.—Mr. Plowden: Several times?—Witness: Yes. He also stated that he walked out with her in the evenings.—The summons was eventually dismissed.

Highgate.

PUBLICANS REQUIRED TO EXPLAIN.—Joseph Ayres, 25, of Ward's Cottages, Highgate, was charged with being drunk and disorderly in the Archway-road.—P.C. Roxburgh proved finding the prisoner quarrelling in the Archway-road with two men. He was drunk and refused to go away, and he had to take him into custody. He was fined 40s. and costs for being drunk and assaulting the police in July, 1890, and sentenced to prison for fourteen days for a similar offence a month afterwards.—The prisoner pleaded guilty, and Constable Jones said when he was sober he was all right, but when drunk he was a madman.—Prisoner said he was at work all day and had some drink afterwards.—Mr. Glover, (the magistrate): Did you have any while at work?—Prisoner: Yes.—Mr. Glover: Where?—Prisoner: At the Wellington. When I left work I went there, and afterwards to the Woodman.—Mr. Glover: Were you drunk when you left the Wellington?—Prisoner: Yes.—Mr. Glover: That is, you went to the Woodman after you were drunk? Yes.—Mr. Glover: Did you have anything else to drink while there?—Prisoner: Yes.—Mr. Glover: Then you were quite drunk?—Prisoner: Yes.—Mr. Glover: You will be remanded, and the landlords of the Wellington and the Woodman must be warned to attend.

North London.

PLAYING THE FOOL.—George Henry Smith, 27, labourer, who said he had no home, was charged with behaving in a disorderly manner at High-street, Homerton, and causing a crowd to assemble.—P.C. Barrett, 458 J, said he was called at 8 o'clock on Friday night to a narrow, dimly lighted cul de sac, which is known as Jane's-court, High-street, Homerton. He there found the prisoner in a dark corner, crouching down as if prepared to spring upon some one. Witness asked him what he was doing there, and the prisoner made no reply. He was removed from the court, but twice again witness was called and he found the man in the same position. On the last occasion, which was about 9 o'clock, the whole of the people living in the court had left their houses together with others in the neighbourhood, to the number of about 300, and the prisoner narrowly escaped lynching at their hands. The threats of the mob were very violent, and witness had to obtain assistance to get the man to the station.—No further evidence was given, but it was stated that the greatest excitement was occasioned in the neighbourhood by the prisoner's strange conduct, it being fully believed that the man was "Jack the Ripper."—Mr. Bros: What do you do for a living?—Prisoner: Work for it.—Mr. Bros: What work?—The prisoner did not answer.—Mr. Bros: Where do you live?—Prisoner: Nowhere.—Mr. Bros: Where were you yesterday morning?—The prisoner said he did not know, and Mr. Bros, remarking that the accused did not seem right in his head, remanded him for a week for inquiries.

Croydon.

A WIFE'S PLEA FOR HER HUSBAND.—John Sullivan, described as a labourer, was charged on remand with violently assaulting his wife by knocking her down with his fist and kicking her at Mitcham. He pleaded that he was guilty of hitting her, but he denied kicking her.—P.C. 126 W stated that at 8.30 p.m. on the 24th ult. he was standing in plain clothes opposite the prisoner's house, and saw Sullivan, who was the worse for drink, strike his wife at the back of the right ear with his clenched fist, and as she was falling he kicked her. The woman had a baby in her arms at the time. Witness picked her up insensible, and she did not recover consciousness until three-quarters of an hour afterwards. It was with the greatest difficulty she walked to the station.—Alice Sullivan, the prosecutrix, now entered the witness-box and said, "It's all my fault, I aggravated him to do it. I know I annoyed him greatly. I want to withdraw the charge in the hope that he will behave better in the future."—The Chairman: You say it is all your fault, so you will have to be better in future.—Prosecutrix: Yes, sir, it was all my fault. I aggravated him.—Alderman Cooper bound the prisoner over in the sum of £10 to keep the peace for three months, and ordered him to pay 12s. 6d. costs.

INQUESTS.

FALL FROM A TRAP.—Mr. Langham held an inquiry concerning the death of Martin Fentum, 65, an ivory turner, lately of Norville, Alleyn-road, Dulwich.—John Keyworth, Salisbury-street, New North-road, deposed that on Friday, the 21st, about 8.0 p.m., he was in Princes-street, City, and saw the deceased driving a dogcart. When close to witness deceased pulled the horse up sharp, with the result that the animal slipped on to its knees, and the old gentleman was thrown from his seat into the roadway. Witness ran and prevented the horse from moving, otherwise the deceased would have been run over. A constable arrived, and conveyed the injured man to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.—Mr. Bunnicliffe, house surgeon, deposed that deceased was suffering great pain on admission. The abdomen was distended and there was some slight bruising about the hips. An autopsy was made and it was ascertained that the liver and spleen were ruptured, and there was a large amount of blood in the peritoneum. The cause of death was hemorrhage due to the rupture.—A verdict of accidental death was returned.

DISPENSARY PATIENTS AND THE DOCTORS.—Mr. Wyatt held an inquest on the body of Albert Frederick Neate, aged 18 months, the son of a painter, living at No. 37, Cornwall-road, Brixton.—The father said that deceased had been ailing for some long time past, and had been attended at the Brixton and Streatham Dispensary. Dr. Jones last saw him alive on the 16th ult. at witness's house, and then said that the child was well enough to be taken to the dispensary. On the 21st a message was sent to the dispensary to the effect that deceased's legs were swelling; the answer was "keep on with the medicine." The child remained in the same state until the 26th, when he became much worse. The doctor was sent for and asked to call after 9 o'clock, but did not arrive until half past 5. The child was then dead.—A Juryman: Why didn't you send again for the doctor between half past 9 and 5?—Witness: We knew it would be no use; we knew he would be out visiting his patients.—Dr. Jones stated that he first saw deceased on the 7th ult.; it was then recovering from an attack of bronchitis and whooping cough. He called on the 10th, and found it much better; on the 12th he was sent for, and examined it; the bronchitis had then disappeared, the only disease evident being wasting and ricketts. He told the parents that as deceased was in a fit state to leave the house, they might in future bring it to the dispensary. On the 21st a person called upon him and told him the child was not so well, but as they did not ask him to call, he inquired the symptoms and sent it some medicine. On the 26th he was informed that the child was worse, and was asked to call. He was not told the case was urgent, and called in the ordinary way, and upon his arrival the child was dead. I was informed the next morning that the child had died in a fit.—The Coroner: And that is your opinion.—Witness: Yes. There were other medical men at the dispensary who would have attended had a person called when witness was out.—The jury returned a verdict according to the medical evidence.

FATAL FALL OF A WALL IN THE CITY.—The City coroner held an inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Nathan Geltmert, aged about 50, a hawker, who was killed on the 26th ult. by the fall of a wall in Middlesex-street, Aldgate.—Isaac Kolieberg, furrier, Backchurch-lane, Whitechapel, stated that he had known the deceased by the name of "Noah." He last saw him alive on Wednesday. The deceased had told him that he had a wife and family in Cracow.—William Edwards, carman, Princes Cottages, Houndsditch, deposed that between 4 and 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon he was passing through Middlesex-street with a two-horse van when he heard a crash, and, on looking round, saw that a wall which he had just passed had fallen on to the pavement into the road. Witness occupied a stable at one end of the wall. There was a hoarding 15ft. high in front of it, and with the exception of about 2ft. it all fell. Witness at once jumped off his van, and ran to the spot, where he succeeded in extricating an old man, who was partly buried in the débris. The deceased was afterwards pulled out and taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.—One of the jurymen, Benjamin Noah, a greengrocer, of 25, Middlesex-street, close to the scene of the accident here volunteered to give evidence, to which the coroner acceded. The witness stated that four or five months ago he was in his shop and heard a crash. On going out he found that the roof, resting on the wall in question and forming part of a cowshed, had fallen in owing to the boisterous wind. That rendered the structure very unsafe, and although he had never complained he considered the wall very dangerous. To his own knowledge the wall had been up at least 20 years.—Hyman Henry Collins, 61, Old Broad-street, district surveyor for the eastern division of the City, stated that he had inspected the wall before and after the occurrence. After the fall he found that sacks filled with earth had been placed against the wall to the height of six feet, and he attributed the fall to the fact of the heavy rains having caused the earth to bulge and so weaken the wall.—After some further evidence the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A QUEER STORY.—Mr. W. E. Baxter resumed his inquiry respecting the death of Joseph Hanson, 64, a pensioner. On the Thursday morning previous to his death, the deceased was found in the recreation ground, Bakers'-row, Whitechapel, in a dying condition. He was at once conveyed to the infirmary, where Dr. Davies, the assistant medical superintendent, found a great many marks of violence about the body, the most severe being on the right half of the scalp. Witness was of opinion that the injuries accelerated death.—A little boy, 9 years old, who was with the deceased in the recreation ground, said that his name was Joseph Hanson, and that the deceased was his father. He told a somewhat extraordinary though pitiable story. He said that he used to live at Stepney, but for a week had been living at Loughton. His mother jumped out of the train at Stratford on the way down, and he had not seen her since, and did not want to. His mother used to smoke and drink, and when remonstrated with by his father she struck him on the head with a boot. Witness and his father returned to London on the Wednesday evening, and spent the night in the shelter at Whitechapel. Next morning they went into the gardens, where the deceased was taken ill. Witness accounted for the deceased's injuries by saying that a mounted policeman purposely knocked him down with his horse at Loughton. The policeman said that deceased was drunk, but he was not; he was weak and ill, and had been so bad that he was unable to go for his pension, which was £1 5s. per week. The boy added that his mother used to steal his clothes and pawn them to get beer. She also walked him about and got him to sham, so that she could beg.—Annie Yarrow, a white-haired old lady, stated that she was the wife of a clerk in holy orders, but her husband had run away with another clergyman's wife. Witness was at present staying in the City of London Union in the hope that her husband could be found. The deceased was her father, and his age was 86. He was formerly a lieutenant in the royal Navy and served on board the frigate Blanche under Admiral Lord Digby. He was invalided from the Navy after being disabled while capturing a slaver. The commodore and admiral interested themselves in his welfare and obtained him a berth in the London Docks, where he remained for many years. In November last the deceased wrote to witness, who was at Winchester, and said that his wife had been illtreating him again. Witness then went to Leytonstone, and brought the deceased to London, where they obtained lodgings at 56, Great Prescott-street. On the 2nd February the deceased went to the docks to get some money, and while there his wife met him and returned to his lodgings with him. The landlady refused to admit her, and eventually the deceased went away with his wife, and witness had never seen him from that day to this. Witness recognised the boy as the one whom her father said was his son. When witness went to Leytonstone she found that the deceased's wife had pushed his eye out with her fingers. It was her father's third wife. Witness knew that the deceased had at least £1 12s. per week. His wife was always knocking him about, and had been in prison at Cardiff, Bristol, and other places on account of her conduct towards him.—Elizabeth Lane, the wife of a platelayer, of Forest-road, Loughton, deposed that on the first Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday in August she gave the deceased and his little boy a lodging as she did not like him to sleep in the forest. When he came to witness he had a very bad bruise on his forehead, which he said his wife had done by throwing a burning lamp at him. The deceased left witness and after he received his money he got some lodgings in Loughton. He did not pay witness anything. His wife was in the village with him part of the time.—Thomas Moore, 393 J, a mounted constable, deposed that on the 8th ult. he saw the deceased a little way away from the police station at Loughton getting up from the pavement, and when witness went towards him he got up and walked away. Witness was the only mounted officer in Loughton at the time. He did not touch the deceased, and neither did his horse. The boy was called in, but failed to identify the officer. He said that the officer who knocked his father down was an inspector, and wore a flat cap.—Ultimately the jury returned a verdict of natural death.

SEDUCED AT SIXTEEN.—Mr. Baxter held an inquiry touching the death of Bessie Florence Stanley, 16, daughter of a rigger, of Johnson's Buildings, Bromley. — Bessie Stanley, the mother, said that the deceased had been unwell for some time, and had been spitting blood. She also noticed that she was getting large. On the 17th ult. she took her to Dr. O'Brien, of East India-road, where she was examined by his assistant, who prescribed for her. She asked him if he could account for the deceased's size, and he said it was wind. He afterwards attended the deceased at home and told witness that she (deceased) was pregnant. Eventually the doctor ordered her removal to the Sick Asylum, where she was confined on the 25th ult. and died the following day.—Dr. Corner, assistant medical superintendent, deposed that the deceased was admitted on Tuesday in a dying condition. On the following day she had a miscarriage and died the next morning. Witness had since made a post-mortem examination, which showed death to be due to syncope, set up by the miscarriage. — A verdict in accordance with the medical evidence was returned.

BATHING FATALITY AT HAMPSTEAD.—Dr. W. W. Westcott held an inquest on the body of George Müller, 22, an electrical engineer, son of a sculptor, of 15, Camden-square, Camden-road.—The father said his son left home shortly after 6 the preceding morning for the purpose of bathing at Hampstead. He was an expert swimmer, and had frequently swam in the same pond. — Mr. James Walker, schoolmaster, of Mansfield-road, stated that at 7 he was about to plunge into the pond when he noticed the deceased swimming very strongly. Shortly afterwards from the diving board witness saw him sink, and called to the boatman in attendance to come to the spot where the deceased had disappeared. The witness then dived into the water and sought in vain at the place, with other bathers, to find Mr. Müller, who sank without uttering a cry. Witness was at a loss to account for his sinking. Having swum in this bathing pond during the whole of this summer the witness regarded the pond as perfectly safe. The deceased did not re-appear once.—William Pickesley, the boatman stationed at the pond, in the employ of the London County Council, said he immediately responded to the previous witness's cry, and went with his boat to the spot where the deceased was seen to go down when there was from 9 ft. to 10ft. of water. Shortly before the deceased remarked to witness "It's rather fresh." The temperature was 58 degrees and the water rather "choppy." There was a wind blowing. The body was recovered within an hour by drags. There was no undercurrent. The pond was filled with rain water from the hills. The water was continually changing. It was not so pellucid that one could see to the bottom. Witness saw no fault in the pond.—The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

CANADA AND THE SPANISH WEST INDIES.

The Board of Trade of Halifax, N.S., has been officially notified that the Spanish Government has admitted the validity of the contention of the Imperial authorities in regard to the most favoured nation privileges for colonial products. Hence Canadian products will be admitted to Cuba and Porto Rico on the same terms as those of the United States until July 1st, when the Commercial Treaty between Great Britain and Spain expires.

THE CYCLONE AT MARTINIQUE.

President Carnot has signed a decree opening a credit of 1,000,000 francs for the benefit of the sufferers by the recent disastrous cyclone in Martinique, and another prolonging the period of payment of commercial bills in the island. This latter measure is especially necessary, as business is utterly disorganised, and it will be long before the severely-struck island can recover from the shock it has sustained. Every fresh report adds to the magnitude of the catastrophe which has befallen the place. Official despatches received estimate the loss of property through the devastation caused by the cyclone at fully £2,000,000, while the death-roll has now reached a total of 378.

MRS LEACH'S CHILDREN'S DRESSMAKER for September contains a Cut-out Pattern of a Boy or Girl's Coat, a Practical Lesson in Home Dressmaking, and Forty Illustrations of Girls' Fashions. At Newsagents, price 1d.; by post, two stamps.—MRS. LEACH, 6, Johnson's-court, Fleet-street, London.—[illegible]

SUPPRESSION OF THE INSURRECTION IN YEMEN.

FOURTEEN CAMEL LOADS OF HUMAN HEADS.

Credible Arab reports that have reached Aden state that the rebellion in Yemen has been totally suppressed, and that Ahmed Rushdi, the Turkish commander, has entered the town of Sana in triumph with fourteen camels laden with the heads of the rebellious chieftains. Order, it is said, has now been restored and the refractory tribes have been dispersed. Sana is a great trading centre, and the news of the triumphal arrival of the Pacha will spread widely among the tribes and have an important effect.

ROBBERY FROM A LONDON HOTEL.

Matthew Nubbins Faulkner, aged 37, an hotel clerk, who is wanted by the London police for stealing £300 from a London hotel, was apprehended on the 28th ult. by the Glasgow police while on board the steamship State of Nevada, on its way from the Clyde to New York. He was found secreted in his bunk.

FOUND IN THE LEA.

The body of a man was discovered early on the 29th ult. floating on the surface of the River Lea, near High Hill Ferry, Clapton. The following description was afterwards circulated:—Age 45 or 50, height 5ft. 8in., complexion fair, eyes grey, hair dark brown, clean shaved. The body was dressed in black coat, brown waistcoat, black trousers with a waistband of brown, blue mixture shirt, cotton under shirt, woollen socks, one button boot and one low shoe. The body appeared to have been in the water about ten days. Only 4½d. in bronze was found on the person.

DEATH IN A COMMON LODGING HOUSE.

Information has been received of the death of Elizabeth King, 50, lately living in Cooney's lodging-house, Thrawl-street, Spitalfields. The deceased was in the yard, when she was seen to stagger and fall to the ground. She then vomited a quantity of blood and expired within three minutes.

FATAL VAN ACCIDENT IN SOUTH LONDON.

Henry Arrowsmith, 32, carman, late of Commercial-road, Limehouse, was driving a van in South London when he was pitched out, and the wheel passed over him. On being removed to St. Thomas's Hospital he died within an hour from shock to the system consequent upon his injuries.

A MUSIC HALL THIEF.

At the Lambeth Police Court, George Fox, 37, shoemaker, living at Crampton-street, Newington, was charged with stealing an overcoat, value £3, the property of Frederick William Butterfield, of Cowley-road, and a mackintosh cloak, value 25s., the property of Henry George Prim.—The prosecutors, it appeared, were at the Canterbury Music Hall on Monday evening, and left their overcoats upon the seats they had occupied whilst they went to the bar for refreshment. Whilst there they were informed that the prisoner had removed the coats. The prosecutors quietly awaited the departure of the accused, who they found had upon his arm the stolen garments.—The accused desired to plead guilty, but Mr. Biron directed a remand, in order that inquiries might be made.

The Paris newspapers have given a strict denial to the report that a Russian squadron was about to visit Cherbourg, and that President Carnot would be present at its reception.

DR. ROOKE'S ORIENTAL PILLS.

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DR. ROOKE'S ORIENTAL PILLS have been of world-wide repute for nearly half a century. As an aperient and alterative medicine they are unrivalled.

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DR. ROOKE'S PILLS. (repeated eleven times)
Cleanse the Stomach from all Noxious and unhealthy accumulations, quickly relieving the complaints connected therewith, such as Giddiness and Pains in the Head, Costiveness, Biliousness, frequent Sickness, Acidity, or Heartburn, Drowsiness, Dimness of Sight, Offensive Breath, Piles, &c., &c. For FEMALE COMPLAINTS they stand unrivalled, and have NEVER been known to fail in relieving or curing the most painful Diseases.

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Are prepared only by Charles Rooke, M.D., Scarborough. The Pills are sold in Boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 4s. 6d. each, and can be obtained of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors. Directions for the Treatment of all Diseases with every Box.

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SMALL SIZE, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.
Purely Vegetable, and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS, 1s. 1½d.

THE WAR IN CHILI.

PILLAGE AND FIRE AT SANTIAGO.

The Chanaral Regiment of the Congressional Army took possession of Santiago on Monday night, and the capital was handed over to a bloodthirsty mob, who on Sunday evening destroyed a vast amount of property. As soon as the news reached Santiago of the defeat of the Government at Valparaiso, and the people knew that Balmaceda's power was gone, and that they had nothing to fear from his wrath, their enmity against the Government broke forth, and the cry was raised that the President should be killed. The mob started for his house. It grew in numbers and fury as it went through the streets, and by the time it had reached the executive mansion was ripe for any bloody deed. A short shrift would have been allowed the President had he been caught, and he knew he had little chance for life if he remained at Santiago, and on the first receipt of the news of the defeat hid himself, and the mob were baulked. Then the people's desire for revenge found vent in the application of a torch, and soon Balmaceda's house was a mass of flames. The mob then marched to the house of Senor Jodoy, ex-Minister of the Interior, and an ardent Balmacedist, and set fire to it, and next to the residences of Balmaceda's mother, of General Barbosa, who was killed in the battle, and Senores M'Kenna and Eastman, and to the Government newspaper offices. The houses of several prominent officials were also burned to the ground.

THE CITY BECAME PANICSTRICKEN,

and business was suspended. The people who had not joined the mob kept close to their houses. The sky was lurid with the light from the burning buildings, but the police and fire departments of the Army were demoralised, and made not the semblance of an attempt to maintain order. Balmaceda, when he heard of the fall of Valparaiso, sent for General Baquedano to meet him at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at the Modena (the Mint). This Baquedano declined to do, but suggested a meeting at the house of General Velasquez. A council of war was held at General Valasquez's, at which Balmaceda, his generals, and other leading Balmacedists were present. The situation was canvassed, and it was decided that to continue the struggle was hopeless, and that the surrender of the capital was the only proper course. Baquedano was given charge of the city, and authorised to arrange

TERMS OF SURRENDER.

Word was at once sent to General del Canto, commanding the Congressional forces, that all the troops in Santiago had declared their adhesion to the Congressional party, and that Santiago was at his disposal. This despatch was supplemented by a letter from General Baquedano by special train, in the care of a committee of the leading citizens of Santiago. The work of repairing the railroad was completed, and then Captain George Montt, the Congressional commander-in-chief ordered the Chanaral Regiment to proceed at once to Santiago, where they were to assist the forces of General Baquedano in keeping order, and also to prepare the barracks for the accommodation of 2,000 additional troops, which will follow them as soon as practicable. Senor Altamirano, acting present as intendanté of the capital, accompanied the troops. It was learned from the people in the special train that Santiago was in a terrible state. In addition to the destruction of property, the city was menaced by an eruption of all the desperate characters, robbers, and outlaws in the surrounding the country. The firemen had their hands full fighting the

INCENDIARY FIRES.

General Baquedano posted the Imperial regiment in a cordon about the city in order to prevent dangerous people from entering. General del Canto and his staff, with additional troops, left Valparaiso for Santiago. Nobody but troops and officials were allowed in the train. A new chief of police for Santiago and a new administrator of the railroad have been appointed. All sorts of rumours are current about the movements of Balmaceda. According to one account he was making his way overland to the Atlantic coast, while another statement was that he had gone to Coquimbo, where the Almirante Condell and Imperial were waiting for him. It is said on good authority, however, that he went by a special train to Talcahuano, there to make a connection with the Almirante Condell and Imperial, in one of which, probably the former, he would proceed to Buenos Ayres or Montevideo. If this is so he will probably escape.

EXCESSES AT CORONEL.

A despatch, dated September 1st, says:—The first news from the south by steamer from Talcahuano states that two regiments of Government troops taken there recently from Coquimbo revolted when they heard of the defeat of Balmaceda at Placillo. They shot to death all their officers, and disbanded. Nearly 4,000 coal miners joined them, and together they have practically taken possession of the town. At Coronel all sorts of excesses have been committed. Houses and stores were sacked and burned, and the slightest protest against this action was met by rifle shots. Women were abused and subjected to brutality of the most revolting character. In fact, mob rule of the worst form prevails. Outrages have also been committed at Concepcion and Talcahuano, but the force at the disposal of the authorities there is sufficient to save them from the fate of the people of Coronel. As soon as the news was received, the German war-ship Sophie and her Majesty's sloop Daphne where ordered to go at once to Coronel to protect the interests of foreigners. The Government officials have also taken steps to beat the mob into subjection. Captains George Montt and Gent and General del Canto and other Congressional chiefs have arrived at Santiago, and the people gave them an enthusiastic greeting. There is no disguising the fact that there is a very bitter feeling against the Americans on the part of the Congressionalists, which, unless appeased, may seriously affect American commercial interests in Chili for some time.

ORDERED TO BE SHOT.

The records of Santiago confirm the report that on August 18th Balmaceda ordered forty-two young men to be shot. They were charged with being engaged in a plot to blow up the railroad bridges and thus prevent the movement of Government troops. Many of them were boys of 16 or 18 years, and one of them was whipped to make him confess. The charge is made, and from the records it appears to be true, that only a small portion of the cruelties perpetrated by the Government have been published. The Congressionalists are giving trials to all charged with offences, and executions thus far have been remarkably few. Much pity is felt for the families of Balmaceda's officials, who have fled the country, and many of them have been left behind friendless and penniless. There will be no fight at Coquimbo. When a formal tender of submission was received from Colonel Carvallo, commanding the troops there, General Baquedano immediately sent back orders to him to retain his command and maintain order. The prominent Congressionalists say that within a month arrangements will be made to hold the general elections, and that as soon as the result is known the Junta will turn over the country to the properly constituted authorities. The Almirante Lynch and the Esmeralda have returned from a fruitless search for the Almirante Condell and Imperial. Nothing has been heard of these vessels since they left Coquimbo. Order has been restored at Santiago and Valparaiso. The mobs are under control, and no further trouble is feared. The business sections of these cities are now resuming their customary appearance, and the rate of exchange is steadily rising. It has been found impossible to bury all the bodies left on the battle-field with the facilities at the command of the authorities, and it has, therefore, been decided to cremate them. The hospitals are filled with doctors, who are busy with many of those who were wounded at Concon, and were left for eight days without attention. Had it not been for the foreign surgeons, who organised an ambulance corps, the sufferings of the wounded would have been infinitely greater, and many more would have died.

DEATH WHILE UNDER CHLOROFORM.

An inquest was held at Carlisle by Mr. John Hewetson Brown, city coroner, on Mrs. Margaret Oxley, 27 years of age, wife of a waggon inspector on the Caledonian Railway, who died while under the influence of an anæsthetic.—The deceased went by appointment to Mr. Parker, chemist and dental surgeon, to have her teeth extracted. Her husband accompanied her, and by arrangement Mr. Parker, before performing the extractions, proceeded to administer three drachms of methylene, a preparation of chloroform, which he had administered with success in thousands of cases before, and even double the dose used in this case. The patient had not taken more than half a dozen inspirations when she moaned and fainted. Mr. Parker, finding her pulse failing, used restoratives, but without success. Medical assistance was sent for and artifical respiration tried, but the woman never regained consciousness and died within half an hour.—The post mortem examination showed that the heart was healthy, and that death resulted from asphyxia.—The jury returned a verdict of death while under the influence of methylene properly administered by a qualified dentist-surgeon who, along with his assistant, was acquitted of blame.

FASHIONS IN SMOKING.

Referring to a paragraph concerning Colonel Knollys' lesson from the Kimberley Kaffirs in smoking cigars with the lighted end in the mouth, Mr. E. N. Martinez, North Kensington, writes:—"Those who have travelled in Panama and other places of Central and South America have found this practice to be general, with this difference, that whilst in South Africa it is confined to men, in Panama and parts of South America it is only enjoyed by the women folk. They seem to enjoy it immensely, for they are generally good-tempered when the glowing end is between the teeth. The sensation is peculiar in smoking the cigar this way, but not at all disagreeable. On the contrary, there is in it something indefinably pleasant. Some of your readers may perhaps try the 'sensation,' but they must be careful not to burn the tongue. I have often tried, but, to be candid, I prefer the weed in the orthodox fashion." "F. C. V." also writes that women of the lowest class on the Isthmus of Panama smoke in this manner. "They do not, however," he says, "tuck the tongue into the cheek, but keep it quiet at the floor of the mouth while they smoke."

LOSS OF A BRITISH STEAMER.

EIGHT MEN DROWNED.

The British steamer Dunmurry, from New York for Antwerp, with a cargo of grain, capsized during a hurricane on the 29th ult., 250 miles from Halifax, and sank. The first officer and seven men were drowned. The captain and twenty other survivors, after having been three days in the lifeboat without food or water, and suffering terribly from exposure and exhaustion, were picked up by the German steamer Hans und Kurst and landed. The hurricane did great damage to shipping off the coast. The Dunmurry was a steel screw steamer of 2,592 tons gross, built at Sunderland in 1891, and owned by the Dunmurry Steamship Company, of Belfast. Captain M'Morran says that after leaving New York on the 26th ult. he had fine weather until early on the 29th. Then a hurricane threw the ship on her beam ends. The engines were slowed down, and a great sea was shipped. The cargo shifted in spite of all efforts to prevent it. The ship took in water fast, the pumps were useless, and finally became unmanageable, the port side being under water. All hands were then called on deck, and life-belts served out. The port boats were lost, and one boat was scarcely in the water when the steamer turned keel up. The third mate and second engineer were in the boat, which was full of water, and two others were clinging to the raft, which had been swept from the top of the steamer. The rest of the men were clinging to spars. The boat picked up the captain and seven of the crew. The raft got clear of the wreck, and the weather modified. About noon a pound of biscuits apiece was served, this being all the provisions they had on Sunday. At 3 o'clock on the following morning a steamer was sighted, but passed without seeing them. At 7 o'clock another was sighted, which also passed. On Tuesday, at 2 o'clock in the morning, a third passed. At half-past 7 that morning, however, the steamer Hans und Kurst, bound for Rotterdam, saw and rescued them, they being 250 miles from Halifax. Among the men lost were:—James Kibben, of Belfast; George Gray, of Dumbarton; James Spencer, of Lowestoft; J. Kerne, of Swansea; C. Bunker, of Liverpool; and R. Rice, of Plymouth.

FLOODS IN IRELAND.

THOUSANDS OF ACRES SUBMERGED.

The Barrow, swollen by recent rains, has overflowed its banks and submerged thousands of acres, destroying crops, carrying away and flooding houses. The probable consequence to many of the farmers will be beggary. The *Dublin Express* points out that this evil is directly traceable to the action of the Nationalist party. An effort was made by Mr. Balfour three sessions ago to provide a remedy by deepening or embanking the river, and a bill with that object was brought into Parliament, but it was obstructed with a malevolent partisanship which disregarded consequences, and after struggling hard to pass it as one of the most urgent of the measures which he had prepared for the improvement of the country, he found it necessary to withdraw it rather than have the course of public business impeded. The Nationalists triumphed. The crops of the district are ruined, the resources of the country by so much diminished, and farmers impoverished.

ALCOHOLIC POISONING.

Dr. W. Wynn Westcott held an inquest at the St. Pancras Coroner's Court respecting the death of Charles William Phillips, aged 40. Deceased, a potman and barman at the Boot Tavern, Wells-street, Oxford-street, had been much addicted to drink. On the 23rd ult., he was seized with a fit. He was removed to the St. Pancras Workhouse, where he died suddenly on the following morning. Dr. William Sturrock now stated that the death of the deceased was due to exhaustion from chronic alcoholic poisoning.—The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

ADVICE TO PEOPLE ABOUT TO KEEP POWDER.—Save your money, and buy some of BORWICK'S GOLD MEDAL BAKING POWDER, which makes most delicious Bread, Cakes, and Pastry of every description.—[ADVT.]

SINGULAR BIGAMY CASE AT BIRMINGHAM.

At Birmingham, Charles William Bazeley, 45, labourer, 122, Bordesley Park-road, was charged with bigamously marrying Caroline Caster.—Prosecutrix stated that in August, 1883, he came to her house as a lodger. He represented himself to be a single man, and at that time she was a widow with seven children. A mutual attachment sprung up between them, and in the following April they went through the marriage ceremony at All Saints' Memorial Church, Small Heath. During the August bank holiday some excursionists from Banbury came across the accused and witness. They explained to the woman that Bazeley had a wife living at Banbury. Witness wrote to an address that was then furnished, and in due course she received the following letter:—"Madam,—In answer to your letter, I was married to Chas. Wm. Bazeley on Oct. 14th, 1866, in the Wesleyan Chapel, Marlborough-road, Banbury, and he left me on Oct. 10th, 1871. A worse brute to me never could live. I heard he was married again. Kindly write by return and say the reason why you wish to know.—Yours, &c., ANN ELIZABETH BAZELEY." The police were communicated with. When Det.-sergt. James charged the accused he replied, "I've been living away from her for twenty years. She's not troubled me, and I've not troubled her. I was told that when you had been away seven years you could do as you liked."—The former marriage was proved, and the accused was committed for trial, bail being allowed.

SAD BOATING FATALITY.

The body of a boy, 6 years of age, named Percy Gardner, was picked up near Bognor, having been in the sea since the 26th of August. On that morning a sailing boat called the Wanderer left Selsea Bill to compete at Bognor Regatta. She had on board two brothers named William and Frederick Arnell (the crew), three young women, and two little boys. After winning a prize at the regatta the Wanderer was returning to Selsea, and when about a mile from her destination she was struck by a heavy sea and sank. Five of the seven persons were washed overboard, and the two others, a young woman, and a boy, clung to the masts and the rigging. The little boy Gardner, who had previously been wrapped in a spare sail for warmth, was not seen after the accident, but the brothers Arnell, after a long struggle, succeeded in placing the other two young women in a little boat attached to the stern of the Wanderer. A galley from the shore picked up the remaining persons and conveyed them to the shore. An unmarried lady, aunt of the boy who was drowned, and named Lucy Albery, died some hours afterwards from exhaustion. The parents of the boy Gardner reside at Rotherhithe.

GREAT LAND SLIDE IN THE TYROL.

The beautiful valley of the Drave is threatened with disaster. A land slide, which is assuming gigantic proportions, is taking place on one of the mountains which enclose the famous Lienzer Clause, the narrow ravine through which the Drave forces its way and which was the scene of one of the most gallant stands of the Tyrolese in their fight for freedom in 1809. A constant stream of detritus is being carried down the face of the mountain along the course of the so-called Carmelite Brook, which empties itself into the Drave between the two small valley stations of Steg and Thal. The boulders and huge masses of earth and stone which are thus falling into the narrow gorge of the Lienzer Clause are forming a dam which is stopping the passage of the waters of the Drave. The commencement of the land slide was signalled in good time, and the people living on the mountain slopes and in the valley were able to escape, but danger now threatens the whole Drave valley. Should the newly-formed dam suddenly give way altogether a disastrous flood is inevitable. Men are working day and night, removing parts of the dam gradually, so as to allow the imprisoned waters to escape slowly and in small volume.

OMNIBUSES AND THE PUBLIC.

At the Westminster Police Court, Charles Samuel Burtwell, omnibus proprietor, of Paragon-mews, New Kent-road, appeared to an adjourned summons to answer the police complaint that he unlawfully neglected to keep distinctly and conspicuously painted on an omnibus a table of fares, &c.—On the afternoon of Sunday, the 16th of August, an American gentlemen and three ladies rode outside one of the defendant's 'buses from Charing Cross to Hyde Park Corner, and were charged a shilling each for the journey. Deeming the price exorbitant a policeman was appealed to, and he found that there was an easily removable board fixed by a button over the ordinary fare-table in the inside of the 'bus, announcing that the fare to Kew was 1s. 6d., and for "any shorter distance" 1s. This special fare-board defendant relied upon as a justification for the charges made by his servant, and, while admitting that there had been adverse decisions on similar facts, he urged that Sir John Bridge and other magistrates had ruled in his favour. He pointed out, too, that the special fares were charged for the short distances to keep room whilst traversing the busy thoroughfares for those who wanted seats for the entire journey.—Mr. De Rutzen said that he had looked very carefully at the Act, being aware of the conflicting decisions of magistrates on the point. His opinion was that the defendant had done what was required by the Act, and so he must dismiss the summons. He regretted to come to that decision, for the practice was an opening for fraud, which he had no doubt in this particular instance was committed. That was, however, another matter, and quite beside the question whether there was a sufficient compliance with the words of the section. Other magistrates, he was aware, held a different opinion to him, and it was a matter of such importance to the public that he should be very glad, indeed, to grant the police a case if they asked for it. The matter should be definitely settled, and he thought in the interest of the public a case should be stated.

A LADY'S EXPERIENCE.

In reference to the irregular fares charged on some "pirate" omnibuses, a lady correspondent narrates her experience. She says: "Yesterday I wished very much to reach a shop in Oxford-street before it closed, and stepped into an omnibus at St. Martin's Church. I noticed that the board was marked in such a way that the fare to Oxford Circus could be made into a penny or twopence, as it was a most irregular figure, and was about to get out again, when a man standing on the step, whom I took to be the conductor, said, in answer to my question as to the fare, 'A penny to the circus, ma'am,' proclaiming the same in a loud voice two or three times. At the end of the journey, on my proffering a penny for the fare, the man would not take less than twopence. I said, 'You distinctly told me the fare was one penny.' He replied, 'Who told you the fare was a penny?' I then observed he was not the man who had previously spoken, so I had to submit to the inevitable, having nothing to say. I demanded the number of his badge, which he refused to show me. A natural dislike to creating a scene, and thus inconveniencing three other ladies as well as myself, alone prevented me from appealing to a constable."

LIVER COMPLAINT.—Dr. King's Dandelion and Quinine Liver Pills, without mercury, are a potent remedy. They perform all the benefits of mercury without any of its disadvantages and dangers. Dr. King's Pills remove all liver and stomach complaints, biliousness, headache, sickness, shoulder pains, heartburn, indigestion, constipation. Sold everywhere.—[ADVT.]

ARMY STATIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

(From the *Army and Navy Gazette*.)

[When two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the depôt is stationed.]

1st Life Guards, Hyde Park
2nd do., Aldershot
Royal Horse Guards, Aldershot
1st Dragoon Guards, Muttra; Canterbury
2nd do., Sealkote; Canterbury
3rd do., Rawul Pindee; Canterbury
4th do., Aldershot
5th do., Aldershot
6th do., Edinburgh
7th do., Umballa; Canterbury
1st Dragoons, York
2nd do., Newbridge
3rd Hussars, Curragh
4th do., Colchester
5th Lancers, Meerut; Canterbury
6th Dragoons, Brighton
7th Hussars, Mhow; Canterbury
8th do., Norwich
9th Lancers, Dundalk
10th Hussars, Curragh
11th do., South Africa; Canterbury
12th Lancers, Manchester
13th Hussars, Curragh
14th do., Aldershot
15th do., Cahir
16th Lancers, Lucknow; Canterbury
17th do., Hounslow
18th Hussars, Mhow; Canterbury
19th do., Bangalore
20th do., Aldershot
21st do., Secunderabad; Canterbury
Cavalry Depôt, Canterbury
Grenadier Guards, 1st, Aldershot
2nd do., Dover
3rd do., Chelsea
Coldstream Guards, 1st, Dublin
2nd do., Wellington Barracks
Scots Guards, 1st, Wellington Barracks
2nd do., Windsor
1st Royal Scots, 1st, York; Glencorse
2nd do., Malta; Glencorse
1st Royal West Surrey, 2nd, Aldershot; Guildford
2nd do., 2nd, Solon; Guildford
1st East Kent, 3rd, Fort William; Canterbury
2nd do., 3rd, Aldershot; Canterbury
1st Royal Lancaster, 4th, Curragh; Lancaster
2nd do., 4th, Ahmednuggur; Lancaster
1st Northumberland Fusiliers, 5th, Aldershot; Newcastle
2nd do., 5th, Nowshera; Newcastle
1st Royal Warwickshire, 6th, Aldershot; Warwick
2nd do., 6th, Mooltan; Warwick
1st Royal Fusiliers, 7th, Quetta; Hounslow
2nd do., 7th, Aldershot; Hounslow
1st Liverpool, 8th, Bermuda; Warrington
2nd do., 8th, Dinapore; Warrington
1st Norfolk, 9th, Burmah; Norwich
2nd do., 9th, Colchester; Norwich
1st Lincolnshire, 10th, Aldershot; Lincoln
2nd do., 10th, Cawnpore; Lincoln
1st Devonshire, 11th, Egypt; Exeter
2nd do., 11th, Burmah; Exeter
1st Suffolk, 12th, Jhansi; Bury St. Edmunds
2nd do., 12th, Wellington; Bury St. Edmunds
1st Somersetshire L.I., 13th, Aldershot; Taunton
2nd do., 13th, Fort St. George; Taunton
1st West Yorkshire, 14th, Preston; York
2nd do., 14th, Umballa; York
1st East Yorkshire, 15th, South Africa; Beverley
2nd do., 15th, Manchester; Beverley
1st Bedfordshire, 16th, Rawul Pindee; Bedford
2nd do., 16th, Secunderabad; Bedford
1st Leicestershire, 17th, Halifax, N.S.; Leicester
2nd do., 17th, Tower; Leicester
1st Royal Irish, 18th, Aldershot; Clonmel
2nd do., 18th, Lucknow; Clonmel
1st Yorkshire, 19th, Portsmouth; Richmond
2nd do., 19th, Bangalore; Richmond
1st Lancashire Fusiliers, 20th, Belfast; Bury
2nd do., 20th, Poona; Bury
1st Royal Scots Fusiliers, 21st, Glasgow; Ayr
2nd do., 21st, Peshawur; Ayr
1st Cheshire, 22nd, Belgaum; Chester
2nd do., 22nd, Sheffield; Chester
1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 23rd, Hazara; Wrexham
2nd do., 23rd, Curragh; Wrexham
1st South Wales Borderers, 24th, Aldershot; Brecon
2nd do., 24th, Allahabad; Brecon
1st King's Own Borderers, 25th, Devonport; Berwick-on-Tweed
2nd do., 25th, Sabathu; Berwick-on-Tweed
1st Cameronians, 26th, Aldershot; Hamilton
2nd do., 90th, Lucknow; Hamilton
1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, 27th, Portsmouth; Omagh
2nd do., 108th, Secunderabad; Omagh
1st Gloucestershire, 28th, Dublin; Bristol
2nd do., 61st, Nusseerabad; Bristol
1st Worcestershire, 29th, Poona; Worcester
2nd do., 36th, Curragh; Worcester
1st East Lancashire, 30th, Roorkee; Burnley
2nd do., 59th, Curragh; Burnley
1st East Surrey, 31st, Dum Dum; Kingston
2nd do., 70th, Tipperary; Kingston
1st Duke of Cornwall's L.I., 32nd, Burmah; Bodmin
2nd do., 46th, Pembroke Dock; Bodmin
1st West Riding, 33rd, Bradford; Halifax
2nd do., 76th, West Indies; Halifax
1st Border, 34th, Dover; Carlisle
2nd do., 55th, Meerut; Carlisle
1st Royal Sussex, 35th, Dublin; Chichester
2nd do., 107th, Ferozepore; Chichester
1st Hampshire, 37th, Deolali; Winchester
2nd do., 67th, Aldershot; Winchester
1st South Staffordshire, 38th, Gibraltar; Lichfield
2nd do., 80th, Dublin; Lichfield
1st Dorsetshire, 39th, Egypt; Dorchester
2nd do., 54th, Plymouth; Dorchester
1st South Lancashire, 40th, Jersey; Warrington
2nd do., 82nd, Gibraltar; Warrington
1st Welsh, 41st, Malta; Cardiff
2nd do., 69th, Devonport; Cardiff
1st Royal Highlanders, 42nd, Gibraltar; Perth
2nd do., 73rd, Limerick; Perth
1st Oxfordshire L.I., 43rd, Gosport; Oxford
2nd do., 52nd, Burmah; Oxford
1st Essex, 44th, Buttevant; Warley
2nd do., 56th, Cyprus; Warley
1st Derbyshire, 45th, Devonport; Derby
2nd do., 95th, Jubbulpore; Derby
1st Loyal North Lancashire, 47th, Kamptee; Preston
2nd do., 81st, Enniskillen; Preston
1st Northamptonshire, 48th, Aldershot; Northampton
2nd do., 58th, Singapore; Northampton
1st Berkshire, 49th, Malta; Reading
2nd do., 66th, Cork; Reading
1st Royal West Kent, 50th, Malta; Maidstone
2nd do., 97th, Shorncliffe; Maidstone
1st Yorkshire L.I., 51st, Guernsey; Pontefract
2nd do., 105th, Bombay; Pontefract
1st Shropshire L.I., 53rd, Egypt; Shrewsbury
2nd do., 85th, Cork; Shrewsbury
1st Middlesex, 57th, Kilkenny; Hounslow
2nd do., 77th, Mhow; Hounslow
1st King's Royal R.C., 60th, Rawul Pindee; Winchester
2nd do., 60th, Dublin; Winchester
3rd do., 60th, Gibraltar; Winchester
4th do., 60th, Burmah; Winchester
1st Wiltshire, 62nd, Curragh; Devizes
2nd do., 99th, Mean Meer; Devizes
1st Manchester, 63rd, Kinsale; Ashton-under-Lyne
2nd do., 96th, Sealkote; Ashton-under-Lyne
1st North Staffordshire, 64th, Mauritius; Lichfield
2nd do., 98th, Portland; Lichfield
1st York and Lancaster, 65th, Birr; Pontefract
2nd do., 84th, Natal; Pontefract
1st Durham L.I., 68th, Aldershot; Newcastle
2nd do., 106th, Quetta; Newcastle-on-Tyne
1st Highland L.I., 71st, Dover; Hamilton
2nd do., 74th, Fyzabad; Hamilton
1st Seaforth Highlanders, 72nd, Fermoy; Fort George
2nd do., 78th, Rawul Pindee; Fort George
1st Gordon Highlanders, 75th, Ceylon; Aberdeen
2nd do., 92nd, Curragh; Aberdeen
1st Cameron Highlanders, 79th, Edinburgh; Inverness
1st Royal Irish Rifles, 83rd, Fermoy; Belfast
2nd do., 86th, Malta; Belfast
1st Royal Irish Fusiliers, 87th, Meerut; Armagh
2nd do., 89th, Athlone; Armagh
1st Connaught Rangers, 88th, Agra; Galway
2nd do., 94th, Malta; Galway
1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 91st, Hong Kong; Stirling
2nd do., 93rd, Aldershot; Stirling
1st Leinster, 100th, Agra; Birr
2nd do., 109th, Aldershot; Birr
1st Royal Munster Fusiliers, 101st, Colchester; Tralee
2nd do., 104th, Bareilly; Tralee
1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 102nd, Newry; Naas
2nd do., 103rd, Kurrachee; Naas
1st Rifle Brigade, Ranikhet; Winchester
2nd do., Belfast; Winchester
3rd do., Jullundur; Winchester
4th do., Parkhurst; Winchester
1st West India Regiment, West Indies
2nd do., Sierra Leone
Royal Malta Artillery, Malta
Army Service Corps, Woolwich Dockyard

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

A Battery, Meerut; B, Meerut; C, Umballa; D, Aldershot; E, Newbridge; F, Woolwich; G, Dorchester; H, Sealkote; I, Aldershot; J, Aldershot; K, Aldershot; L, Woolwich; M, Trimulgherry; N, Mhow; O, Newbridge; P, Lucknow; Q, Umballa; R, Kirkee; S, Bangalore; T, Rawul Pindee.

DEPOT.—A and B Batteries, Woolwich.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Battery, Sheffield; 2nd, Agra; 3rd, Trowbridge; 4th, Aldershot; 5th, St. Thomas Mt.; 6th, Woolwich; 7th, Glasgow; 8th, Ferozepore; 9th, Cawnpore; 10th, Mooltan; 11th, Sheffield; 12th, Glasgow; 13th, Hilsea; 14th, Shorncliffe; 15th, Peshawur; 16th, Newcastle; 17th, Neemuch; 18th, Colchester; 19th, Bangalore; 20th, Kamptee; 21st, Bellary; 22nd, Bareilly; 23rd, Hilsea; 24th, Jhansie; 25th, Ipswich; 26th, Ahmednuggur; 27th, Ahmedabad; 28th, Kurrachee; 29th, Clonmel; 30th, Weedon; 31st, Barrackpore; 32nd, Aldershot; 33rd, Weedon; 34th, Allahabad; 35th, Kirkee; 36th, Hyderabad; 37th, Exeter; 38th, Trimulgherry; 39th, Mean Meer; 40th, Woolwich; 41st, Coventry; 42nd, St. Thomas Mt.; 43rd, Lucknow; 44th, Jubbulpore; 45th, Woolwich; 46th, Fyzabad; 47th, Aldershot; 48th, Nusseerabad; 49th, Fermoy; 50th, Campbellpore; 51st, Dinapore; 52nd, Shorncliffe; 53rd, Kirkee; 54th, Nowgong; 55th, Kirkee; 56th, Newcastle; 57th, Aldershot; 58th, Exeter; 59th, Neemuch; 60th, Rawul Pindee; 61st, Bangalore; 62nd, Newcastle; 63rd, Colchester; 64th, Athlone; 65th, Mean Meer; 66th, Christchurch; 67th, Aldershot; 68th, Jullundur; 69th, Limerick; 70th, Meerut; 71st, Meerut; 72nd, Deesa; 73rd, Ipswich; 74th, Longford; 75th, Aldershot; 76th, Belgaum; 77th, Colchester; 78th, Saugor; 79th, Trimulgherry; 80th, Athlone.

1st Battery } 1st Depôt Division { Woolwich.
2nd " }
1st " } 2nd Depôt Division { Woolwich.
2nd " }

MOUNTAIN ARTILLERY.

1st Battery, Rawul Pindee; 2nd, Mandalay; 3rd, Rawul Pindee; 4th, Natal; 5th, Jutogh; 6th, Darjeeling; 7th, Quetta; 8th, Jutogh; 9th, Rawul Pindee; 10th, Newport, Mon.

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

EASTERN DIVISION.—1st Company, Mandalay; 2nd, Dover; 3rd, Gibraltar; 4th, Ferozepore; 5th, Sheerness; 6th, Gibraltar; 7th, Landguard Fort; 8th, Allahabad; 9th, Shoeburyness; 10th, Egypt; 11th, Woolwich; 12th, Gibraltar; 13th, Thayetmyo; 14th, Rawul Pindee; 15th, Delhi; 16th, Shoeburyness; 17th, Dover; 18th, Sheerness; 19th, Gibraltar; 21st, Fort St. George; 22nd, Trimulgherry; 23rd, Jhansi. Depot, Dover.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.—1st Company, Portsmouth; 2nd, Weymouth; 3rd, Bombay; 4th, Portsmouth; 5th, Aden; 6th, Malta; 7th, Roorkee; 8th, Cape of Good Hope; 9th, Rangoon; 10th, Portsmouth; 11th, Bombay; 12th, Malta; 13th, Portsmouth; 14th, Weymouth; 15th, Portsmouth; 16th, Ceylon; 17th, Cork Harbour; 18th, Kurrachee; 20th, Barrackpore; 21st, Calcutta; 22nd, Agra; 23rd, Mauritius; 24th, Agra; 25th, Hong Kong; 26th, Singapore; 27th, Malta; 28th, Cork Harbour; 29th, Malta.

WESTERN DIVISION.—1st Company, Bermuda; 2nd, Bombay; 3rd, Halifax, N.S.; 4th, Devonport; 5th, Devonport; 6th, Roorkee; 7th, Devonport; 10th, Jamaica; 11th, Rawul Pindee; 12th, Roorkee; 13th, Mhow; 14th, Guernsey; 15th, Aden; 16th, Quetta; 17th, Devonport; 18th, St. Lucia; 19th, Jersey; 20th, Bombay. Depôt, Devonport.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Headquarters, Chatham; Headqtrs., Train, Aldershot; A and B Troops, Train, Aldershot; 1st Div. Tel. Battalion, Aldershot; 2nd, London. 1st Company, Chatham; 2nd, Malta; 3rd, London; 4th, Gosport (Sm.); 5th, Portsmouth; 6th, Gibraltar; 7th, Aldershot (Field); 8th, Chatham (Railway); 9th, Chatham; 10th, Woolwich (Railway); 11th, Aldershot (Field); 12th, Aldershot (Field); 13th, Clifton (Survey); 14th, Dublin (Survey); 15th, Gibraltar; 16th, Bedford (Survey); 17th, Chatham (Field); 18th, Halifax, N.S.; 19th, Southampton (Survey); 20th, Gibraltar; 21st, Harwich (Sm.); 22nd, Isle of Wight (Sm.); 23rd, Curragh (Field); 24th, Cairo (Field); 24th, Hong Kong; 25th, Chatham (Field); 27th, Bermuda (Sm.); 28th, Gravesend (Sm.); 29th, Cape of Good Hope; 30th, Plymouth (Sm.); 31st, Cork Harbour; 32nd, Gibraltar; 33rd, Cork Harbour (Sm.); 34th, Malta (Sm.); 35th, Pembroke Dock (Sm.); 36th, Bermuda; 37th, Curragh (Field); 38th, Shorncliffe (Field); 39th, Sheerness (Sm.); 40th, Halifax, N.S. (Sm.); 41st, Ceylon and Singapore; 42nd, Chatham.

NAVY STATIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

Active, Training Squadron
Agamemnon, Mediterranean
Alacrity, China
Alberta, Portsmouth
Alexandra, Portland
Algiers, Chatham
Amphion, Mediterranean
Anson, Channel Squadron
Archer, Cape and W. C. of Africa
Asia, Portsmouth
Assistance, Particular serv.
Audacious, Hull
Aurora, Channel Squadron
Australia, Mediterranean
Banterer, Particular service
Basilisk, S. E. Coast of Am.
Beagle, S. E. Coast of America
Belleisle, Kingstown
Bellerophon, N. Am. & W. Indies
Benbow, Mediterranean
Blanche, East Indies
Boadicea, East Indies (Recommission at Malta)
Boomerang, Australia
Boscawen, Portland
Bramble, Homeward bound
Brisk, East Indies
Britannia, Dartmouth
Briton, Inverness
Bulldog, Hull
Buzzard, N. Amer. & W. I.
Calypso, Training Squadron
Cambridge, Devonport
Camperdown, Chan. Squad.
Canada, N. Am. & West In.
Caroline, China
Castor, North Shields
Champion, Pacific
Clyde, Aberdeen
Cleopatra, S. E. Coast Am.
Cockatrice, Danube
Collingwood, Mediterranean
Colossus, Mediterranean
Comus, N. America & W. Indies
Conqueror, Devonport
Conquest, East Indies
Cordelia, Australia
Cossack, East Indies
Crocodile, Indian troop ser.
Cruiser, Mediterranean
Curacoa, Australia (Recom)
Curlew, Channel Squadron
Dedalus, Bristol
Daphne, Pacific
Dart, Australia, Surveying
Defiance, Devonport
Dolphin, Mediterranean
Dreadnought, Mediterranean
Duke of Wellington, Portsmouth
Durham, Sunderland
Eagle, Liverpool
Edinburgh, Mediterranean
Egeria, Australia
Elfin, Portsmouth
Elk, Hull
Emerald, N. America & W. I.
Enchantress, Portsmouth
Espiegle, Homeward bound
Euphrates, Indn. troop ser.
Excellent, Portsmouth
Fearless, Mediterranean (Recommissioning)
Firebrand, China
Firefly, Harwich
Fire Queen, Portsmouth
Firm, Queensferry
Forester, Greenock
Foxhound, Holyhead
Frolic, Thames
Ganges, Falmouth
Gannet, Mediterranean
Garnet, Pacific
Goldfinch, Australia
Gossamer, Mediterranean
Gossamer, Special serv. ce
Grappler, Southampton Water
Hearty, Particular service
Hecate, Devonport
Hecla, Mediterranean
Herald, Cape and W.C. of Africa
Hero, Portsmouth
Hibernia, Malta
Himalaya, Particular serv.
Hotspur, Harwich
Howe, Channel Squadron
Humber, Particular service
Hyacinth, China
Immortalite, Chan. Squad.
Imogene, Mediterranean
Imperieuse, China
Impregnable, Devonport
Indus, Devonport
Inflexible, Mediterranean
Invincible, Southampton
Iron Duke, Queensferry
Jackal, Particular service
Karrakatta, Australia
Katoomba, Australia
Landrail, Mediterranean
Lapwing, East Indies
Leander, China
Liberty, Devonport
Lily, Coquimbo
Linnet, China
Lion, Devonport
Lizard, Australia (Recom.
Magicienne, Cape and West Coast of Africa
Magnet, Portsmouth
Magpie, S.E. Coast of America
Malabar, Indian troop serv.
Marathon, East Indies
Mariner, Cape and W.C. of Africa
Martin, Portsmouth
Mallia, Mediterranean
Melpomene, Pacific
Mercury, China
Mildura, Australia
Mistletoe, Channel Islands
Mohawk, Cape and West Coast of Africa
Mosquito, Cape and W.C. of Africa
Nankin, Pembroke Dock
Nautilus, Devonport
Nile, Mediterranean
Neptune, Holyhead
Northampton, Sheerness
Nymphe, Pacific
Orlando, Australia (Recom)
Orontes, Particular service
Osborne, Portsmouth
Palos, China
Pallas, Colonial serv. serv.
Partridge, North America and West Indies
Peacock, China
Pelican, N. Am. and W. Ind.
Pembroke, Chatham
Penelope, Simon's Bay
Penguin, Australia (surv.)
Phaeton, Mediterranean
Pheasant, Pacific
Pilot, Devonport
Pigeon, East Indies
Pigmy, China
Plover, China
Polyphemus, Mediterranean
Porpoise, China
President, West India Dks.
Pylades, N. Am. & W. Ind.
Racer, West Coast of Africa
Racoon, Cape of Good Hope
Raleigh, Cape & W.C. of Africa
Rambler, Ordered home
Rapid, Australia (Recom.
Rattler, China
Ready, To pay off
Redbreast, East Indies
Redpole, China
Research, Surveying, home station
Ringarooma, Australia
Ringdove, Australia
Rodney, Channel Squadron
Royalist, Australia
Ruby, Training Squadron
Sandfly, Mediterranean
Scout, Mediterranean
Seagull, Portsmouth
Seaflower, Portland
Seahorse, Particular service
Sealark, Devonport
Serapis, Indian troop serv.
Severn, China
Shannon, Bantry
Sparrow, Cape and West Coast of Africa
Speedwell, Channel Squadron
Sphinx, East Indies
St. Vincent, Portsmouth
Starling, Particular service
Stork, Surveying
Superb, Greenock
Surprise, Mediterranean
Swallow, Cape & W.C. of Africa
Swift, China
Swiftsure, Queensferry
Swinger, Australia (ordered home)
Tamar, Particular service
Tartar, North America and West Indies
Tauranga, Australia
Temeraire, Paying off
Terror, Bermuda
Thrush, Cape and W. C. of Africa
Thunderer, Mediterranean
Tourmaline, N. A. & W. I.
Trafalgar, Mediterranean
Trent, Sheerness
Trincomalee, Southampton Water
Triton, Surveying, home station
Triumph, Queenstown
Tyne, Particular service
Undaunted, Mediterranean
Unicorn, Dundee
Urgent, Jamaica
Vernon, Portsmouth
Vesuvius, Portsmouth
Victor Emanuel, Hong Kong
Victoria, Mediterranean
Victoria & Albert, Portsmouth
Victory, Portsmouth
Vivid, Devonport
Volage, Training Squadron
Wallaroo, Australia
Warspite, Pacific
Watchful, Queensferry
Wanderer, Cape and West Coast of Africa
Wildfire, Sheerness
Wye, Particular service.

TERRIBLE DISASTER IN JAPAN.

OVER 200 PERSONS KILLED.

The mail which has just arrived from Japan brings news of an awful shipping disaster off the Japanese coast, by which more than 200 persons lost their lives. It took place at 3 a.m. on the 12th of July in the Shirakami Bay, off the coast of Yezo, the most northern island of the main Japanese group. Two steamers—the Tamaye and the Miyoshi—which are engaged in the Yezo trade, and which belonged to rival owners, were crossing the bay on the morning in question, the Miyoshi steaming at a high rate in order to pass the Tamaye, which, in her turn, was making efforts to avoid being beaten. For some reason the former appears to have steamed across the Tamaye's course, and the latter, seeing that she was in danger of being struck on the port side, stopped her engines. It was too late, however, to avert a catastrophe. The Tamaye was struck in the neighbourhood of her machinery, and an explosion immediately occurred. Within four minutes the vessel sank, taking down with her not only her crew, but 320 fishermen, who were on their way back from plying their occupation elsewhere. The cries of the unfortunate sufferers were terrible.

THE SURVIVORS.

The only persons saved were those who happened to be on the deck at the time of the collision—sixty odd men. They were found floating in the sea, and were rescued by the Miyoshi. There was no time to launch a boat from the Tamaye, and over 260 lives were lost in her. The unfortunate fishermen, who were on their way home, were from the neighbourhood of Aomori and Akita in the main island, whose habit it had been to go every spring to Yezo and the neighbouring islands for the purpose of finding employment in the herring fishery. The season being over, they were on their homeward route, carrying with them about £4 a man, more or less, which they had saved and which they were taking to their wives and children. When the news of the calamity reached Aomori and Akita the greatest consternation prevailed. The families of the men who were absent hastened to Hakodate to inquire at the office of the owners of the vessel whether their relatives were alive or dead. The small steamers plying to Yezo are said to be too old to be seaworthy, and others have their machinery in a bad condition. More especially at the time of the herring fishery, when men leave their homes in numbers to take part in it, the steamers set no limits to their passengers, but pack them on board without any thought of the vessel's carrying capacity.

A FRUITGROWER'S GRIEVANCE.

One of those things that Lord Dundreary would declare "no fellow can understand" is that the four or five millions of people residing in the British metropolis are not capable of consuming the fruit which grows in their immediate vicinity, while they import hundreds of thousands of pounds' worth from distant lands. "A Fruit Grower" writes:—"I have some five or six bushels of Morella cherries absolutely rotting on the trees in consequence of the very low price offered by the middleman. Foreign fruit commands a higher price than English, simply because greater facilities are offered them by the railway companies. For instance, a sack of potatoes weighing 168lb. can be sent from Jersey to London for 1s., but I was charged by the railway company 3s. 5d. for a distance of seven and a half miles only! I have the company's receipt in my possession. The potatoes were sold for 6s., and, after paying expenses, 1s. was all I had left. Some Morella cherries I sent up to Covent Garden, after paying expense of carriage, left me the sum of 1d. a pound, which did not pay me for the growing. As the Lord Mayor and the Fruiterers' Company have interested themselves in the production of fruit, perhaps they would kindly show the small producer how to sell his produce. The only way I see is by causing markets to be formed at different centres, where fruit could be sent with the hope of a fair profit." In this question the people of London have a deep interest. There seems to be a "missing link" somewhere between the producer and consumer. In there being too much home grown fruit we do not believe.

SUSPECTED POLITICAL MURDER.

At Bielaia Zerkoff, near Kieff, the chief yuriadnik (commissary of rural police) has been murdered. The officer was shot from behind while walking in the street, in the dusk of the evening, and the assassin effected his escape without being recognised by any of the many people about. The yuriadnik is described as having been a very zealous officer, and had occupied his post for ten years. It is officially presumed that the murder was an act of private revenge. From other and well-informed sources, however, the murder is described as a Nihilistic execution. Bielaia Zerkoff is known as the largest village in European Russia. It numbers 10,000 inhabitants. It has had the reputation of sheltering political suspects, who preferred it to the neighbouring city of Kieff.

FLYING MACHINE INVENTORS.

Mr. S. P. Langley, the secretary to the Smithsonian Institute, is looking forward with some confidence to the solution of the great problem of human flight. It is, in his opinion, hardly possible that the secondary difficulties which have retarded the realisation of this dream will not be soon conquered by the skill of American inventors and engineers, whose attention is already beginning to be drawn to the fact that here is a new field open to them. Mr. Langley confesses that he has not experimented far enough to say that the relations of power to weight established for small machines will hold for indefinitely large ones, but he considers it certain that they do so hold, far enough to enable us to transport, at speeds which make us practically independent of the wind, weights much greater than that of a man. "It seems to me," he adds, "that before the century closes we shall see this universal road of the all-embracing air, which recognises none of man's boundaries, travelled in every direction, with an effect on some of the conditions of our existence which will mark this among all the wonders the century has seen."

THE BLOOD PURIFIER!

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

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Dr. C. R. Hasler writes:—"As a high-class restorative I consider your preparation … is a valuable partner of the … "

Mr. Hugh Kelly, Registered Chemist, … Apothecaries' Hall, … writes:—"I have … selling a good many of your famed old Dr. Jacob … and … say that it is purer and more effectual than any other."

THIS OLD-ESTABLISHED REMEDY ACTS DIRECT UPON THE BLOOD.

THE OLDEST, THE SAFEST, AND THE MOST EFFECTUAL.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
" Sores of all kinds in any part of the Body.
" Pimples or Blotches on the Face.
" Boils, Scrofula, Scurvy, Salt Rheum.
" Gout, Rheumatism, Ulcers.
" Ringworm, Tumours, Cancers.
" Eruptions and Itching of the Skin.
" Bad Legs, Black Eyes.
" Sore Eyes, Dry Skin, Blotches.

EXPELS ALL MORBID MATTER FROM THE SYSTEM FILLS THE VEINS WITH PURE RICH BLOOD.

Makes the Skin Lustrous, Sweetens the Breath, Creates Appetite, and imparts a tone of Vitality to the whole body.

For Debility, Broken-down Health, and all Wasting Diseases, it is invaluable.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA

Contains nothing but purely vegetable ingredients known for their Tonic, Alterative, and Curative Properties. May be taken by both sexes. Children like it. Very agreeable to the taste.

ASK FOR THE GENUINE, with the Doctor's Head in the centre of a blue and red wrapper. … Bottles, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 11s.; also Dr. J. Townsend's Pills, specially prepared for Bilious, Liver, and Stomach disorders, a mild aperient, in boxes, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., of all chemists, or sent to any address, same prices, carriage free, from the Depot, DEAN, STEEL, and CO., 39, Theobald's-road, Holborn, London (late 131, Fleet-street, E.C.).

FOR THE BLOOD AND COMPLEXION.

DR. TIBBALD'S BLOOD TONIC,

THE LATEST, STRONGEST, AND BEST MEDICINE FOR

PIMPLES,	ECZEMA,
RASHES,	SCROFULA,
BOILS,	RHEUMATISM,
ERUPTIONS,	GOUT, and other

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

IT is different to other Blood Mixtures. The only real Blood Tonic. Contrast the following with others. It will cure where old-fashioned Blood Mixtures have failed. Unlike other Blood Medicines, it does not … the system, but, on the contrary, it … This wonderful Tonic by acting through … of the blood, is the best remedy for all … Nervous Disorders, Headache, Neuralgia, Dizziness, … &c.

FOR INDIGESTION AND LIVER COMPLAINTS IT IS WITHOUT A RIVAL.

In eliminating all impurities from the skin and giving increased health and vitality, it imparts

BRIGHT EYES AND A PURE COMPLEXION.

It will restore Brightness to the Eye, Clearness to the Complexion, Sharpness to the Intellect, and Energy to both Mind and Body.

DR. TIBBALD'S BLOOD TONIC

Is one of the Best Medicines in the World for Purifying the Blood, it acts upon the liver, stomach, kidneys, and bowels, giving tone, energy and vigour to the whole system, and is adapted for old and young. Chemists will procure it. Wholesale Agents, Edwards and Co., Queen Victoria-street, London. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per Bottle; or send direct to

SMITH AND CO., CHEMISTS, TAUNTON.

"THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

Africa has nearly 700 languages.

Five people were burned to death in the metropolis last week.

In England and Wales there are 900,000 more women than men.

Seven little ones under a year old were suffocated in bed last week in London.

Droughts and frost have nearly destroyed the Rhine wine harvest this season.

A Young Men's Christian Association has been established in Jerusalem.

For every 1,000 inhabitants there are 39 births in Germany, 35 in England, and only 25 in France.

It is proposed to hold a great exhibition of railway plant and materials in St. Petersburg next year.

The death is announced of Mr. Edmond O'Molloy, of Emly, county Tipperary, at the age of 108 years.

All the ship-building yards in Russia are at present engaged in the construction of ironclads and monitors.

It is a remarkable fact that six people died in the Marylebone Infirmary last week from eczema.

The metropolitan asylum and London fever hospitals contained 967 scarlet fever patients at the end of last week.

So much grain had been brought to Berlin recently that it was found impossible to unload all the waggons for want of store room.

The railway mileage in the United Kingdom in the year 1854 was 8,053; last year it was 20,073.

Mrs. Gladstone has quite recovered from her recent indisposition, and Mr. Gladstone is again in excellent health.

The Prussian Government has ordered that wood, intended for fuel, coming from the State forests shall henceforth be sold to the poor at cheap rates.

The number of passengers, exclusive of season ticket-holders, conveyed over the English railways in 1854 was 11,118,165; last year it was 817,744,046.

An ex-Italian officer, named Rochinetti, has been arrested in Paris as a spy. He is charged with having entered the artillery park at Vincennes by night.

One of the wettest, stormiest, and coldest Augusts in memory has ended. Over a good part of England the rainfall has been nearly double the average of the month.

Several Italians set upon a man named Potter in the Margate-road, at Ramsgate, the other morning. Potter sustained a fearful wound with an axe, and was conveyed to the infirmary.

Nearly the whole of the male chorus singers at the Savoy are employed in the City in the daytime. Not a few of them received their vocal training at the Guildhall School of Music.

The Welsh Harp fishery, Hendon, where the fish were killed in large numbers by the severe frost last winter, is being restocked with 7,000 fine roach and other fish. Roach to the number of 1,700 have already been turned into the water.

A Russian war ship, which was cruising in the western half of Behring Sea, came upon three schooners engaged in sealing. The Alert pursued the three vessels, and came up with one, an American schooner called the J. H. Lewis, which she captured.

Partridge shooting opened on Tuesday under varying conditions, but reports show that sport has been considerably marred by the lateness of the harvest. On the whole, the birds appear to be strong and healthy, and the coveys numerous.

The number of schools in England has risen in twenty years from 8,281 to 19,368, the accommodation from 1,878,584 to 5,539,285, the average attendance from 1,152,389, to 3,717,917, and the number of teachers of all grades from 30,130 to 101,227.

The stream of emigrants passing through Hamburg for England, America, and other destinations shows a considerable increase this year. Between the 1st of January and the 31st of August the number was 99,000, as against 71,000 in the corresponding eight months of last year.

The fortifications of Heligoland are rapidly progressing. Great iron gates have been erected in several places on the steps leading to the Oberland, which are intended to separate it from the Untarland in case of war. Two great martello towers are being erected on the heights overlooking the lower town.

As month after month passes, all below average temperature, the probability increases that 1891, with its exceptionally cold winter and spring, and its unseasonable summer, may prove one of the coldest, if not absolutely the coldest year of the century in England.

Every year, while some 40,000 additional little mouths appear on the scene to learn the "Marseillaise," there are more than a million to sing the Russian anthem. In France there are twenty-five births for every 1,000 inhabitants. In European Russia there are forty-five.

The Roman press is authorised by the Italian Government to deny the truth of the report that the excavations at Pompeii have been suspended for want of cash. On the contrary, the excavations, not only at Pompeii, but also at Vetulonia, Rome, and in other places, are still going on, the allotted funds being quite sufficient for the purpose.

His Honour Judge Robert Melville, county court judge, died suddenly at his residence, Ashford Hall, near Ludlow. The deceased formerly practised in the south-east circuit. He was called to the bar in 1864, and appointed county court judge to the Ludlow circuit at the latter end of 1889. He leaves a widow and large family.

Just before the remains of General Whichcote were buried at Meriden, the following telegram was received by his relatives:—"The Queen very sorry to hear of the death of this distinguished Waterloo man.—Ponsonby." The Duke of Cambridge also telegraphed:—"Accept my sincere sympathy for your family at the loss of such a gallant old officer."

As an instance of the effect of excitement, it is related of the battle of Gettysburg that no fewer than 24,000 rifles were left on the field, of which only one quarter were found on examination to be properly loaded. One half were loaded with two cartridges, several had three, four, and more bullets, and in one rifle no fewer than twenty-two charges were found in the barrel.

Wet and comparatively cold summers are not necessarily unhealthy. The death rate in the metropolis during the past four weeks has declined from 20·3 to 17·3 per thousand per annum. In the outer ring of London last week the mortality was at the low rate of 12·4 per annum. The temperature of the air, according to the Greenwich records, was as much as 2½deg. below the average of the last twenty years.

The receipts on account of revenue from the 1st of April, when there was a balance of £6,370,897, to the 29th ult. were £33,026,054, against £33,831,903 in the corresponding period of the preceding financial year, which began with a balance of £5,220,261. The net expenditure was £35,814,562, against £34,470,121 to the same date in the previous year. The Treasury balances on the 29th ult. amounted to £1,709,464, and at the same date in 1890 to £1,251,047.

A salmon weighing 50½lb. has been caught in a whammel drift net on the Solway.

There are said to be about 22,000,000 acres of forest in Hungary. Of these the Government owns about 3,500,000 acres.

Princess Maud of Wales wears a single eyeglass and is (says Women) credited with a desire to ride on the top of an omnibus.

The deaths in London primarily attributed to influenza, which had been 6, 10, and 9 in the preceding three weeks, were 7 last week.

In St. Petersburg a society composed of women has been established for the making of toys.

It is estimated by competent authorities that one man in every twenty-five is colour blind.

Nearly a thousand men in the German Army commit suicide every four years. The number in the last return was 949.

Steps are being taken by several persons of influence in the Shetland Islands for the formation of a Volunteer corps.

From statistics compiled in Germany it appears that 250 bullets were fired to each Frenchman struck in the war of 1870-1.

A hundred years ago there were three Frenchmen to every Prussian. To-day there are only four Frenchmen to every three Prussians.

The Kaiser Wilhelm winces a good deal sometimes over his newspaper readings. The end of the matter generally is, however, that he strides off to his desk and dashes off a note, which is forwarded to the Press Bureau, and there expanded into an article or set of articles for the semi-official press.

This is a Philadelphia contemporary's story:—"A rats' nest was discovered in an old residence at Danbury, Conn., a few days ago, composed of twenty-one handkerchiefs, mostly red bandannas. All were in fair condition, and the rats must have been a long time accumulating them."

The new mail service to Ireland, viâ Stranraer and Larne, was inaugurated on Tuesday, but owing to a storm which was raging in the Irish Channel the mails were about half an hour late in arriving at Larne. Mr. Baines, inspector-general of mails, travelled from London to superintend the arrangements.

It is calculated by competent authorities that we consume annually 125lb. weight of butchers' meat a head of all the inhabitants of the United Kingdom, and of that consumption 67 per cent. comes from the home fields, 23 per cent. comes into the country as dead meat from abroad, while only 10 per cent. comes in alive.

Intelligence which comes from Odessa will relieve the anxiety of many illustrious personages in Russia. It is to the effect that Count Alexander Strogonoff, who recently died at the age of 96, some few years ago caused his correspondence, diaries, and autobiographical memoirs, which were very voluminous, to be sunk at sea in ten heavy iron chests.

Owing to a defective brake a number of empty wagons of a coal train got off the metals on the Great Northern Railway, near Leeds, and so travelled from Armley to Wortley West, breaking a great number of chairs and damaging the track. No one was injured, but the line was blocked for several hours, and traffic had to be conducted on a single set of rails.

The gross income arising from the City markets during the past year has been £164,780, while the expenditure was £151,031. Of this £33,199 was devoted to keeping up the Metropolitan Cattle Market, Islington, £89,026 to the London Central Markets, £6,144 to Leadenhall Market, £1,263 to Farringdon Market, £58 to Smithfield Hay Market, and £20,524 to Billingsgate Market.

Ten persons in all have been burned during a fire in a pine forest near Saint Jean d'Illac, in the department of the Gironde. Four small villages were destroyed, and many sheep, oxen, and other animals perished in the flames. It is supposed that the conflagration was caused by some sparks from a lighted stove which were blown about in a strong wind.

Morris Abrahams, a baker, was charged, at Worship-street Police Court, with stealing meat and eggs, the property of his master. The prisoner said the meat did not belong to his employer, as it had been cut off the joints of customers sent to the establishment to be cooked. The prosecutor denied that men working in his bakehouse were allowed to "take toll" of the customers' meat. The prisoner was committed for trial.

Three mummies have been found in an ancient Inca tomb, near Ancon, Peru. One is that of a woman, apparently about forty years of age, seated upon a dais in the act of spinning, with yarn and distaff in her hands. At one side was a pile of yarn, and in front were dishes heaped with beans, corn, and food of various kinds, including fish and crabs. The other mummies were those of a baby and a little girl about ten years of age.

A series of outrages has been reported to the police at Kilrush as taking place at Kilmacduane, four miles from the former town. The hay belonging to one farmer has been thrown into the river and his mowing machine broken. Other damage is also reported. The farmer referred to is said to hold some evicted tenants' land, and this is given as the motive of the outrage. Some foals belonging to another farmer were houghed.

The Paddington Board has made a special grant to the Church Army of £3 towards the emigration of a man who has been chargeable on the parish. He has gone out under the care of a chaplain of the Church of England, and will be introduced to farm work and put under the care of another clergyman on his arrival at Winnipeg. Two other men, received from this board, are now earning their own livelihood. The Church Army has been markedly successful in dealing with such cases during the last eighteen months.

The men employed by the principal tramway company in Paris are again threatening to strike because two of the members of their syndicate have been dismissed. The delegates had an interview with the company, and demanded the reinstatement of the dismissed men, and also that the assent of the workmen's syndicate should be necessary for the dismissal of any man or for the infliction of any serious punishment. It is stated that the company is determined not to accept these terms.

A fatal fire has occurred at Bolsterstone, near Sheffield. Shortly after 6 o'clock in the morning, smoke was seen issuing from the barn of Wood Farm, occupied by Mr. George Steele. The building contained a quantity of hay, and the flames spread quickly. Great excitement prevailed during the progress of the fire when it was found that Mr. Steele's 6-year-old son was missing. Later in the morning the charred remains of the lad were discovered amongst the ruined buildings.

The gale and rains of Monday night did incalculable damage to the crops all over the country. The grain crops are laid so badly that it will be impossible to employ reaping machines when the weather improves, and recourse must be had to the sickle, even in districts where the use of that implement has been almost forgotten. Fruit trees and root crops have also suffered from the inclemency of the weather. On the coast, the seas have run very high; many vessels have been delayed, and a few coasting ships have been driven ashore.

Few crumbs of comfort fall to the lot of the crusty bachelor.

The hay-day of the grass-widow at the seaside is nearly over.

It is the luxurious bee who arranges his apartments in sweets.

The man who is born at sea cannot very well be proud of his native land.

May the tie that binds France to Russia be described as an anti-German band?

Girls are daily growing more and more manly. In America they are commencing to man yachts.

That New York burglar who had pals in almost every State in the Union was a most accomplished fellow.

If men would only live up to their obituary notices the world would be much better than it is.

The outbreak of diphtheria in the villages around Saffron Walden is on the increase, and is causing much alarm.

The Government has completed a contract with local builders for a large extension of the General Post Office of Glasgow.

Willie O'Connor, a Boston boy, came to an untimely end while studying the gentle art of sliding down a fire escape. Willie was Irish, but he wasn't an Irish politician.

Fourteen Kansas babies have been named after Jerry Simpson, or "Sockless Jerry," as he is now more widely known. All the babies were born without socks.

For the twenty-five years from 1866 the average rainfall during July, August, and September was for the England south district 7½ inches.

Speaking of the Irish in the Army, Mr. Kipling says that "they fight like fiends, argue like children, reason like women, and obey like men."

Princess Melina of Montenegro, who recently underwent an operation of the throat, which was at the time believed to be successful, has had a relapse.

Lord Home has claimed the Round Tower at Abernethy, and a committee has taken steps to assert the right of the public to the ancient structure.

According to an exploration recently made, Mount St. Elias, Alaska, is indicated to be not so high by some 4,000 feet as the heretofore accepted elevation, 19,500 feet.

The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury have decided that the rate of interest on Exchequer bills dated March 11, 1887, for the half-year ending March 11, 1892, shall be at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

Mr. John S. Parnell, brother of the very much uncrowned one, is one of the biggest fruit growers in the States. He could probably give the G.O.M. a few good points for his fruity orations.

The Countess of Caithness only resembles her predecessor in theosophy, Madame Blavatsky, in her love of diamonds. It is a little feminine weakness that no amount of theosophy can eradicate.

"Strong girl wanted for public house," says an advertisement in a suburban journal. It would seem to indicate that woman is to supplant man in the capacity of the harmless, necessary "chucker-out."

Referring to the free library question, a provincial contemporary dilates on "the Scotch thirst for knowledge." Any of our Glasgow friends will tell you that the Scotch thirst for "Scotch" is equally remarkable.

The Cobden Club continues its fight for the man whose name it bears. Its ninety-first pamphlet, addressed to fruit-growers, is designed to convince them that "Cobden was the friend—not Short."

Edison has told an interviewer that in very severe winter weather he wears four flannel under-shirts. Fancy the electrical wizard descending to common-place flannel under-shirts for his warmth.

Different forms of violence caused forty-two deaths in London last week. Of these, four were cases of suicide, while the remaining thirty-eight were attributed to accident or negligence.

Miners' demonstrations have been held at Wrexham and Chesterfield, at which resolutions were passed in favour of an eight hours' day from bank to bank. Sir C. Dilke, speaking at the North Wales meeting, said he strongly approved of the eight hours' movement being secured by legislative means, and not through the action of the trade unions.

William Knight, master lighterman, was summoned at the Southwark Police Court by Thomas Farmer, lighterman, for ten shillings, wages due for watching a barge. The fairness of the charge was not disputed, and the only question was whether the complainant had carried out his contract within the meaning of the award given by Lord Brassey after the lightermen's strike. Mr. Fenwick decided in favour of the workman.

At the London County Sessions, two labourers, named Head and Jackson, were indicted for intimidating certain persons in the employment of the St. Pancras Vestry. The counsel for the defence having consented to a verdict against Head for threatening one man, and against Jackson for threatening another, Sir P. Edlin, taking into consideration the good character of the defendants, bound them over to come up for judgment when called upon.

A fatal colliery explosion occurred early on Monday morning at Bedminster near Bristol. The pit had not been worked for two days, the colliers having left to attend a miners' demonstration. Some thirty-five men returned and descended the mine on Sunday night to prepare for the recommencement of work. The pit was regarded as so safe that many of the men used naked lights. The explosion was heard about 3 o'clock on Monday morning, and it resulted in the death of ten men and injuries to three.

Her Majesty's troopship Euphrates has sailed from Portsmouth for Bombay, beginning the Indian relief trooping season for 1891 and 1892. The vessel conveys the 19th Hussars, under the command of Colonel French, numbering eighteen officers, five officers' wives, and eight children, 586 rank and file, fifty-eight women, and ninety-five children. In addition to the regiment, the Euphrates carries cavalry details amounting in the aggregate to thirty-one officers, twelve ladies, seven children, 415 rank and file, eighteen women, and twenty-four children.

An inquest was held on Tuesday as to the death of a young man named Baxter, who was drowned in the Lea. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, but added a rider calling on the authorities to put up notices warning bathers as to the dangerous parts of the river. One of the jurymen remarked that a similar rider had often been presented, but that no notice had been taken of it. The coroner said he would forward the rider to the proper authority, but he thought a constable should be placed on the bank to warn people as to the dangerous spots.

A letter nine years on its travels! On the 6th of September, 1882, Herr L—, living in Prenzlau, sent a letter to his brother at the Wellington Hotel, Christchurch, New Zealand. The letter arrived safely, but never reached the hands of the person to whom it was addressed; and now, after nine years' straying, has been, through the Post Office 47, in Berlin, returned to the sender. Numerous German, English, and French post marks and remarks cover the envelope, and apparently it was for a long time unnoticed in the letter-box at the Wellington Hotel. The person to whom it was sent died long since.

A free reading-room, the gift of a lady, has just been built in connection with the Hampstead Public Library.

A blue lobster has been found in the harbour of New London, Ct. It is in such lines as this that the new London licks the old.

Now that nobody remembers the swear-words Christopher Columbus used to his sailors he is to be canonised.

Mr. Moncure D. Conway is now busily engaged on a "Life of Paine." Perhaps a short spell of pleasure will follow.

Women are weak creatures, but any one of them may be backed to throw a man over when she feels that way.

In the twenty-five years from 1866 to 1890, eighteen years have had during the three months, July, August, and September, less rain than we have had in July and August.

It is announced that a new submarine cable, establishing direct communication between Brazil and the United States, has been opened for traffic.

Caterpillars from ten to twelve inches long are said to be not uncommon in Australia, while species which vary in length from six to eight inches are stated to be numerous.

The Canadian Government has decided not to introduce the Redistribution Bill this session. The prorogation of Parliament will probably take place in a fortnight.

The Prince of Wales has appointed the Earl of Limerick director of the Ambulance Department of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England.

In connection with the "Venice in London" scheme, it is pointed out that there should be plenty of room for a Bridge of Sise at Olympia.

Judging from the close proximity of the faces of seaside lovers one may well believe that, if not blind, love is at least short-sighted.

Says a Baltimore exchange: "The royal names with which it is now the custom to christen every popular summer resort may have something to do with the regal prices one is expected to pay in the palatial hotels."

There were 2,501 births and 1,403 deaths in London last week. Thus the births were 101, and the deaths 107, below the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years.

Naturalisation papers have just been issued in England to eighteen Russians, twelve Germans, two Dutchmen, one Frenchman, one Bavarian, one Prussian, one Greek, one Roumanian, and one American.

One item in the last report of the Civil Service Supply Association shows the extent to which influenza prevailed in the spring. The society sold during the half-year, chiefly in bottles of from one to four ounces, 123 gallons of ammoniated tincture of quinine.

Mr. Balfour, the Irish Chief Secretary, has gone to North Berwick. Mr. Balfour will visit Glasgow towards the end of November for the purpose of delivering his inaugural address as Lord Rector of the University.

The Egyptian cotton crop accounts, which closed on Monday, show receipts of 3,700,000 cwt., the largest total Egypt has ever produced. The prospects of the season just commencing presage an equal amount.

To pickle or not to pickle? that is the question which is agitating a health contemporary. Are pickles healthy, or are they not? Now that the decline of the year is not far off, the question, if not exactly to pickle, is at least timely.

The White Star steamer Teutonic, which has arrived at Queenstown from New York, reports that Lieutenant-colonel Wilson, of the 20th (Lancashire Fusiliers) Regiment, who was a passenger, died on board on Monday of congestion of the lungs.

It is reported that a rose cultivated in a Philadelphia hothouse measured seventeen inches in width. Evidently the newspaper man who discovered it is a believer in the theory that a sunflower by any other name would smell as sweet.

The last survivor of Trafalgar, M. Emanuel Louis Cartigny, celebrated his 101st birthday on Tuesday. He took part in the battle as a powder-monkey on board the French vessel Redoubtable, the Victory's antagonist, from whose mizentop came the bullet that killed Nelson.

Her Majesty has conferred commissions upon Sergeant G. Wildes, of the 1st Dragoons, and Sergeant H. Moore of the Grenadier Guards, who are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the 2nd Dragoons and the Royal Warwickshire Regiment respectively.

In the forthcoming American tour Madame Patti is to receive £1,000 a night, and a percentage on the receipts. M. Jean de Reszke comes next with £400 a night, Madame Albani gets £200, and Miss Eames, who is comparatively a new star in the operatic firmament, will receive £160 a night.

At Krommitza, a Macedonian village, serious disturbances have taken place between Bulgarians and Greeks, owing to the fact that a Bulgarian child had been buried in the Greek cemetery. The Greeks exhumed it and threw it over the churchyard wall. The Vali of Salonica caused several arrests to be made.

The late Signor Benedetto Romagnani, of Pistoria, Florence, who recently died, has left to the Corporation of the City of London a legacy consisting of "the centre of a chandelier for the saloons of vessels, composed of six parts, and decorated in the middle with the triumph of Neptune and other ornaments."

A young Kentucky maiden has just been detected masquerading in male attire and making love to the most attractive young women in the county adjoining the one in which she lived. When her sex was finally revealed it was ascertained that she had already been engaged to marry three farmers' daughters

The first pocket of this year's growth of Farnham hops, which arrived at the London market, was sold at £8 per cwt. This is the second year that the grower, Mr. C. Lake, of Binsted, Hants, has sent the first pocket to market. The quality is said to be very good, considering the unseasonable weather prevailing.

The journal of the annual art exhibition held in Munich has made the following awards to British artists:—Medals of the first class to Messrs. Melville and Orchardson, R.A., of London; medals of the second class to Messrs. East, Stott, Vos, and Murray, of London; to Mr. Thomas Brown, of Edinburgh; to Mr. Roche, of Glasgow; and to Mr. Gregory, of Cookham.

Here is a little slap at our beautiful mother tongue:—

Mary had a little beau
Quite cunning and polite,
And she prevailed on him to goeau
To church one Sunday nite.

The dresses to be worn in the forthcoming production of "Henry VIII." at the Lyceum will cost £6,000. Mr. Terriss's costume for bluff King Hal alone costs £60.

A coloured politician of North Carolina proposes to run for the American Congress on a unique platform. He promises, in event of his election, to endeavour to have Congress provide for the payment, at the rate of $300 per head, of the 4,000,000 slaves set free by the late war, $200 of this amount to be paid to the owner of each slave or his heirs, and $100 to each freed man or his heirs. It will take $1,200,000 to do this, and he proposes to supply the funds by issuing 3 per cent. fifty-year bonds to that amount.

Upwards of a million persons have already visited the German Exhibition in London.

There is said to be a grandson of Eugene Aram practising as a lawyer in Alameda, Cal. If there is anything in heredity, his line must be murder cases.

Father Mollinger's "miraculous cures" at Troy Hill Shrine have brought him undying fame. They have also brought him nearly a million sterling.

Church bells—that are meant to call your thoughts from profane subjects—are probably the cause of more genuine profanity than any other one thing.

M. Jules Simon, the eminent French politician, is both a teetotaller and anti-tobacconist. In fact, the worthy Jules is quite a simple Simon in his habits.

It is probable that Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., will be asked to allow himself to be put in nomination for the vacant chancellorship of the Edinburgh University.

An order for winding up the Hill Waterfall Estate and Gold Mining Company (Limited), a South African company, which, it was stated, had only raised 20oz. of gold, has been made by Mr. Justice Collins.

It has been decided by the Commander-in-chief that the 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards, who recently arrived home from Bermuda, shall be moved from Dover to London during the present month.

At Shireoaks, Notts, on Wednesday, the Manchester express ran over a little girl named Hill, aged 7, and killed her. The body was much mutilated. Deceased belonged to Worksop.

A shocking accident has occurred on the Kahanni Ranges, Otago, New Zealand. Three men were caught by an avalanche, carried fully 400 yards, and then swept over a precipice, falling fifty feet.

The young lady to whom Captain O'Shea is engaged is a daughter of an English squire, who at one time occupied a rather prominent position in the world of politics. It was only quite recently that the pretty brunette celebrated her 21st birthday.

It is believed that the Russian Government will this year pass a law against the operations of usurers, whereby any of the latter, on being complained of, will be liable to be expelled from their place of residence by administrative order.

The Shoreditch Vestry have decided to obtain power to supply electricity within the parish of Shoreditch for public and private purposes; and to memorialise the Board of Trade for a provisional order under the Electric Lighting Acts, 1882 and 1888, to enable the vestry to supply the parish, or any part thereof, with electricity.

On the occasion of the inauguration of the French submarine cable, placing France in communication with Brazil, viâ the French West Indies, the President of the Republic has received a congratulatory address from the members of the Municipal Council of Viseu, the landing station of the cable in Brazil, and an address from the United States consul at Belem.

Under the pretext of exorcising the cholera demon, a number of Indian quacks recently levied a fee of one rupee on every household, while they personated the "demon" at night, prowling with torches on the outskirts of the villages, and terrifying the simple natives by the utterance of the most hideous yells. Fortunately the local authorities had them all arrested.

A serious outbreak of small-pox is reported in various districts of Leeds. The small-pox hospital at Burmantofts is nearly full, whilst the Sanatorium, situated in the same district, is quite full. The largest number of cases have occurred at Hunslet. So far there have been no fatal cases. Every precaution is being taken by the sanitary authorities to prevent the spread of the epidemic.

Some children were playing in a disused thatched cottage at Nuneaton, when suddenly the building collapsed. The children all escaped unhurt, with the exception of a lad, named John Wright, who was buried in the débris for nearly three hours. It was at first thought that all had escaped, but afterwards groans were heard proceeding from the débris. A rescue party liberated the lad, who was much bruised, but not seriously hurt.

Both the Inner and Middle Temple Gardens, which have been open nightly during the summer for the benefit of children inhabiting the surrounding districts, are now closed, but the Lincoln's Inn Garden remains open every evening from 5 o'clock to dusk until the 18th inst. It is satisfactory to find that the children have in no way injured plants, trees, or flowers during the time the gardens have been open.

Mr. Ferdinand Praeger, the pianist, died on Wednesday, at his residence at Shepherd's Bush, after a long and painful illness. The son of a violinist in Leipsic, he was born in January, 1815, and came to London in 1834. He was a protégé of Hummel and a friend of Spohr and Schumann, whose musical journal he represented in London. Mr. Praeger was well known in the metropolis as a teacher, lecturer, and composer.

Mr. Justice Collins has ordered the discharge from prison of two men, aged respectively 80 and 75 years. They had been committed six weeks ago for not filing trust accounts, as ordered. Their discharge was opposed, on the ground that the men had obstinately taken no notice of the order, and now only undertook to furnish the best account they could. Mr. Justice Collins said that they must furnish the accounts ordered, or they would be sent back to prison.

The Crystal Palace Electrical Exhibition, to be opened on January 1st next, has received the sanction of the Board of Trade, and is duly certified as an international exhibition, under the provisions of the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act, 1883. The exhibits of her Majesty's Government will include historical telegraphic and electrical apparatus, instruments, and appliances, as well as the modern apparatus and instruments now in use in the Postal Telegraph Department.

Considerable regret was expressed in the camp at Aldershot on its becoming known that, consequent upon the rains, the military authorities had decided to postpone the manœuvres in Hampshire, which should have begun on Thursday. Sir Evelyn Wood communicated with the authorities in London, and obtained leave to defer his movement, but only for a week—from the 3rd to the 10th—and not for the fortnight which the farmers desired.

Sir Charles Dilke, addressing the Chelsea Board of Guardians on the proposals of the National Provident League with regard to State-aided old age pensions, said there were many difficulties in the way, and to his mind the only thing they could do was to hold their hands until more definite proposals were made to them. At all events, he considered that the scheme was not sufficiently formulated to enable them to take action. The consideration of the scheme was adjourned for a month.

The Board of Trade have received trustworthy information to the effect that recent reports show that severe destitution continues to prevail among British immigrants in Brazil. Emigration to that country does not appear to have ceased, and in these circumstances it is deemed advisable to repeat the warnings which have already been issued upon this subject. Intending emigrants to Brazil are referred to the issues of the *Board of Trade Journal* for March, April, and May last, from which it will be seen that the country is not suitable as a field for British emigration.

It is claimed that the coloured population of all France is less than 350.

In the New South Wales Legislative Assembly, after a lengthy discussion, a motion in favour of protective import duties was negatived by 61 against 47 votes.

In the past four years the Lord Advocate for Scotland has been paid by the Government £14,531, and the Solicitor-general £4,895 14s.

A baby is attracting much attention at Danbury, in Connecticut, which weighed at birth 1lb. 2oz. It is as tall as an ordinary lead pencil. Its health is perfect.

The Pope is credited with a strong liking for the English language, which he is said to speak perfectly, and which he uses conversationally in preference to any other when occasion will permit.

A young man named Louis Edmond Mayle, employed as a junior cashier at the Credit Industrial in Paris, has been arrested on a charge of having stolen 70,000 francs, worth of bonds.

In Great Britain during the past three years there has been an increase of 3,133 acres of potatoes, while in Ireland the area under this cultivation has decreased to the extent of 27,741 acres.

The Glasgow magistrates have resolved to recommend to the town council that the freedom of Glasgow be conferred upon the Marquis of Bute when he goes to the city to open the new library in Miller-street.

Upwards of two hundred Russian Jewish families have returned to Odessa from Palestine, whence they had been expelled. During the past three weeks nearly seven thousand Jews have emigrated from Kieff, Berditcheff, and Odessa for England, America, and Australia.

With reference to the report that an imperial decree is about to be issued forbidding the exportation of horses from Russia, it is semi-officially declared that the question of such a prohibition, or even of a restriction of the exportation, has not been mooted at St. Petersburg.

An alarm of fire was raised shortly before 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, at 20, Haymarket, tenanted by Messrs. Tennison, tailors, and upon inspection was found to be confined to a small area. It was promptly extinguished by men engaged in laying down the wood pavement in the street.

The Dominion Government have just contracted for the construction of a new steel cruiser for the Atlantic fishery protective service. This indicates, says a correspondent at Ottawa, that they have little hope of settling the fishery question with the United States.

The ratepayers of St. Peter Port, Guernsey, at an unusually large gathering, resolved to maintain their vote at a previous meeting, whereby, as a protest against the action of the insular legislative body, they refused to pay their share of the cost of lighting the streets and roads of the town.

A repentant bandit has made reparation for some of his crimes. He went to a railway office in Kansas City, and, explaining that he was one of a gang who robbed one of the company's trains fifteen years ago, handed a clerk fifteen dollars, being, he said, the amount he received of the proceeds of the robbery.

The Duke of Cambridge on Wednesday proceeded to Aldershot, and inspected the Army corps which has been mobilised for the autumn manœuvres. The troops, numbering about 11,000 men of all arms, were drawn up in two divisions in the Long Valley, and the Commander-in-chief closely scrutinised their appearance and bearing.

The twenty-first anniversary of the battle of Sédan was celebrated on Wednesday throughout the German empire. The military, the ecclesiastics, the officials, the students, and, indeed, all classes, took part in the celebrations; there were numerous festive gatherings, and in Berlin the demonstrations were especially enthusiastic.

The Bishop of Rochester has addressed a letter to the archdeacons of his diocese stating that he has applied to the Crown to sanction the consecration of a bishop suffragan to aid in episcopal work. The right reverend prelate adds that Canon Yeatman has been selected, and will become bishop suffragan of Southwark.

The only vestige of the massacres in Paris of September, 1792, the Carmelite Monastery in the Rue Vaugirard, will disappear shortly after the centenary celebration next year. It was erected in 1610, and Lacordaire inhabited it for fifteen years. It is now used as a clerical college, and is to be entirely rebuilt, so as to meet modern requirements.

A number of men on strike at Wignehies, in France, on Wednesday evening made a demonstration in support of their demands, and a somewhat serious disturbance was the result. The military had to be called out to restore order, and were received with volleys of stones by the rioters. One of the ringleaders was arrested. It is expected that the strike in the district will become general.

The wedding took place on Wednesday, at Brompton parish church of Mr. Charles Isham, of New York, and Miss Mary Lincoln, eldest daughter of the American Minister. The bride wore a dress of white ivory satin, with full court train princess style. Brussels lace veil fastened with diamonds and pearls, and covering a tiara of real orange blooms. There were neither bridesmaids nor pages.

The train from Chalons to Verdun went off the rails the other afternoon near Regicourt. The locomotive was thrown on one side of the line, while the tender, a goods van, and a first-class carriage were upset on the other. None of the passengers were injured, but the engine-driver received severe injuries, and the stoker had his right wrist cut. The line was cleared and traffic resumed next morning.

A fatal railway accident occurred the other day between Tell City and Troy, Indiana, on the Cannelton branch of the Louisville, Evansville, and St. Louis line. The engine was thrown off the rails owing to a broken flange, and the whole train consequently went down a steep embankment and was wrecked. Four of the passengers were killed and sixteen scalded by the escaping steam, in addition to other injuries. The shattered carriages took fire, and were completely burned.

What might have been a terrible accident was avoided the other afternoon, thanks to the presence of mind of an engine-driver and a stoker. A goods train ran off the line between Marseilles and Nice, in consequence of one of the springs of a coal truck giving way. This took place at the point where the line crosses the Aubagne road. At almost the same moment the express from Toulon to Marseilles was seen approaching, but owing to signals which the driver and stoker of the goods train made, the express was stopped in time and a catastrope averted.

The weight of brain, as contrasted with mental capacity, is being discussed in Berlin medical circles. It seems that, as a rule, the brains of highly-gifted men have been heavy. Thus that of Cuvier weighed 64½oz., that of Spurzheim 55, that of Sir James Simpson 54, and that of Agassis a little less; while the average weight among Europeans is from 49oz. to 50oz. On the other hand, Newton, Byron, and Pope had small heads—a fact compensated for by the superior quality of the brain within—and it was found that Gambetta was but slenderly provided with the raw material of thought.

TURF, FIELD, AND RIVER.
By LARRY LYNX.

(Readers of this article should remember that the opinions and conjectures expressed therein are given upon the relative merits of the horses engaged and special information obtained concerning them. All bets on future races should be made subject to horses starting, and any sudden alteration in the market against a horse since the publication of this article shows that something previously unforeseen has happened in connection with the horse which affects the opinion held of him by "Larry Lynx" prior to going to press.)

Wet weather or fine, the Derby race meetings always seem to "catch on" with the sporting public, and the fixture held last week proved no exception to the general rule. Owners and trainers are partial to Derby, for not only are the prizes offered there attractive racing guerdons but the whole arrangements are in every way so admirable. Then, Derbyshire hospitality among racing folk is proverbial, and if during the meeting now at an end many of its most loyal patrons were potting grouse on the moors, dealing death to all partridges fulfilling their destiny, or revelling in the charms of Lammas-tide angling, Mr. Henry Boden, most prominent of the local stewards, dispensed charming hospitality, and the attendance was a big one throughout.

On Tuesday fields ruled on the large side, the Champion Breeders' Foal Stakes bringing eighteen to the post, whilst twenty faced the starter in the Peveril of the Peak Plate, that being six more than when Wishing Gate won last year. The Champion Breeders' Foal Stakes was regarded as a good thing for Gossoon, who started a warm favourite from Bellinzona, Pampero, and Kyle. The race introduced us to more than one dark two-year-old, to wit, Martin Tupper, a brother to Old Boots; Barracouta, a somewhat plain-looking daughter of Barcaldine and Perdita II., who was sent on from Kingsclere in place of Polyglot, and carried the colours of the Prince of Wales to victory; Miracle, an own sister to Marvel; and St. Osyth, a daughter of Isonomy and St. Helena. The race presented somewhat the appearance of a handicap, with Gossoon, who was giving weight away all round, at the top of the lot. The admirers of Gossoon must have been on excellent terms with themselves when Mr. Fenwick's son of Galopin, directly the flag fell after a long delay at the post, caused by St. Osythe's fractiousness, came right through his horses and led to the distance. There, however, Palisandre and Barracouta drew up to him, while Broad Corrie, Pampero, and Kyle died away. Then the fight became desperate between Barracouta and Palisandre. The former, however, got the best of the issue, and won a most exciting struggle by half a length, the success of the royal colours being, I need not say, most popularly received.

The Peveril of the Peak Plate produced some extensive wagering, with the result that 6 to 1 on the field was the latest offer, at which price Trapezoid started, whilst Warlaby and Comedy were also favoured. In the race Workington and Rathbeal did best of the heavy brigade, but the dead going was all against them, and Trapezoid, sailing to the front at the distance, defied all the efforts of Warlaby and FitzSimon to overhaul her, and won easily by two lengths, with Workington fourth. Trapezoid thus proved that, unlike her non-staying sire, Trappist, she can get a mile, and Lord Randolph Churchill will, when he hears of her victory, regret disposing of her to Mr. Paget. Neither Brandy or Earl of Annandale did duty in the Maiden Plate, which fell to Mr. T. D. Clayton's unnamed daughter of Forager and Miss Mabel, who upset the joint favourites, Antony and Epaulette. William the Silent followed up his York and Huntingdon triumphs by winning the Highfield Selling Plate, and Islington accounted for the Portland Plate.

After the boisterous winds of Tuesday last, the pleasant autumn weather of Wednesday was very welcome. Again the two chief events were productive of large fields, sixteen sporting silk in the Harrington Stakes and a like muster turning out for the Devonshire Nursery. Proceedings began with the Shipley Hall Selling Plate, in which Fleetfoot, a 20 to 1 chance, after some eccentric conduct at the post brought White Wings to grief. Now came the Harrington Stakes, for which Mortgage, a debutante, Bellefontaine, and Acis were the most fancied goods. Earl of Annandale made all the running from Mother Superior colt, with Bellefontaine and Acrobat next. At the distance the Mother Superior colt, crossing Bellefontaine and Acrobat, closed with Earl of Annandale and pinned him on the rails, the pair interfering with Acrobat and Bellefontaine, a bumping finish resulting in Mother Superior colt being placed first, a head in front of Earl of Annandale, with Bellefontaine half a length off, third. George Barrett, who rode the last-named, objected to the first two for crossing, with the result that the stewards gave the race to Earl of Annandale, who would certainly have won but for being interfered with. With Orvieto and Bosphorus declining the Breeders' St. Leger, odds of 3 to 1 were betted on Bumptious, but at the distance he was in trouble, and the winner came forth in Dorice, a daughter of Melton and Doralice, whose previous public performances in no way led anyone to suppose she had the ghost of a chance.

The Duke of Portland was represented by The Task in the Devonshire Nursery, and this son of Barcaldine, starting a 10 to 1 chance, made all the running, and won from end to end, upsetting a good favourite in Trance and other well-backed ones in Mockery and Queen of Persia. Again a favourite went down in Bella, in the Loudoun Selling Plate, before the Dolus colt, but the latter was objected to by George Barrett, who rode Bella. The stewards heard the objection on Thursday, and overruled it. The uncertain Houndsditch, caught in the right mood, gave Husbandman 41lb. and Eaglesham 28lb. in the Chatsworth Stakes, and with this result the curtain fell on a disastrous day for backers.

The Derby meeting wound up in glorious autumnal weather on Thursday, and once more complete success must be chronicled in connection with the Midland gathering. Fourteen starters contested the Elvaston Nursery in which race a pretty finish was seen between Good Boy, Esmond, and Garda, with the result that the two first-named made a dead-heat of it, the stakes being divided. Day Dawn accounted for the Hartington Handicap, in which race Tostig cut his usual inglorious figure. A noteworthy incident was the accident which befel Mr. Abington, who, in endeavouring to mount Upset for the second race, was thrown, and in his fall smashed the middle finger of his right hand. Although suffering great pain he had the finger fixed in a temporary splint, and, remounting, rode the old horse to victory. Emin won the Quorndon Nursery, and the other events call for no special comment.

Next week the event which has been on all Yorkshiremen's tongues for a long time past—the Great St. Leger—will be decided. In these days southern trainers no longer regard with apprehension the cracks of the northern stables as they did in the time when John Scott was king at Whitewall, and the old rivalry of north and south is almost a thing of the past. Still, this year the Yorkshiremen are not altogether without hope that Bosphorus may prove a thorn in the side of Common and the southern horses, and, further, the cannie men of the north country, who are clannish to a degree, claim to have yet another forlorn hope in The Admiral. The latter, if a bit slow, certainly, like his sire Victor Emanuel, possesses the gift of stamina, as he showed us in the Queen's Plate at Northampton last November, when, as a two-year-old, he easily disposed of Dainty Davie, Trapezoid, Rinovata, and others. This year, however, he has not done anything to recommend his claim to St. Leger honours, although he has again illustrated his retention of staying power. Pannonia I dismiss after her Derby show, and if Yorkshire is to triumph over Newmarket and Kingsclere, I think it will be by the aid of Bosphorus, who, it is now said will be ridden by the veteran John Osborne. The latter, grand old man as he is, is reported to have quite got over his accident, whilst The Admiral will be piloted by Weldon. The latter jockey is in grand form just now, and in a close finish his strength would be, if possible, of greater assistance to Bosphorus than Osborne's judgment. Be that as it may, Bosphorus is undoubtedly to my mind the pick of the Yorkshire horses, and I shall not be surprised to see him run into a place. Cuttlestone, Patrick Blue, and St. Simon of the Rock do not come up to my ideal of what Sellinger horses ought to be, but the last-named is the best stayer, and more likely to bring about a surprise than either of the others.

During the past week M. Blanc publicly announced that Gouverneur would be a doubtful starter, and this would suggest that he will depend upon Révérend to carry the "orange and blue" cap, and reserve Gouverneur either for Leicester, or as a second string for Doncaster, in case anything should happen to Révérend. A report was issued on Thursday that Gouverneur had been sent to France. This error arose doubtless from the fact that his two-year-old half-brother in blood, Gouvernement, had been despatched thither. For my part, I have always thought Révérend a better stayer than Gouverneur, whose best distance is a mile, and of the two sons of Energy I consider Révérend is more the style of horse to get the severe Leger gallop. Of the colts likely to trouble Common, next to Révérend I have most liking for Orvieto. In the spring I did not fancy the son of Bend Or, and, like many others, I thought speed rather than staying was his forte. He has outlived my prejudices, and I now consider he will have to be seriously reckoned with for place honours. Mimi—if the fanatics who believe in the time test are to be credited—should emulate the deeds in recent years of Seabreeze and Memoir by beating the Derby winner, on the argument that her One Thousand Guineas and Oaks were won in quicker time than Common's Two Thousand and Derby. The time test I do not value a jot, but I well remember that September is the mares' month, and I have never forgotten the lesson taught by Achievement in 1867. Thus, I advise that Mimi should be treated with all respect. It would but be to go over a beaten track to deal with Common's prospects in extenso. Since the Derby I have had but one opinion of that colt, and that is, he is the best of a moderate year. He is doing well at Kingsclere, and is now galloping the Leger distance daily. Unless anything unforeseen happens, I shall stand to my guns and expect

COMMON

to win the last of the year's classics on Wednesday next, and so earn the triple crown gained by West Australian, Gladiateur, Lord Lyon, and Ormonde.

Unicorn is now on the walking list, and although he is still first favourite for the Leicestershire Handicap, some who profess to be inspired prefer the chance of Victoricus.

The county cricket championship was all along a foregone conclusion for Surrey, as the position they obtained early in the season was never seriously threatened. Of sixteen matches, they have won twelve, lost two, and drawn three, and the two counties who share the honour of lowering the pride of the champions are Somersetshire—who may be well content with themselves and the figure they have cut in this, their first class season—and Middlesex. Apart from the championship, Surrey have been beaten by Cambridge University and Derbyshire, but their year has been a glorious one, as in all their twenty-seven matches nineteen have been won, four have been lost, three drawn, and one abandoned.

Taking the season throughout, it has been one of the dampest known for years, and small wonder is it that the ball has, with few exceptions, beaten the bat. The position of Surrey in the county championship is simply unique, and shows an improvement on both 1889 and last year. They had, it must be confessed, a phenomenal run of luck, as time after time the Surrey captain won the toss, and on such wickets as we have experienced this season this was a great help to success. Still, this does not detract from their undoubted ability as a team, as far and away they have proved themselves the strongest county eleven this year. Undoubtedly George Lohmann, who has been the shining light of the eleven, has done splendid work for his side, distinctly exceeding his fine achievements last summer. Taking all Surrey's matches in 1890, Lohmann scored 726 runs and took 154 wickets, whilst this year he has scored 822 runs and taken 175 wickets, whilst his services in the field as cover-slip have been truly brilliant. Abel, who at slip was quite Lohmann's rival in the field, fairly stands out prominent in batting figures, as in all matches this year he has hit up 1,337 runs. Maurice Read has also had a successful batting season, as no fewer than 874 runs are down to his credit; whilst Mr. W. W. Read has played consistent cricket for the 771 he has scored, Henderson coming next with 718. Lockwood, although he has not taken so many wickets as Lohmann or Sharpe, is, nevertheless, at the top of the averages.

Having said so much for Surrey, it leaves me in this column little space to comment upon the positions of the other leading counties in the championship. Lancashire is placed second, Middlesex third, whilst Gloucestershire is at the bottom of the list, a tremendous let down for the county that was once thought good enough to play All England.

The following table shows the relative positions of the counties in the championship:—

		Pl.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
1	Surrey	16	12	2	2	10
2	†Lancashire	15	8	4	3	4
3	Middlesex	16	8	5	3	3
4	Notts	14	5	4	5	1
5	†Kent	15	4	5	6	—1
5	Somersetshire	12	5	6	1	—1
7	Sussex	14	4	7	3	—3
8	Yorkshire	16	5	10	1	—5
9	Gloucestershire	16	2	10	4	—8

† Match, Lancashire v. Kent, abandoned (rain).

It is worthy of note that throughout the county cricket season 2,032 wickets have cost 34,200 runs, giving an average of 16·83 per wicket. The highest total of the year was Surrey's 449 against Somersetshire at the Oval, and the smallest was Gloucestershire's 25 against Somersetshire at Cheltenham. The highest individual score was Mr. Stoddart's 215 (not out) for Middlesex against Lancashire at Manchester, whilst there are twenty-seven instances of batsmen scoring three figures. No one batsman has scored 1,000 runs in the county season, but Abel comes very near it with 916. Lohmann has taken most wickets, but does not show quite such a good average as J. T. Hearne.

The finish between the North and South elevens at Scarborough on Wednesday was most exciting. At the end of Tuesday's play the South, in their second innings, had lost two wickets for 15 runs, and were then still 14 behind the North total. Attewell and Briggs bowled splendidly, and the South were all out for 81, of which Mr. McGregor hit up 20, and Bean carried out his bat for 18. This left the North only 53 to get to win, and with 30 on the board for one wicket, the match looked all over bar shouting. Then Lohmann altered the whole aspect of the game, taking three wickets for four balls, and, with Ferris, bowled so finely that the North were all got rid of for 46, leaving the South victorious by 6 runs. Lohmann's analysis showed seven wickets for 25 runs, and throughout the match he took thirteen wickets for 82.

After the programmes of inordinate length to which one is now-a-days accustomed, the Catford Cycling Club's meeting at Paddington came as an agreeable change. The whole of the sport was disposed of in considerably less than three hours, and when it was at an end everybody had apparently arrived at one and the same conclusion, namely, that they had witnessed the beau ideal of what an afternoon's cycling sport should be.

There can be little question that in F. Owen Jones, of the Queen's Park Harriers, Kibblewhite has, at a mile, a very dangerous rival. This lad's 4min. 24sec. from the ten yards mark, at the Printing and Stationery Sports last Saturday, was one of the best bits of running, at the distance, which we have seen this year. Jones has been singularly unfortunate in the matter of prize winning, considering his grand ability, and particularly bearing in mind how plenteously trophies seem to be showered upon athletes with far less pretensions to champion form.

The secret would seem to be that Jones has, all along, shown the best of which he was capable whenever he has been called upon to take part in a competition. Had he run dark, as the saying is, his sideboard would, probably, be almost groaning beneath its burden.

Mr. Harry Looman denies that the Essex Beagles are a "mixture." He says that they are merely "members of other clubs," who, "being dissatisfied with their first love, have joined the 'Beagles.'" If this is not "a distinction without a difference," I should like to know what is.

ERRATUM.—The secretary of the Caslon Cricket Club states that the scores given in our report last week of the match between King's Cross C.C. and the Caslon C.C. were inaccurate. The correct scores were, King's Cross C.C., 46; Caslon, 33.

CLERGYMAN AND MONEY-LENDER.
£76 PAID FOR A LOAN OF £13.

In the City of London Court, before Mr. Commissioner Kerr, the case of Ault v. Hare was heard, in which the plaintiff, Mr. John Ault, of 27, Kenwyn-road, High-street, Clapham, sought to recover the sum of £5 17s. 6d. on a promissory note which had been signed by the defendant, the Rev. Joseph Hare, curate, 18, Grove-place, Shelton, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire.—Mr. Bower, counsel for the defendant, first raised an objection to the jurisdiction of the court, but this was overruled. He then said that the defendant, who was a country curate, had unfortunately got into the toils of the plaintiff. The defendant had been borrowing money from the plaintiff for the past thirteen years at most exorbitant interest. The promissory note in question had been paid. He borrowed £5 15s. from the plaintiff, and he had paid him £9 for it.—Mr. Commissioner Kerr: What an exhibition of folly!—Mr. Bower: The defendant has paid enormous sums.—The Plaintiff: This is his fault, not mine. The money I am now suing for has not been paid.—Mr. Commissioner Kerr: Why does the defendant sign bills at all?—Mr. Bower said that since 1878 the defendant had borrowed in all £13 4s. from the plaintiff. He had paid him no less than £76 for it.—Mr. Commissioner Kerr wished there were some short way of making all bill transactions illegal; but, on the other hand, he thought that if men of full age would put their hands to paper for an amount they must pay it. He would refer the case to the registrar for inquiry as to the accounts and report.

A SINGULAR SUICIDE.

Mr. Wynne E. Baxter, coroner for East London, held an inquest at the board-room, Mile End Old Town, respecting the death of a man described as George Edward Tempest, about 44, lately residing at 73, Harford-street, Mile End.—William Gervas, a rigger, deposed that the deceased had been lodging with him for the last nine weeks. He said that he was an Englishman, but he had been in America for twenty-three years. On the 28th ult. he arrived home about 11 o'clock, having been to see his intended wife at Richmond. He sat talking till about 2 o'clock, and then went to bed in company with a fellow-lodger. The witness was aroused later on, and then found that the deceased had poisoned himself.—William Harris deposed that he was aroused by the deceased clutching hold of his hand. He said he was going to sleep and should not wake again. He added, "Give my love to the missus and the governor and the lady I left behind to-day." A doctor was sent for, but death had taken place before he came.—Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Harris, a young widow, deposed that she was at present residing at 97, Crown-terrace, Richmond, where she had been minding her aunt's house. She met the deceased on board the steamship Caspian, which left Baltimore for Liverpool, and arrived at the latter place on the 17th of June. The witness joined the vessel at Baltimore, but the deceased did not get on board till they arrived at Halifax. He was a stranger to the witness, but during the last few days they were on board a friendship sprang up between them, which culminated in his offering her marriage about a month ago, an offer which she accepted. She knew nothing about his circumstances except that he told her that he was an engineer on the railway. He only visited her three times at Richmond. She had never seen anything like despondency in him, in fact, he was very lively when he left her on the 28th ult. The witness expected him again next morning, but heard nothing of him until she received the summons to attend the inquest.—Dr. Henry Thomas Barton, 63, Harford-street, Mile End, stated that he found a bottle which had a portion of a label attached to it bearing the name, "Charles Pfizer and Co., New York." The witness had tested the powder and found it to be pure strychnine. Death was due to strychnine poisoning.—The jury returned a verdict of suicide whilst of unsound mind.

"General" Booth sailed from Cape Town for Australia on Sunday last.

HOW LADIES MAY BECOME THEIR OWN DRESSMAKERS.—MRS. LEACH'S FAMILY DRESSMAKER for September contains a most Practical Lesson on Dressmaking. A complete paper pattern of a useful Apron is given away. Fifty Illustrations of the Latest Fashions, and other useful information. MRS. LEACH'S FAMILY DRESSMAKER, price 1d., all Newsvendors; by post, three stamps.—Mrs. LEACH, 6, Johnson's-court, Fleet-street, London.—[ADVT.]

THE LIMEHOUSE TRAGEDY.
SINGULAR EVIDENCE.

At the Thames Police Court, John Alexander Lewis, 29, was brought up on remand, charged before Mr. Dickinson with the wilful murder of Emily Maria Adams, at the Railway Tavern, Three Colt-street, Limehouse, on the 4th ult.—Mr. Angus Lewis prosecuted; Mr. J. E. Waters (Messrs. Waters and Bryan) defended; and Chief-inspector Hornsby and Detective-inspector Mellish represented the police. — Prior to the commencement of the proceedings, Mr. Dickinson, accompanied by the chief clerk, visited the scene of the tragedy. An excellent model, made to the scale of one inch to the foot, was exhibited in court. This was made by Sergeant Riley, S Division.—It will be recollected that the most singular fact in connection with this crime was the returning of a verdict of wilful murder against William Adams, the husband of the deceased woman, by the coroner's jury when, at the time of the murder Adams was undergoing a sentence of six months' imprisonment in Cardiff Goal.—Adams was brought to the court from Pentonville Prison in charge of two warders. He was not attired in prison clothes.—P.S. J. Riley having proved the correctness of his model, said that when the left-hand side door of the private compartment of the public-house was opened it did not touch the partition, but struck against the moulding inside the door. There was a distance of 8in. between the edge of the door and the partition. If the door swung back it would make as much noise as if it struck the partition. There was an iron spring on the door which would cause a noise.—Frederick Burgess, 48, East-street, Stepney, deposed that he was a corn porter. On the 4th August he was standing under the railway arch in Three Colt-street. Altogether he was standing there between a quarter and half an hour with a number of men who worked with him. Witness was not with Conlon or Springhall. He was standing on the side towards the railway station. He remembered Mr. Truett throwing open the side door of the compartment, but prior to that witness had not seen any one leave the house and go across the road towards the railway station. Witness did not know Adams. When Mr. Truett came to the door

HE CALLED OUT FOR HELP,

and witness went across, but he did not go into the bar. He went for a constable, and returned with the officer. He then went into the private bar. The prisoner was in a lying position, and the woman in a sitting position. He helped to convey the latter to the hospital, and she died on the way. When Lewis was brought to the hospital he had his eyes closed, and appeared to be almost dead. Lewis did not speak.—By Mr. Waters: He did not see any one leave the private door, and did not see Mrs. Clarke go in or out. He would not swear that no one went in or out of the house while he was there. The police knew he assisted to take one of the parties to the hospital, but they did not think it necessary to call him as a witness.—John George Gover, a leather-cutter, of Three Colt-street, said he went into the compartment and spoke to Mrs. Adams, but she made no answer. He then said to the prisoner, "Speak to me." Lewis only grunted. Witness undid his clothes and saw bloodstains on his shirt. In witness's opinion he was conscious. Six or seven months before he had seen Adams and the prisoner together, and they had a bit of a quarrel.—Joseph Horrigan, a lad, living at 1, Batson-street, stated that he knew Mrs. Adams. He remembered looking into Mr. Truett's private bar on the 4th August, as he had heard some one call out. He saw Mrs. Truett holding Mrs. Adams, and did not see the prisoner until he was being lifted into a cab. In consequence of what he heard he went to Mrs. Clarke, and told her something. He did not see Mr. Adams at all that morning.—P.C. James Crouch, 445 K, said that at a quarter past 10 on the morning of the 4th August he was on duty at the Eastern Hotel point, a distance of 260 yards from the Railway Tavern. Burgess came to him, and in consequence he went to the Railway Tavern. The deceased and the prisoner were in the bar, and he assisted in removing the latter to the hospital. He was then unconscious. The knife was handed him by Mr. Truett.

THE MEDICAL EVIDENCE.

—Mr. Edward Cecil Williams, house surgeon at the London Hospital, said he saw the prisoner directly after his admission. Witness saw he had a wound, and at once ordered his removal to the ward. He had a wound just over the heart. It was not bleeding, and witness did not think it advisable to then examine the wound. Lewis had his eyes shut, and witness was unable to get anything out of him. He tried the prisoner's pulse, and there was nothing unusual about it. He was also breathing easily. Witness could not understand how it was he was unconscious when he showed such little distress. He should have expected to find the pulse weaker and the breathing shallower. Witness did not attribute his condition to the wound, and was under the impression he was much frightened or did not want to be questioned. The wound was a clean cut one, just beneath the third rib. It went in an outward and downward direction, from right to left, under the skin. The deepest part below the surface was not more than a quarter of an inch, and the length of the wound was about half an inch. The wound could have been caused by the knife produced, and might have been self-inflicted. Such a wound would not have made a man insensible. The wound was virtually healed in five days or a week, and Lewis was discharged on the 16th ult. Before he was discharged he asked witness to allow him to go into the garden. At that time there were two constables in the ward. Witness told him he could not allow him out in the garden, but he could take his discharge if he liked. He then wanted to know whether, if he took his discharge, he was to go with the two men. Witness replied that had nothing to do with him. He (witness) also said the deceased woman was dead when brought to the hospital. He afterwards made a post mortem examination. The wound she had received was on the left side, and went down into the cavity of the chest. There was a wound in the lung, and one in the left ventricle of the heart, which corresponded with the outside one. The wound in the heart caused death. The wound might have been caused by the knife produced, but there was nothing to show whether it had been self-inflicted or not.—By Mr. Waters: He did say that it might be necessary to take Lewis's dying depositions. While under witness's charge Lewis conducted himself well, and it was only on the last morning that it struck him Lewis was uncomfortable.—Re-examined: The prisoner would have an opportunity of reading the newspapers when in the hospital. He did not think it possible that all the blood would have been wiped off the knife when it was withdrawn.—Mr. Waters, on being informed that the case was about to be again adjourned, maintained that in face of the coroner's verdict, the magistrate had no jurisdiction to hear the charge against the prisoner. It was the duty of the prosecution to go to the Treasury and have the verdict quashed. The police might now arrest a third party for the murder and bring him up before two justices. Although he made these objections, he distinctly stated that his client had a defence on the merits of the case.—Mr. Dickinson told Mr. Waters that he was only doing his duty by raising these questions. Before the next hearing he would consider the legal aspect of the question.—The man, William Alexander Adams, was then brought into court, and the chief warder of Cardiff gaol said that was the man he had received under the name of George Davidson.—Mrs. Clarke was called and said the man was Adams, the husband of the deceased woman.—Several women in court, on seeing Adams, were much affected, and cried bitterly. When he was being removed from the court he asked if he might be allowed to see his son.—Mr. Dickinson remanded the prisoner until Wednesday.

THE WIDOW AND HER LODGER.

At Westminster Police Court, John Eustace Dennan, a well-dressed, middle-aged man, described as a surgeon-dentist, of 4, Sloane-terrace, Chelsea, was placed in the dock on remand, before Mr. De Rutzen, charged with stealing a £200 note from a widow named Jane Mabel Stone, his landlady. Mr. B. Wontner appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Dutton for the prisoner.—The prosecutrix was further examined by Mr. Wontner, and supplemented her deposition of last week. She stated that she had known the prisoner for twenty-five years. For fourteen years he had been an intimate friend. For a year and a half he had been carrying on business as a dentist at her house in Sloane-terrace. In June she returned home, after an absence of some months, to sell her lease and furniture. Some of the goods were obtained on the hire system; but the people who sold them to her referred her to a loan office. She had got money before to give to the prisoner, who said that he required it to prove his mother's will. She advanced prisoner sums, which she obtained by bills of sale. He had not repaid her.—Mr. Dutton did not see how the examination was relevant.—Mr. Wontner said that it was. The prisoner had tried to make out that he had an interest in the property, whereas all of it was vested in the prosecutrix.—Mrs. Stone further deposed that she talked of all her affairs to the prisoner. She begged him to return the £200 note, but his only answer was that it was perfectly safe, and that he would produce it at the proper time. She did not suspect that he had cashed it.—Cross-examined: It was her wish that the prisoner should be given into custody. She did not wish to harm Mr. Dennan if he would return the £200.—Mr. Dutton: I want, if possible, to avoid going into the past. You have borrowed money from the prisoner from time to time? I might have got back money I have lent him. I lent Mr. Dennan money years ago, and he has paid me back a little.—In answer to further questions, the prosecutrix said that her husband left her nine years ago. She heard from Farnham that he died six years ago. She believed that she was a widow.

A "SCENE."

—Mr. Dutton: As a matter of fact, have you been on the most intimate terms possible with the prisoner?—Witness: Do you mean as to money matters?—Mr. Dutton: No, the most intimate terms of relationship.—Witness: I certainly looked on him as my friend.—Mr. Dutton: What do you mean by a "friend?"—Witness (warmly): What do you consider a friend? Not a man who would steal £200. Such silly questions you ask.—Mr. Dutton: Never mind whether they are silly or not. Do you swear that there was no other relationship between you and this man in the dock except that of mere friendship?—Witness: What do you mean? Do you wish to make an accusation against me? It's shameful.—Mr. Dutton: I have tried to put it to you as delicately as possible. Now I will put it plainer. Will you swear there has not been immoral relationship between you?—Witness: Thank you.—Mr. Dutton: Do you mean "No" or "Yes?"—Witness: Thank you. I refuse to answer you any more questions. You are insulting and disgraceful, and——.—Mr. Dutton: Answer. Has your relationship with this man been of an immoral character? Never mind whether it is disgraceful or not.—Witness (excitedly and bitterly): I say I refuse to answer. It is too cruel to make such an accusation. Let him give me back the money he has had. There are two or three more people in court to-day. He has swindled them of their money as he has me.—In answer to further questions, the prosecutrix admitted that two days after this charge was preferred she broke open the prisoner's cash-box to see if there was any of her money left. She found no money whatever—only papers.—In re-examination, she stated that before she gave the prisoner into custody she had applied for process against him at this court and at Bow-street. She was told to give the prisoner into custody if it was a case of theft, but owing to the peculiar circumstances of the case the police would not take the charge.—Mr. Wontner: Is this the very first time such aspersions as we have heard to-day have been made?—Witness: Yes, sir.—Mr. Wontner: And they must bring the scorn of every honest man on this fellow in the dock.—Prosecutrix left the box in a most distressed and agitated condition, and in the waiting-room of the court she had a violent fit of hysterics.—The case had to be adjourned, and no application was made for bail.

ANOTHER POLITE BURGLAR.

In an age when, according to many correspondents, the manners of our children are not all that could be desired, it is satisfactory to find that politeness among burglars is steadily gaining ground. The latest instance of this advancement is afforded by George James Kelly, dually described as a carpenter and a miserable-looking man with no home, who appeared before the magistrate at the North London Police Court to answer a charge of burglariously entering a house in Gransden Avenue, possessed by Mr. John Titmarsh, and stealing goods to the value of £20. Early in the morning Mrs. Titmarsh went downstairs to make arrangements for the matutinal repast, and was surprised to find a gentleman sitting in the kitchen vainly striving to put on a pair of her husband's shoes, which were a trifle too small for him. The individual, who seemed to have just awakened from a comfortable nap, was George James Kelly. "Good mornin', marm," said he cheerily, when the astonished Mrs. Titmarsh appeared in the doorway. "What are you doing there?" asked the good lady. "Mending my boots," was Mr. Kelly's jocular reply. Mr. Titmarsh himself soon appeared on the scene, and in a few minutes the intruder was handed over to a policeman. Before the magistrate the accused boasted of the courtesy which he had shown to Mrs. Titmarsh in bidding her good morning, adding, as an apologetic afterthought, "Of course I could not say much less to a lady." Politeness is a highly estimable acquisition, but it ought to be valued for itself alone, and is most appreciated when unaccompanied by a parcel containing a sealskin jacket, a marble clock, a family Bible, five umbrellas, a silver brooch, and other articles, ready to be carried away under its alluring influence.—Mr. Bros remanded the prisoner for a week, in order that inquiries might be made respecting his past career.

The sailing cruiser Beatrice, which stranded off Southend, was taken into the camber at Sheerness Dockyard on Thursday.

During the thunderstorm which raged from Sunday night to Monday morning several houses were struck by lightning and set on fire in the department of Saone et Lori.

TO CURE SKIN DISEASES.—SULPHOLINE LOTION will completely remove eruptions, pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, acne, eczema, psoriasis. Sulpholine produces a clear, healthy, smooth, natural skin.—[ADVT.]

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For SCROFULA, SCURVY, ECZEMA, SKIN and BLOOD DISEASES, PIMPLES, and SORES of ALL KINDS, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.
It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Eczema.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

"HURT IN A COAL PIT."

"Lutton-road, Long Sutton, Lincs.,
"July 9th, 1891.

"Dear Sir,—I think it is my duty to write you this testimonial of your wonderful medicine. Last harvest time my leg broke out, which I had hurt in a coal pit. There were three running sores on it, and I thought I would give 'Clarke's Mixture' a trial, and did so. After taking two or three bottles my leg got better, and is now as well as ever it was in my life. 'Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture' acts like magic on the system; it is a medicine well worth the praise it has received. I cannot recommend it too highly to the public. It bears a wonderful name all over the country, and is well worth it. I have never taken any mixture that acts so quickly on the system in making a cure.—Yours truly,
"PHILIP BALES."

"UNMISTAKEABLE EVIDENCE."

"Cwmnjiscoy, Pontypool, Monmouth.
"Jan. 12, 1890.

"About midsummer of last year an alarming swelling set up in my nose, causing me great pain and anxiety. In a few weeks a small pimple appeared on the left side of it, which soon developed into an unsightly cancerous-looking wound. The local faculty having failed to do me any good, by the aid of a few sympathetic friends I was sent to the Bristol and Newport Hospitals, from both of which institutions, however, I returned uncured. The medical staff of both institutions, as well as the local practitioners, all differed in opinion as to the nature of my complaint. I tried several kinds of much-vaunted patent medicines, but all to no purpose. I was fast losing all hope of ever being cured; friends and physicians had done their best, but failed to do me any good, and I resolved to impoverish my family no longer by spending money on stuff which did me not the slightest good. But a friend prevailed on me to try your world-famed Clarke's Blood Mixture, and I am happy to say that before the second bottle was exhausted I saw unmistakable evidence of improvement in my case. When the contents of the fifth bottle was done I was perfectly cured, and my face, as well as my pen, bear testimony to the efficacy of your priceless medicine. I feel in duty bound to give you this unsolicited testimonial. You are at perfect liberty to publish this.—Believe me to remain, yours very sincerely,
"CARY TURBERVILLE.
"To Messrs. The Lincoln Drug Company."

"SOLELY FOR THE GOOD OF OTHERS."

"2, St. John's-place, Lisson Grove,
"London, N.W., Feb. 1, 1890.

"Having been cured by your Clarke's Blood Mixture, I feel that I ought to testify to its value. I suffered with a bad leg for about eighteen months. I tried a doctor and different remedies, taking to my bed, and still getting worse, until a friend recommended me to give Clarke's Mixture a trial. I did so, but must confess I had not much faith that I should receive any benefit. However, after taking a couple of bottles I found myself improving, and after taking seven bottles and using one pot of the salve, was pleased to find myself thoroughly cured, and better on my feet than I have been for many years. I send you this testimonial totally unsolicited, and solely for the good of others.—I beg to remain, gentlemen, yours faithfully,
"WILLIAM CANE."

"IT HAS CURED ME."

"I feel that I ought to tell you what great benefit I have received from taking Clarke's Blood Mixture. Since two or three years old I have suffered much with Eczema, but especially shortly after my arrival in England four years ago, when I came from America for my health, being very weak. Directly I began to grow stronger I was troubled more than ever with my old complaint. Being persuaded to try your Mixture I took twelve bottles, and am glad to say it has cured me. I used your lotion, which I found most effectual in stopping the irritation.

"Though not wishing my name to be made use of publicly, I shall be happy to recommend Clarke's Blood Mixture to any one suffering as I did.

"Believe me, yours sincerely, "A. P. B."
"Bahama Cottage, Oaksey, Malmesbury,
"Wilts, Nov. 14, 1890."

"HOW THANKFUL I AM."

"It gives me great pleasure to answer your inquiry concerning Clarke's Blood Mixture, for, having suffered from Eczema myself, I am only too glad if my experience of its curative power can be of any service to any one suffering from the same complaint.

"I took twelve bottles. After the sixth I almost despaired, but was advised to continue, and I soon had such faith in it that I would have taken another dozen if required; but am now completely cured, and only one who has been troubled with the disease can know how thankful I am. Using the lotion is painful at first; but I dried it quickly with a fan.

"I strongly advise you to try it and persevere; the cure is certain. Having suffered fearfully myself, I have the greatest sympathy for you. I have been quite free from it for the last two years.—Trusting you will find relief, I am, yours sincerely,
"A. P. B.
"Bahama Cottage, Oaksey, Malmesbury,
"Wilts, Nov. 14, 1890."

IMPORTANT ADVICE TO ALL.—Cleanse the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, and sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul—your feelings will tell you when. Keep your blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Sold in bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.

By all CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world, or sent to any address on receipt of 33 or 132 stamps by the Proprietors, the LINCOLN and MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG CO., Lincoln.

WRITE for the NEW PAMPHLET on SKIN and BLOOD DISEASES, with full directions for diet, &c., Secretary, Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln. Sent post free.

Trade Mark, "BLOOD MIXTURE."

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE,
AND
DO NOT BE PERSUADED TO TAKE AN IMITATION.

VOLUNTEER GOSSIP.

[*Communications intended for this column should be delivered at the office not later than 4.0 p.m. on Thursdays.*]

Chili! What strange events have recently occurred over there. The other day an enthusiastic Volunteer informed me that he would have sacrificed anything to have been over there, just to see, don't you know, what was the result of fire by smokeless powder. I believe that at the engagements which have taken place round Valparaiso, smokeless powder has been used for the first time. What is to be regretted is that there was not present at those engagements any officer of experience who was able to report accurately on the effect produced by non-smokeless guns. If the sanguinary contests which have taken place had been witnessed by some duly accredited representative of this country, we might have had some light thrown upon a matter which is of great interest to all the nations of Europe.

Looking calmly at the events which have occurred over there and the contests between troops, partly Regular and partly Volunteer, one can only be astonished at the marvellous difference in the reports of the engagements which have reached this country. I should like to know how the Volunteers fought, what was the effect of artillery as compared with rifle fire, and a host of other things. But, perhaps, all these details will never be worked out. On the whole, I regret, therefore, that my friend of the 2nd South Middlesex R.V. did not go to Chili and enlighten us on all these very important points.

So the manœuvres are to be postponed for a month in consequence of the harvest. I am afraid the field state will fall below the original estimate of numbers, but still Sir Evelyn will have a command quite large enough. That they will be interesting there can be no doubt, and I would again advise Volunteers who have a week or a fortnight to spare to visit the scene of operations.

The South London Tournament has been progressing satisfactorily in spite of wind and weather. In the competition for the gold medal at the early stages, the combat so far rests between Sergeant W. H. Smith, 3rd West Surrey, and Private Trask of the H.A.C. The issue thus lies with these competitors for the final, when the gold, silver, and bronze winners will be declared. Next to Smith and Trask come Private Clunas, of the Civil Service; Private Hughes, Artists; Corporal Carter, 3rd Middlesex Artillery; and Private Wiskar, 1st Essex.

The weather has been very unfavourable for rifle shooting, and I notice that both at Ilford and Stanmore the scores have been below the average. The 18th Middlesex held their prize meeting at the latter place on Tuesday, when a strong westerly wind was blowing, and the result was that in all the competitions it would be unfair to draw any conclusion as to the marksmanship of the regiment. Like cricket, there is a glorious uncertainty about rifle shooting.

At Ilford on Tuesday the Finsbury Rifles and the Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade had an interesting encounter. An important feature of the "shoot" was the match between G and L Companies of the Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade: teams of 12, best 10 to count, five shots at 200 yards kneeling, five at 300 prone, and ten at 400 yards, also prone. At the close of the match L Company were announced the winner with 591 points, as against 571 by their opponents. The principal contributors were:—L Company—Private Curnow, 72; Private R. Bullimore, 69; Private W. C. Bullimore, 65; Private Tempest, 62; Private Sage, 60; and Sergeant Gill, 58. G Company—Colr.-sergt. Towner, 68; Private Crick, 66; Private W. F. Clapp, sen., 67; Captain Harris, 65; and Corporal Moore, 64.

Whatever divergence of opinion may exist between the various commanding officers of Volunteers in Lancashire, there is a hearty feeling of good fellowship between the men of all the surrounding counties. An interesting encounter has recently taken place between the 4th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers and twelve members of the Staffordshire and Shropshire Artillery Volunteers. The Liverpool men won at the carbine practice, and then entertained their visitors at Eve's Restaurant. If these three counties would only combine at Easter and Whitsuntide to manœuvre on Cannock Chase, and so obtain a knowledge of camp life and work in the field, the result would be far superior to any that could possibly be obtained by practice with that almost obsolete weapon, the carbine.

It is amusing to read that it was at one time thought the Militia Rifle Association would enter into competition with the N.R.A. The object of the association has been to encourage shooting in the Militia. Time is too short yet to say whether or no it has even partially succeeded in this purpose. Should it fail, the best thing the association could do would be to ask the N.R.A. to open its doors and admit them as competitors in many competitions which are strictly confined to Volunteers.

Whatever shall we hear of next? It is now proposed that we should take back the old breast-plate; and in France there is actually sitting a committee of officers who are actually engaged in considering what pattern shall be worn. It has already recommended a breast-plate made of nine parts of copper and one aluminium, which, it is said, offers three times greater resistance than steel. What a gay lot we should all be if we had to march on the review ground wearing a breast-plate in addition to our ordinary equipment. But that could never be unless the capitation was increased.

The latest news from India is that the magazine rifle, mark 11, is in high favour. About 15,000 of mark 1 have been rejected. But all eyes are turned just now to the wonderful reports which have reached us of the performance of the Manulicher in the Chilian war. Unfortunately we do not appear to have any one over there competent to report on its working except surgeons, whose reports, however interesting to the medical profession, on the nature of wounds inflicted by bullets, are not likely to throw much light upon its merits as far as range and accuracy are concerned.

On Wednesday eleven regiments were represented at the meeting of the North London Rifle Club at Ilford. In Series A, military positions, Corporal Matthews, of the Civil Service, made the highest score; and in Series F Sergeant Hore, 2nd London Rifles, was credited with the highest total. In the nursery competition, Private Still, L.R.B., and Sergeant Little, Queen's Westminster, took the lead. At the 800 and 900 yards ranges there was a close contest between Private Lowe, Queen's Westminster, and Colonel Bryan, Tower Hamlets. They both tied at 800 yards with 45 points, but Lowe at the beat his opponent by 2 points, his score standing at 85, to the colonel's 83. The grand aggregate of the day in A and C competitions resulted in favour of Private Roxburgh, London Scottish, with 156 points.

Another encounter which took place the same day at Marden Park attracted a good deal of interest. It was a match between the sergeants of the Queen's Royal West Surrey and the 1st Volunteer Battalion of the same regiment and which resulted in a victory for the Volunteers, who put on 263 against their opponent's 195. The club competition took place the same day, when the best shooting was done by Sergeant Bishop, who ran up a score of 91.

It is announced that the following acting-surgeons of Volunteers, members of the Volunteer Ambulance School of Instruction, have passed the proficiency examination:—J. H. Hough, Cambridge University Rifles; R. Coffin, 3rd V.B. Queen's Royal West Surrey; C. Swaby Smith; E. Hughes, L.R.B.; G. W. French, 3rd Middlesex R.V.; A. Gordon Paterson, 1st V.B. Royal Berks Regiment.

Some extraordinary shooting has recently taken place during a match between the 3rd and 1st Lanark, in which the former were victorious, the score being 1,826 to 1,793. The average of the twenty men composing their team was slightly over 91 each, which is exceptionally good shooting, at the first three ranges. The grand total of both teams added up gives an average of 90 per man.

On the 26th ult., at the North London Club grounds, in Series A, Private Lowe, Queen's Westminster, made the best score of the day, the other competitors not doing more than average work; and at the South London Club, on the 25th, Sergeant A. Hore was top of the tree. At the 500 and 600 yards second annual competition for the challenge shield of the North London Infantry Brigade, I notice the highest score was made by the 1st detachment of the 19th Middlesex, whose grand total now stands at 127.

The nineteenth annual prize meeting of the National Rifle Association of America opened at Creedmoor on Tuesday. The programme was a full one, and included, among other contests, a directors' match, 200 yards; Judd match, 200 yards; Wimbledon cup match, 1,000 yards; the president's match (military championship), first stage, 200 and 500 yards; the governors' match, 300 yards; Tiffany match, 200 yards; all-comers' match, 200 and 500 yards; Hilton trophy (team match), 200, 500, and 600 yards; inter-State match, 200 and 500 yards; New York N.G. match, 200 and 500 yards; 1st Brigade N.G. match, 200 and 500 yards; 2nd Brigade N.G. match, 200 and 500 yards; revolver match, stewards' match, 200 yards; and Barney Walther (team match), 200 yards.

The following are the names of those of the Surrey team, from whom will be selected members to compete with teams from Middlesex and Devonshire on September 12th:—Lieutenant-colonel Drewitt, Major Ficklin, Capt. Foster, Lieutenant Craig, Colour-sergeants W. H. O. Smith, A. Smith, G. Howell, Giles, and Kemp; Sergeants Peat, Read, Riddell, Vincent, Bishop, and Feldwick; Corporals Delafield, Gowman and Frost; and Privates Mason, Potter, Patrick, Coomber, Britten, and Nightingale.

ELMAZ.

THE GARDEN.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR "THE PEOPLE.")

MICHAELMAS DAISIES,

or perennial asters, or starworts, as they are variously named, are among the freshest and brightest of hardy autumn flowers that ought to be more grown in both town and country gardens. There are many varieties, and all are easy to cultivate in ordinary garden soil, and are specially valuable in the mixed border to fill in behind. Aster amellus is one of the best, and grows about two feet high; flower, blue. Aster dumosus, twelve inches, lilac blue, very bushy, useful border plant. Aster elegans, three to five feet, very graceful, pale purple. A. lævis, two feet, purplish blue with yellow centre. A. Reevesii, twelve inches, white with yellow centre. A. turbinellus, two to three feet, delicate mauve. A. Shortii, two to four feet, purplish blue. There are many varieties besides those named, all more or less pretty in autumn; all are easily propagated by division of the roots in spring. They should be divided and transplanted every three or four years to keep them in good condition. Seeds ripen in a bright dry autumn.

TOMATOES IN THE OPEN AIR

will, I am afraid, be a poor crop this year unless the weather changes soon and we get the Indian summer with which last autumn favoured us. Even then the late set fruit will scarcely ripen. All that can be done now is to stop all leading shoots and rub off all side growth at the same time. Thin out the foliage so that the sunshine and air may circulate freely. We are now gathering ripe fruit of a kind called Prelude, a rather small early sort, but the large-fruited varieties are still quite green. Under glass, where it is not intended to use fire heat, the growth must be kept thin to ripen late fruits. There is yet time to plant strawberries, though the longer this is delayed the less chance there will be of getting a crop of fruit next year. There is no reason why strawberries should not bear a good crop of fruit the first season after planting if more pains were taken with the runners; and it really will not take much time to select a few hundreds of the best runners early in the summer. Peg them down to the soil, and cut away all weak growths, then, when the ground is ready for planting, they can be lifted with good balls of soil and planted firmly in rows at least 2½ft. apart. When strawberries, especially the large-foliaged kinds, are crowded together, the fruit does not colour properly unless the weather should be very hot, and in damp weather especially much of the fruit decays without ripening. It does not pay to crowd too many strawberry plants in the bed.

LIFT ALL EARLY POTATOES

as soon as possible, dry them in the sun a few hours, and place them in small clamps, covered with litter for a week or so, and then place a thin layer of soil over the litter till frost is expected, when they must either be moved to a frost proof cellar or have a further layer of soil of sufficient thickness to keep out frost placed over them. Separate the seed potatoes from the ware, and place in separate clamps. When the ground is cleared scatter a few turnip seeds over the ground and rake it in lightly; they will come in usefully in spring. A part of the ground may be sown with spinach or reserved for planting with early cabbages next month. All things are late this season, and celery has not made the growth it would have done had the weather been warmer, but the early crop should be earthed now, selecting a dry day for the work. Leeks also may have a little earth put up to them where they have made sufficient growth. I wonder leeks are not more grown in the southern half of the kingdom; they form a most wholesome dish when nicely blanched. They are better appreciated in the north.

GRAPES IN COOL HOUSES

will be later in ripening this year, and it is generally understood that grapes that do not ripen before the end of September, though they may colour up pretty well, will not keep fresh and plump so long. Of late years many large growers cut their grapes with a piece of the shoot attached to each bunch if they want to use the house for plants, and place the end of the shoots in bottles filled with water, and place the bottles on a shelf, or if there are many bunches a grape rack is made and placed in the centre of a spare room, where the frost will not penetrate. If the grapes are well ripened before they are cut, they will keep quite fresh for several months with an occasional look round with the scissors. It is very convenient when the house is required for plants which require to be watered frequently to be able to cut the grapes and take them indoors.

TOP-DRESS CHRYSANTHEMUMS IN POTS

without delay now. The compost should be rich old turf and manure in about equal parts, and be pressed down firmly. Do not crowd the plants now. Open them out and let the air circulate freely among them. If very few blossoms are required, only one must be left to each shoot; some judgment is required in selecting the bud. Usually the terminal bud is left and all the others removed. All suckers which spring from the bottom of the plant should be removed, as they only rob the plants, and there will be plenty of shoots for cutting later on. Weak liquid manure may be given with advantage, and if the weather sets in hot, syringe or sprinkle the foliage daily, the afternoon being the best time.

VACANCIES IN FLOWER BEDS OR BORDERS

may be filled with wallflowers, pansies or violas, Canterbury bells, sweetwilliams, and any good hardy biennials or perennials. Any of my readers contemplating the

PLANTING OF ROSES

should get the sites prepared in good time; it will save labour in the future if the land for roses is deepened and manured well before planting. More than half the ills the rose falls a prey to are preventible, and the main thing to bear in mind is to deepen and well cultivate the land, if possible, a month or two before planting. It is not every one that can procure turfy loam, but good manure should be available everywhere where the cultivator feels the necessary enthusiasm, and, depend upon it, the rose will respond to liberal treatment.

WINDOW GARDENING.

In wind-swept streets and roads outside window-boxes often present a sorry appearance in winter, and though it is too soon yet to fill the boxes with the winter plants, yet some provision should shortly be made. A mixture of dwarf pompon chrysanthemums and blue veronicas will look nice, and last pretty well through the autumn. After that dwarf shrubs will come in. The Japanese cypress (Retinospora plumosa) and R. plumosa aurea in a mixture will look pretty, and they do not suffer much from the smoke.

ADAM.

A BEGGING FRAUD.

A girl was brought up at Worship-street Police Court, charged with begging from house to house in Whitechapel. She had a child with her, and represented that she was its aunt. The child was dressed as a girl, but it turned out to be a boy. The child said the woman was not his aunt, and that he wanted to go home. It transpired that the boy had been missing from home, and that information had been given to the police about him. It appeared that the woman had induced the boy, who was about 7 years of age, to go away with her, and that for the best part of the day they had been begging. The woman was sent to prison for a month.

CLIPPINGS FROM THE COMICS.

(From PUNCH.)

UNATTRACTIVE COMBINATION.—If a young woman is "fast," and uncommonly ugly, wouldn't she make a great mistake were she to combine the two qualities and be "fast-'idious?"

MOTTO FOR THE OPPONENTS OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—No noose is good news! (But what will grim Lord Grimthorpe say?)

PROVERBIAL PRAYER FOR A PAUPER-HATING BUMBLE.—Give me neither poverty nor Ritchies!

A MODEST REQUEST.—Lady (to her female friend): I hear you're so clever about zenana work. Will you show me the stitch?

COUNTRY HOUSE PETS.—(The morning-room at Glen-Dimity Castle, after lunch. Mr. Bellamy Tabby is singing "Hi tiddley hi ti, hi, ti hi!"). —The Duchess: How clever and amusing your friend, Mr. Whatshisname, is! Tabby, isn't it? So good-lookin' and gentleman-like, too! Quite a godsend on a rainy day like this, when all the men are out shootin' or fishin', or something! Is he married?—Noble Hostess: Oh, yes; but what's so nice about him, he doesn't mind bein' asked without his wife. Those sort of persons so often expect their wives to be asked too, and that's such a bore, you know!—Her Grace: Yes; how sensible of him! I must get him to come to us at Brasenose Towers!

The cheapest insurance office must be the Fee-nix.

(From JUDY.)

"'E AIN'T 'AD NOT NO EDDICATION."—(A fact.)—By-the-bye, Mr. Smith, what rank is it your son holds in the Army?—Well, miss, Oi bean't quite sure, but Oi knows it's ayther a general or a corporal.

SEWING HER UP.—Look here, Master Reggy! Can you tell me why it is that your father is bald, and yet your grandfather has a lot of hair on his head?—I expect gran'pa had some grass seed thrown down when he was younger.

PEACE AT ANY PRICE.—Wife of his Bosom: Oh, here you are, you beauty, at last! Now come in at once.—The Beauty: N' more beauty 'n you are! But thinksh I sleepsh quieter in—hic—shummer housh. Good—hic—ni', my dearsh.—[Exit.

TIME!—A couple of small birds attempted to gain admission to the Pelican Club (where none but members are admitted) on the plea that they were sparrers!

(From FUN.)

A VICTIM OF CIRCUMSTANCE.—Phyllis: Then you don't like the country so well as town?—Lysander: No; can't say I do; but it would never do to be seen in town this time of the year, y'know.

MY AUNT AT HOME.—I have an aunt who lives with me. She is a dear old creature, but she has a way, so to speak, of moulting things. She likes to put milk jugs on the stairs, and two of my children have strips of plaster across their noses from falling over a dozen medicine bottles that she had moulted on the landing. When she talks to you she has a way of putting things down that is awkward. The parson called, and she stood talking to him as he stood. She said, "Won't you sit down?" He did—on a couple of knitting-needles. She had moulted them in sheer absence of mind. I believe the man thinks she did it as a practical joke. He hasn't called since then, though he called out loud enough at the time.

MORE LIGHT.—Minister: You've been reading your Bible, I see. I hope you found consolation there?—Old Parishioner: Yes, I did; I came across my old pair of spectacles which I had lost for ten years.

THE BEAUTY OF LOGIC.—Paterfamilias: Well, upon my word, this is too bad! I leave you in charge of the office, and here I find you in Brighton!—Young Hopeful: You've meanly imposed on me, gov. You said, when you went away, you were going to Hastings! Now you see what comes of not keeping your word!

Alice: Fan-cy! who do you think Millie is going to marry? Why, of all fellows in the world, that wretched little cake, Pifkins.—Florrie: I'm not a bit surprised. She's just the sort of girl who would take the cake.

(From FUNNY FOLKS.)

Madame Patti has protected her castle at Craig-y-nos by a most complete system of anti-burglar arrangements. No doubt she has diva's reasons, the principal being, of course, that she does not want to be robbed of any of her "notes."

What cabby dreams about when he has forty winks on his box—That he is in fare-y land.

The latest fashionable drink in the State of Maine is styled "Uno." The strangest thing about it is that no one can tell exactly whether it is an intoxicant or not. Perhaps the experiment of imbibing a few bottles at one spell would soon let Uno the truth.

THE GREAT STICK QUESTION.—Swell: Haw—but I can't get it into my mouth, don't yer know!—Shopman: Oh, they're not sucking sticks in good society now—they simply carry them by the ferrule.

It is stated that hump-backed players are welcomed at the Monaco gambling tables, as they are supposed to bring good luck. If this is so, we should think a run of ill-luck ought to produce the conditions necessary for subsequent good fortune, for it generally has a tendency to put the average player's "back up," and give him the "hump."

(From ALLY SLOPER.)

"Mr. Lentilcake is really paying me great attention," remarked a fair damsel to her bosom friend; "he's growing awfully complimentary, too. He said the other night he thought I had the most beautiful hair he had ever seen." "Oh! I don't wonder at that," responded the B. F. spitefully, fixedly regarding her companion's ringlets, "he's bound to admire your hair, dear. He's a vegetarian, you know, and simply dotes on carrots."

Wife: Yes, baby is a dear little thing; but do you think he's like John, ma?—Mother: Not a bit, my dear; he's too good-looking.—Wife: Oh, ma! But he's such a trouble at night, you know! He wakes me up every morning between two and three, and I have to get up to let him get into bed.—Mother: Ah, then he is like John.

"You do annoy me and put me out of temper, sometimes, Joe," observed Mrs. Grumbleton; "but still, if I had to live over again, I'd marry you just the same." "I'll be hanged if you would!" replied her spouse.

Debts are curious things,
I'll have you to know;
The more they're contracted
The larger they grow!

A TALE OF THE SEA.

News of a terrible disaster at sea has reached Sydney. The barque Ellen left Newcastle, New South Wales, on the 6th of July, with a crew of nine men and a cargo of coal, bound for New Caledonia. On the 9th a gale sprang up and raged incessantly for some days, and great seas washed over the decks continuously. The vessel sprang a leak during the height of the storm, and all hands at once took to the pumps. In sheer desperation they worked for three days and three nights, but the water gradually gained on them, and was nearly up to the deck when it was decided to take to the boat and abandon the ship to her fate. About an hour after she had been left the vessel foundered. Then followed a series of terrible privations and disasters. In their hurry the crew had forgotten to take any fresh water with them. For several days, in a rough sea, they battled with their fate but the want of proper nourishment soon began to tell upon them. Several heavy seas broke over their little craft, and swept away two of the sailors. The rest were occupied for days, some in keeping their boat baled out, and others in pulling for the shore. Captain Stephens and the steward, however, gradually weakened and died. About the second or third day a fifth man, a seaman, in his delirium, jumped overboard, and had to be left to his fate. The chief officer, Mr. M'Kenzie, and three seamen still remained in the boat, and they managed to make the shore near the Seal Rocks on a smooth beach, but even then only one was destined to land alive. The little boat was caught in the breakers and capsized, and three of its occupants, already nearly dead with exhaustion, were drowned. The only survivor, a seaman named Peterson, was picked up on the beach and conveyed to the lighthouse-keeper's dwelling, and though dreadfully weak and emaciated is expected to recover.

NOTICE.

To avoid loss of time and inconvenience, all communications on business matters should be addressed to the MANAGER, and not to the EDITOR.

LISTS CLOSE on or before MONDAY, September 7th.

The Machines can be seen in full operation at 58, Lombard-street, E.C.

THE UNIVERSAL WOOD CARVING MACHINE COMPANY, Limited.

Incorporated under the Companies' Acts, 1862 to 1890, whereby the Liability of Shareholders is limited to the amount of their Shares.

CAPITAL £60,000, Divided into 60,000 Shares of £1 each. Payable 2s. 6d. upon application, 7s. 6d. upon allotment, the balance as required. No call will exceed 5s., with one month's notice. No Founders' Shares.

DIRECTORS:
L. WALTERS, Esq. (Messrs. Daniel Walters and Sons, Limited), 63, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C. (Chairman).
H. J. FELTON, Esq. (Messrs. J. Duncan and Co.), 6, Aldermanbury Postern, London, E.C.
W. W. RATCLIFF, Esq., Furniture Manufacturer, 249, Old-street, London, E.C.
*G. LAVY, Esq., Timber Merchant, 93, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.
*HARRIS LEBUS, Esq., Furniture Manufacturer, 70 and 72, Tabernacle-street, Finsbury, E.C.
* Will join the Board after Allotment.

BANKERS: THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited, 112, Bishopsgate-street, London, E.C., and Branches.
SOLICITORS: Messrs. JACOBS and WELDON, 16, St. Helen's-place, London, E.C.
BROKERS: Messrs. C. J. ALLEN and SON, 29, Cornhill, E.C., and Stock Exchange.
AUDITORS: Messrs. GEORGE R. R. WEEFORD and CO., 45, Watling-street, London, E.C.
SECRETARY: CHARLES OLBY GREENWELL, Esq.
OFFICES: 58, LOMBARD-STREET, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THIS Company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring by purchase the English, French, German, Belgian, and Austro-Hungarian Patents and Patent Rights for "Improvements in Carving Machines," and the right to apply for and take out Foreign and Colonial Patents in all countries in the world, with the exception of the United States of America and Canada.

This Machine, which is simple in construction and of convenient size, will execute with great speed and accuracy, reproductions of Carved Panels, &c., of the finest workmanship at about one-tenth the cost of hand-carved work. Several Panels can be produced simultaneously, alike in every detail, and true copies of the model or pattern placed in the Machine.

Mr. Harris Lebus, of 70 and 72, Tabernacle-street, London, one of the largest Furniture Manufacturers in Great Britain, has had 10 machines working at his extensive factories for some months past, and is now increasing the number, as he finds the machines indispensable to enable him to manufacture Artistically-carved Furniture at a low price.

About 300 Machines are now being worked in America with the most satisfactory results. A large number of Testimonials in favour of the Machines have been received by the Patentees, and the following are copies of Letters from two well-known Firms:—

"Grand Rapids, Michigan, December 12th, 1888.
"GENTLEMEN,—"Replying to your inquiry on the 10th inst., as to what success we are now having with the six Carving Machines purchased from you last summer, we would cheerfully say that we are still using them with unqualified success, and they have more than met our expectations in every respect.
"Very respectfully,
"WIDDICOMB FURNITURE CO."

"Milwaukee, March 1st, 1889.
"GENTLEMEN,—"We are using ten of your Machines, and are perfectly satisfied with them. We operate them with boys, to whom we pay from four dollars to six dollars per week. One man has charge of and looks after all the Machines, keeps the tools sharp, and lays out the work for the boys.
"Yours, &c.,
"MILWAUKEE CHAIR CO."

The public taste for Carving in Wood is a general one; but hitherto the price demanded for any elaborate display executed by hand has been almost prohibitive. By the use of these Machines very little additional cost for carving need be added to the price of articles in plain wood. For Dados, Door Panels, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Chairs, &c., magnificent carved designs can be introduced at a very slight advance in the cost. The Machines will be found invaluable for Decorations used for Public Buildings, Ships, Railway Carriages, &c., and for the production of Picture Frames and patterns used by manufacturers of Wall Papers, Floor Cloths, &c.

The following is a statement by Mr. Lebus of the approximate cost of Machine-carved Panels as compared with Hand-carved from actual results of the working of the Machines in his Factories, samples of which can be seen at the Offices of the Company:

	Machine-carved, including Touching-up.	If Carved by Hand.
Cost of Design No. 1	10s. 0d.	80s. 0d.
" 2	1s. 3d.	30s. 0d.
" 3	1s. 3d.	6s. 0d.
" 4	2s. 0d.	15s. 0d.
" 5	1s. 3d.	25s. 0d.
" 6	4s. 0d.	50s. 0d.
" 7	5s. 0d.	50s. 0d.
" 8	0s. 4d.	2s. 6d.
" 9	0s. 4d.	2s. 6d.

It is obvious that if the public can purchase Furniture, &c., with handsome Carved Decorations at only a slightly increased price as compared with similar articles in plain wood, they will naturally choose the former, and as this can be accomplished by the use of the Company's Machines, it may reasonably be anticipated that the whole of the trades above mentioned will be compelled to use these Machines, and thus the business of this Company will be practically unlimited.

The Vendor has received important orders for these Machines, which will be handed over to the Company on completion of the purchase. These orders will yield a very handsome profit, thus enabling the Company to commence business under most favourable auspices.

It is estimated that upon the basis of profits obtained upon orders already placed, a sale of one hundred Machines only will show a profit sufficient to pay a dividend of 15 per cent. upon the issued Capital of the Company, and judging from the very satisfactory reports from manufacturers now using the Machines, it is reasonable to expect a large increasing demand.

The Directors propose to sell the Foreign Patents, or grant licenses to use the same, and they confidently anticipate that from this source large amounts will be realised which will also be applicable to the payment of dividends or bonuses.

The English Patent No. 9,219, of 1886, has been investigated, and the opinion of Mr. J. Fletcher Moulton, Q.C., has been taken, and Messrs. Redfern and Co., Patent Agents, have also reported upon the Patent. This opinion and report can be inspected at the Offices of the Company's Solicitors.

The Vendor has fixed the purchase price for his rights at £55,000, payable as to £25,000 in cash, and the balance in cash or Shares, at the option of the Directors.

The Directors reserve to themselves the right to refuse any application for Shares.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application can be obtained from the Bankers, Brokers, Solicitors, or Auditors, and at the Offices of the Company.

PERSONAL AND LEGAL.

"VICKERS TO VIC."

HAVE returned. See you Thursday, 10th, at S.K.S. usual office, 7.30.—VICKERS.

THOMAS RUNSAY ROBSEN,

LAST heard of in '82, then in Melbourne; builder. His sister Anne is anxious to hear of him. Something to his advantage.

F. H. B. (MRS.).

THE Children and I would like to see you. Please write. Father and all gone to N.Z.—6, Market Parade, B.P.—FRED.

Mrs. C. C.

NO. 2, Stanley-road, Ball Pond-road, Kingsland Gate.—Fred, I forgive you. Meet me Sunday, 5.30 p.m., Shoreditch Church, September 6th.

BURT.

DO come, the suspense is killing mother; think of eleven years ago. If any difficulty, write to me (Harry) and all shall be well.

DETECTIVES.—Detective Offices (SLATER'S) for Divorce, Watching Suspected Persons, and Making Secret Inquiries by Male and Female Detectives. Terms moderate; consultations free.—HENRY SLATER, 27, Basinghall-street, London, E.C.

OVER! TEN!! YEARS!!!

PRIVATE DETECTIVE CASES have been successfully conducted by Mr. ATTWOOD at (the one address), 6, Catherine-st., Strand, London, and Mr. A. still collects evidence for Divorce, Libel, &c. Watching Suspected Persons, Tracing Friends. Strictest secrecy in all cases. Experienced detectives. Terms moderate.

DIVORCE! DIVORCE!! DIVORCE!!!
This Agency makes a Speciality of Divorces.

THE NATIONAL DETECTIVE AGENCY, New Inn Chambers, Wych-street, Strand, W.C.—For inquiries of every description, watching suspected persons, obtaining addresses, and general detective work, this agency stands unrivalled, and is noted for its moderate charges.—Manager, C. J. BINET (late Chef de Police, Jersey).

THE SHREWSBURY and TALBOT (S.T.) CAB AND NOISELESS TYRE COMPANY (Limited) v. W. J. BEALE.—The fact having become somewhat widely known that an action was pending in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice at the suit of the above-mentioned Company against Mr. W. J. Beale, of the Lombard Works, Totteridge-road, Battersea, for an injunction against him, and also for damages for infringing the patent rights belonging to the said Company with reference to "grooved tyres for wheels," "noiseless tyres for carriage wheels, and an apparatus employed in such manufacture," and also for "improvements" in rubber tyre wheels, more especially as various persons connected with the defendant in his trade of his manufacturing rubber tyred wheels and grooved iron tyres for the same have been threatened with legal proceedings by the Plaintiff Company consequent upon such infringements. Notice is hereby given that arrangements have now been come to between the parties whereby the said ACTION has been SETTLED on terms, and the Defendant, W. J. BEALE, will in the future be PERMITTED to CARRY ON his BUSINESS for the [illegible]. Dated this 31st day of [illegible] [illegible], Secretary.

LEGAL AND PERSONAL.—(CONTINUED.)

A REWARD of 10s. will be paid to CAROLINE GARVIN (or GARVIE) who was formerly in service at Priory Grove, London, during the year 1866, or the present, if she or any other person will forward her address to the undersigned.—Street Brothers, 5, Serle-street, London.

UNCLAIMED MONEY DUE TO

ALLSUP, Bridger, Bennett, Blake, Baker, Boileau, Cramp, Cole, Cunis, Clarke, Deacon, Dymock, Dickin, Davies, Estcourt, Garnham, Geider, Gould, Hyde, Hands, Harrington, Hunt, King, Lamplough, Mervin, Mack, Morton, Mustapha, Owen, Parkinson, Price, Reynolds, Smithson, Todd, Williams, Walker, Winter, Warren, Wright, or their Representatives.—Apply, at once, to F. DOUGAL and CO., 69, Strand, London. A complete Register of Property in Chancery (310 pages, 70,000 names), 1s. 6d. post free.

MATRIMONIAL.

ENGLISHMAN (36), would like to correspond with domestic with view to marriage, genuine, photo exchanged.—Address, William F., P.O., Box 196, South Amboy, New Jersey, U.S.A.

A GENTLEMAN, 29, wishes to correspond with a young Lady of Superior Servant, with a view to marriage.—Dick, 39, Newcastle-street, Strand, London.

GENTLEMAN, age 25, tall, small means, wishes to correspond with a Lady of small means, with a view to matrimony; under 25.—W., c.o Mr. Leslet, 265, High-street, Chatham.

A RESPECTABLE Young Man, fair, age 26, height 5ft. 10in., desires correspondence with a Lady. Please address, F. H., 137, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.

WIDOWER, 52, would like to correspond with a Widow or single Lady, in business or with means preferred, with a view to matrimony.—X., 126, Loveridge-road, Kilburn, N.W.

MATRIMONIAL AGENCY.—Strictly private, confidential, genuine; clients in all ranks of life; state particulars.—Mrs. Taylor, 8, Hawthorn-terrace, Canterbury. Two stamps.

IF you wish to Marry, send 4 stamps to G. Fairbrother, 40, Charles-street, Hatton Garden, E.C., for particulars of the National Free Matrimonial Agency.

MARRIAGE Prospects Foretold, 1s.; Business, 1s.; Lucky Days, 1s.; Nativities, 3s. Send exact hour and day of birth.—VENUS, c.o. Boughton, Stationer, 10, St. George's-road, Brighton.

GET MARRIED.—The success of our new and refined system; a proof of its merits; test it; describe your wants in strict confidence and send three stamps to G. W. Barlow, 32, Hindon-street, Victoria Station, S.W.

ADVERTISER, age 27, in small business, wishes to meet, with view to matrimony, with suitable, domesticated, good tempered Young Lady; some means desirable.—Address, J. W., c.o. Mr. Welsford, 51, Cullum-street, Stratford, Essex.

MATRIMONY.—Gentleman, 29, wishes to meet Lady, younger, educated, able to supplement fair income; good prospects and references.—Write, before Monday, to J. Shepherd, 2, Station-terrace, Harringay, N.

GENTLEMAN, tall and dark, age 34, fair position, desires correspondence with lady of some means; view, early marriage. Particulars, in strict confidence, and photo, which will be returned; genuine.—Address, S. L., City News Rooms, Ludgate Circus, E.C.

MARRIAGE.—A Lady (by birth and means), widow, 30; with a splendid house in most fashionable part of London, and good income, desires correspondence with a Gentleman of means with view to early marriage; retired officer preferred, widower.—Letters, with photos (which will be returned) in confidence to H., 6, York Buildings, Adelphi, London, W.C. Genuine.

MARRIAGE! MARRIAGE!! MARRIAGE!!!

THE INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGE BUREAU is a high-class institution of a strictly honourable and genuine character. It is established for the purpose of PRIVATELY NEGOTIATING SUITABLE MARRIAGES in all classes of society. It is not connected with any so-called "Matrimonial Agency" and all its transactions are thoroughly bonâ fide. Persons of either sex, who really desire marriage, should at once send to the Secretary, who has on the books a large number of eligible clients in all ranks of life. All information treated with absolute secrecy.—For particulars, send stamped and self-addressed envelope to HORATIO LOVELL, Esq., Secretary, 6, York Buildings, Duke-street, Strand, London, W.C.

OFFICIAL SITUATIONS.

Temporary Boy Copyists.

FORTHCOMING EXAMINATION. — TEMPORARY BOY COPYISTS (14 to 18), 12th September. The date specified is the latest at which applications can be received. They must be made on forms, to be obtained, with particulars, from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, S.W.

TO LAUNDRYMAIDS.—Wanted immediately, at the WESTERN FEVER HOSPITAL, SEAGRAVE-ROAD, FULHAM, S.W. (near West Brompton Railway Station), a LAUNDRYMAID, at wages of £18 per annum, with board, lodging, washing, and uniform. Candidates, who must not exceed 35 years of age, are to apply to the Matron, at the Hospital, either personally, between 6.0 and 8.0 p.m. (bringing testimonials with them), or by letter, enclosing copies of recent testimonials.
1st September, 1891.

TO SCULLERYMAIDS.—Wanted at once, at the NORTH-WESTERN FEVER HOSPITAL, HAVERSTOCK HILL, N.W., a SCULLERYMAID, at wages of £16 per annum, with board, lodging, washing, and uniform. Candidates, who must not exceed 35 years of age, are to apply personally to the Medical Superintendent or Matron, at the Hospital, between the hours of 10.0 a.m. and 2.0 p.m., bringing testimonials with them, or by letter enclosing copies of recent testimonials.
4th September, 1891.

LAUNDRYMAID WANTED, for the COTTAGE HOME SCHOOL, at BANSTEAD, near EPSOM, wages £15 per annum, raising £1 annually to £18 per annum, with board, lodging, washing, and uniform. Candidates, who must be between 18 and 20 years of age, and able to read and write, are required to apply, with recent testimonials, on Monday, the 7th inst., at 2.0 p.m., to the Matron at the School at Banstead. (The school is situated close to Banstead Station L.B. and S.C. Ry.)

By Order,
JNO. H. RUTHERGLEN,
Guardians' Office, Clerk to the Guardians.
Marloes-road, Kensington, W.
September 3rd, 1891.

LABOUR MASTER.—WANTED, for the WORKHOUSE for Able-bodied Men at NOTTING HILL, a LABOUR MASTER, at a salary of £30 per annum, rising £2 annually to £35 per annum, with board, lodging, washing, and uniform, and an allowance of £4 10s per annum in lieu of beer. Candidates must not exceed 40 years of age, and preference will be given to those who have had some previous experience in similar duties. Applications must be made on forms, to be obtained by sending a stamped directed foolscap envelope to the undersigned, to whom applications, accompanied by three testimonials of recent date, must be delivered by or before Friday, the 11th instant. Selected candidates will receive notice when and where to attend.

By order,
JNO. H. RUTHERGLEN,
Guardians' Office, Clerk to the Guardians.
Marloes-road, Kensington, W.
September 3rd, 1891.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

YOUNG GENERAL, 16, used to housework, good reference, 2s. 6d. weekly.—Jessie, Hetherington's, 109, Queen's-road, Peckham.

GENERAL SERVANT, 17, tall girl, 7 months' character, wages £8.—Winifred, Hetherington's, 109, Queen's-road, Peckham.

GENERAL SERVANT, age 24, good reference, can do plain cooking, wages £12.—A. B., Hetherington's, 67, St. John's Hill, Clapham.

YOUNG GENERAL SERVANT, age 14, neat, respectable, willing, 2s. weekly.—Mary, Hetherington's, 286, Upper-street, Islington.

GENERAL SERVANT, age 21, clean, neat, respectable, good character, wages £10.—Emily, Hetherington's, 286, Upper-street, Islington.

GENERAL SERVANT, age 25, good character, can do plain cooking, wages £14.—A. W., Hetherington's, 67, St. John's Hill, Clapham Junction.

YOUNG SERVANT, age 15, neat, bright looking girl, quick, willing, and obliging, wages 2s. weekly.—G. S., Hetherington's, 67, St. John's Hill, Clapham Junction.

GENERAL SERVANT, age 15, not been out, quick and willing, neat appearance, 2s. 6d. weekly.—M. D., Hetherington's, 67, St. John's Hill, Clapham Junction.

GENERAL SERVANT, age 24, tall, neat appearance, understands plain cooking, 7 months' character, wages £14.—Apply, Matilda, Hetherington's, 338, Mile End-road.

GENERAL SERVANT, age 18, strong, tall, bright girl, knowledge of cooking, 14 months' character, wages £12.—Apply, Louisa, Hetherington's, 338, Mile End-road.

YOUNG SERVANT, age 16, strong, willing girl, used to housework and fond of children, 9 months' character, wages 3s. weekly.—Apply, Annie, Hetherington's, 338, Mile End-road.

A WIDOW, aged 44, seeks situation as Housekeeper to a respectable working man, with one or two children over 6 years of age; respectable references.—E. R., 41, Simpson's-road, Bromley, Kent.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

FOR BARMAIDS, Waitresses, Bookkeepers, Housekeepers, &c., apply, Hotel Employ Association, 32, Finsbury Pavement.

FOR COOKS, Housemaids, Parlourmaids, Kitchenmaids, and General Servants, apply, Hetherington's, 52, Finsbury Pavement.

PLAIN COOK wanted, age 24, soups, fish, 3 in family, wages £20.—Mrs. B., Hetherington's, 16, Leonard-place, High-road, Kensington.

GENERAL SERVANT, age 20, plain cooking, 2 in family, wages £16.—Mrs. P., Hetherington's, 16, Leonard-place, High-road, Kensington.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID, age 22, small, quiet family, wages £18.—Mrs. W., Hetherington's, 16, Leonard-place, High-road, Kensington.

GOOD GENERAL, for newly married couple, must cook well, wages £22.—Mrs. F., Hetherington's, 109, Queen's-road, Peckham.

NURSEMAID, 16 to 18, for one child, wages £10, general kept.—Mrs. B., Hetherington's, 109, Queen's-road, Peckham.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID, 21 to 30, 4 in family, 3 servants kept, wages £16.—Mrs. P., Hetherington's, 109, Queen's-road, Peckham.

GENERAL SERVANT, 18 to 25, 2 in family, no washing, wages £14.—Mrs. F., Hetherington's, 109, Queen's-road, Peckham.

LADIES requiring Servants can be suited at once by applying at the Buckingham Domestic Agency, 25, Charing Cross-road, W.C.

SITUATIONS VACANT.—(CONTINUED.)

WANTED, for Croydon, COOK, age 25 to 30, wages £25, 3 in family, house-parlourmaid, kitchenmaid, and boy kept.—Mrs. R., Hetherington's, 2, High-street, Croydon.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted, age 20, easy place, no cooking, 3 in family, wages £16.—Mrs. S., Hetherington's, 67, St. John's Hill, Clapham.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted, light place, plain cooking, wages £16.—Mrs. H., Hetherington's, 67, St. John's Hill, Clapham.

GIRL wanted, aged about 16, easy place, no children, 2s. 6d. weekly.—Apply, 163, Archway-road, Upper Holloway.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted, 3 in family, age about 20, wages £14.—Apply, Hetherington's, 2, Archway-road, Upper Holloway.

PLAIN COOK wanted, about 24, wages £20, housemaid kept, 3 in family.—Hetherington's, 2, Archway-road, Upper Holloway.

HOUSEMAID wanted, wages £18, only 2 in family, age about 24.—Apply, Hetherington's, 2, Archway-road, Upper Holloway.

PLAIN COOK age about 30, for a small draper's, no housework or washing, wages £20.—Mrs. G., Hetherington's, 286, Upper-street, Islington.

BETWEEN-MAID, age about 16, for gentleman's house, 2 servants kept, wages £10 to £12.—Mrs. S., Hetherington's, 286, Upper-street, Islington, N.

YOUNG GENERAL SERVANT, age 16, to look after child, one in place, 3 in family, wages £10.—Mrs. E., Hetherington's, 16, Leonard-place, High-road, Kensington.

SERVANTS of good character, and who thoroughly understand their duties, can always hear of good situations by applying at the Sandringham Domestic Agency, 24, Charing Cross-road, W.C.

COOKS, HOUSEMAIDS, GENERALS wanted immediately for good situations, business and private, good wages.—Apply, Sandringham Domestic Agency, 24, Charing Cross-road.

WANTED, STRONG GIRL, 16, for house work, from country preferred, no family, good home, reference required.—White Hart, Aylesbury-street, Clerkenwell.

GENERAL SERVANTS who apply at Hetherington's, 2, High-street, Croydon, can be suited at once. Cooks, House-parlourmaids, and Housemaids wanted.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted for newly married couple, small house, no washing, wages £10 to £12.—Mrs. J., Hetherington's, 286, Upper-street, Islington.

NURSEMAID wanted, age 14 to 16, quick, willing girl, two children, not been out before not objected to, wages 3s. to 5s. weekly.—Apply, Hetherington's, 338, Mile End-road.

GOOD GENERAL wanted, age 30 to 35, plain cooking, small family, another kept, wages £16 to £18.—Apply, Mrs. O., Hetherington's, 338, Mile End-road.

YOUNG SERVANT wanted, age 15 to 17, for housework, no washing or children, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. weekly.—Apply, Mrs. R., Hetherington's, 338, Mile End-road.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted, age 17 to 20, no cooking, or washing, 4 in family, wages £10 to £12.—Apply, Mrs. P., Hetherington's, 338, Mile End-road.

COOK wanted, over 30, for small family, £22, Mrs. H., Park Cook, and Parlourmaid, £20; also Housemaid, £18, Mrs. S.—Hetherington's, 69, Queen's-road, Bayswater.

PARLOURMAID wanted, for 3 in family, easy place, good home, £20; also Under-maid, £20 to £16; Kitchenmaid also wanted, £18 to £20.—Hetherington's, 69, Queen's-road, Bayswater.

NURSE wanted, for first baby, from month, £20; Nurse, for baby 2½ years, £16; and Useful Maid to little girl, £16.—Hetherington's, 69, Queen's-road, Bayswater.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted, for 2 in family, often only 1, £20; and Housemaid, £16, Mrs. C.; Lift Boy wanted, £16 to £20, Mrs. C.—Hetherington's, 69, Queen's-road, Bayswater.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted, age about 25, small private family, wages £16 to £20.—Apply, Hetherington's, 25, Mount Pleasant, Tunbridge Wells.

GOLD WATCH GIVEN as a Reward to all Female Servants who have remained in their situations two years. For particulars, see DOMESTIC HELP, published Weekly. One Penny, of all Booksellers, or direct from the Publisher, F. W. Hetherington, 334, Strand, London, by post 1½d.

MANAGERESS, for Confectioner's, able to manage a branch shop, must understand the trade.—Apply, Hetherington's, 334, Strand, London.

WANTED, a number of good CARPENTERS at once; will work this week.—Apply, Mr. Wheeler, Foreman of Works, North Camp, Aldershot.

WANTED, Six Non-unionist Joiners, permanency for good men; also Twenty good Non-unionist Bricklayers, for 12 months or longer.—William Sindall, Cambridge.

BILL POSTERS wanted, for London; constant employment; liberal wages to steady, experienced men.—Apply, Walter Hill and Co., Limited, 67, Southampton-row, London, W.C.

£2 WEEKLY realised, sex and occupation no barrier; no outlay; sample, enclose addressed envelope. Evans, Watts, & Co. (P. 115), Birmingham.

AGENTS wanted throughout Great Britain and Ireland for the ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, 10, St. Swithin's-lane, London, E.C. —Apply, by letter, to the Manager.

£1 A Week salary and good commission offered to a good agent to call at houses; no samples, price 1s. 1d., to commence at once.—Waller and Co., 6, Playhouse-yard, Queen Victoria-street, London.

A WEALTHY COMPANY, doing enormous business, require an Active Representative; must have good references.—Letters only, stating present employment, E. B. S., 37, Walbrook, E.C.

WANTED, YOUNG MEN who are calling upon families to accept an agency; good pay; no outlay of capital.—Write, P. Cook, 26, Burgoyne-road, Old Ford, London, E.

LADIES can earn from 15s. to 30s. weekly by the Automatic Knitting Machine; cash or hire purchase.—Apply, Automatic, P.S. Company, 67, Southwark street, E.C.; 65, Oxford-street, W.; or 192, Upper-street, Islington, N.

ROYAL LIVER FRIENDLY SOCIETY.—Agents and Collectors wanted in all the Towns and Villages of the United Kingdom; interest in books guaranteed; no debit system.—Apply to Local Representative or to Chief Office, Prescot-street, Liverpool.

EVENING CORRESPONDENCE.—25s. to 35s. Weekly Easily Earned by Evening Correspondence; full information with outfit, 21 (afterwards repaid).—E. O. WILLIAMS, Stony Stratford, Bucks. Thoroughly genuine. [illegible]

WATCH CLUBS.—Canvassers and Travellers wanted to appoint working men as agents to form Watch, &c., Clubs in all parts of the Kingdom; liberal terms.—Expert travellers only apply by letter to Club Manager, care of Crossley, Moir, and Co., Advertisement Agents, 57A, Coleman-street, London, E.C.

SITUATIONS, Attendants, Porters, Messengers, Caretakers, Clerks, Grooms, Carmen, Gardeners, Mansemen, Barmen, Pokmen, Bandsmen, Army, Navy Men, &c., married situations, towns or country.—Apply, Messrs. Smith and Courtney, 29, Farringdon-street, E.C. Always vacancies.

I WANT the assistance of 500 Persons. I am prepared to give such terms that any one may add considerably to their income; no interference with present employment; no risk; guarantee, and with easy terms. Full particulars sent free.—Address, Granville and Co.,
72, Grosvenor Park-road, Walthamstow, London.

HONEST HOME EMPLOYMENT for Ordinary Writers.—Either sex able to write, however slow, paid every week for spare time; thoroughly genuine; no deception whatever; 67 pages of printed matter and printed instructions, &c. (stamps); no other charge.—Letter only, Brand, 23, Palmerston-road, Wimbledon, Surrey.

EMPLOYMENT.—I want 1,000 Agents to Canvass for THE COMPLETE HERBALIST. I will give such terms and furnish such advertising facilities that no man need make less than £5 per week; experienced travellers only need apply by letter; no matter whether you have ever canvassed before or not.—Address, Professor Brown, 61, Chandos-street, Covent Garden, London. Send and full particulars will be sent by return.

ENERGETIC and RESPECTABLE MEN wanted in all principal towns, by the Royal London Friendly Society (established 1861). Reserve funds £371,000. The society grants policies of assurance from £5 to £200, payable during lifetime or at death, and gives immediate benefit under certain conditions. Men who can introduce new members will be liberally paid.—Apply, by letter, to the Secretary, 108, Paul-street, Finsbury, London, E.C.

BUSINESSES, HOUSES, &c.

CONFECTIONERY (Sweets), genuine old-established; main road, W.—38A, Euston-road.

CONFECTIONERY, taking £9 weekly, cash £40 or offer; must sell.—Apply, 451, Harrow-road.

PUBLIC HOUSE, £120; rent £30; free for spirits; densely populated neighbourhood; good living; a bargain.—Apply, Camel, Globe-road, Bethnal Green.

GREENGROCER'S SHOP TO LET; first-rate coal and coke trade; Devon-street, Bromley-by-Bow; rent 10s., with stable.—C. Shaw, St. Helier, Leyton Green.

SHOP, PARLOUR, and BASEMENT, 2s.—Apply, South St. Christopher's Buildings, St. Christopher's-place, Wigmore-street, W. Suitable for Cabinet-maker.

CIGAR STORES, price £300; in best part of Holborn; principally cigars and cigarettes; suitable for a lady.—Apply, Delta and Co., 16, Featherstone Buildings, Holborn.

WORKMEN'S COTTAGES on the L. and S.W.R.—Nice Six-roomed Cottage, with good garden; rent 7s. a week; near station; not a long walk.—Apply to M. Bates, 8, King's-road, Teddington.

NINE-ROOMED HOUSES to be Let; newly decorated throughout.—For particulars apply to Sutton and Dudley, Estate Agents, 74, New Kent-road, S.E.

COFFEE-HOUSE, in main road; good lease; rent £20; no coffee-houses near; bargain; price £120 or reasonable offer; inventory should be seen.—Apply to G. Aylmer, 37, Mossford-street, Burdett-road, Bow, E.

NEWSAGENCY, STATIONERY, and TOBACCONIST; all at £120; same hands 7 years; takings £20 weekly; any trial, genuine old business.—Campbell, 8, Seaford-road, West Green, Tottenham.

BRIGHTON SEASON.—Near sea. Exceptional opportunity.—LODGING-HOUSE, containing 10 rooms, for DISPOSAL; permanent lodger pays part rent; lease 4 years; rent moderate.—Apply, Friend and Nealn, Auctioneers, Brighton.

PUBLIC HOUSE, full license; near Crystal Palace; large commodious premises; now paying fair good trade; pays every expense; and [illegible] [illegible] price £850.—Apply, Brown and Co., 5, Charterhouse-buildings, E.C.

WOOD TURNERS' BUSINESS for SALE, established 10 years; good shop in W.C. district; rent low; first-class lathe and tools, &c.; full particulars.—Apply, William Scott, Surveyor, 93, Charing Cross-road, W.C.

BUSINESSES, &c.—(CONTINUED.)

AT WALWORTH, for occupation.—£15 and £1 1s. monthly for 18 years, will purchase a HOUSE, 8 rooms, washhouse, good garden, in healthy [illegible], Venetian blinds; close to tram; lease 60 years at £6 6s. yearly; price £175; as above.—Address, Owner, 117, Marine Parade, Brighton.

CONFECTIONERY, TOBACCO, CIGARS, ICE, &c., near Portland-road Station; nearly opposite the park gate; lease 21 years, rent £32; price £40 including good stock; £100; no agents.—Apply, personally, to Charles Walter, 14, Bell Yard, Temple Bar, W.C.

A Modern Newly-built Country PUBLIC-HOUSE with yard, stabling, and coach-house; situate at the corner of the main road between Southend and Rochford, Essex.—For particulars, apply to Jones and Son, Auctioneers, 46, Commercial-road, E.

SHOPS to be Let or Sold.—First-rate openings for good working man's bootmaker, butcher, grocer and cheesemonger, chemist or druggist; other shops occupied on the estate; no other similar shops.—Apply on the premises, Liverpool-road, Flat-road, adjoining Canning Town Station; or J. G. Abraham, Surveyor, 30, Henley-road, Stroud Green, N.

LAUNDRY BUSINESS (Brighton) for Sale, with immediate possession; genuine and good paying concern; price for goodwill, machinery, utensils, horse, cart, £150.—Apply, [illegible] should be seen at once.—S. Bechof, Valter, Terminus Gates, 69, Queen's-road, Brighton. Stamp.

NORTH LONDON, near two stations for five Stations; King's Cross, &c. PRETTY MODERN SEVEN-ROOMED VILLA; all in good floors; nicely decorated; two good reception rooms; little rooms above stand dressed up to [illegible]; long garden, and situated in the first road out; lofty and cheerful; £20 cash required, and remainder payable over 12 years, £2 10s. per month; lease 99 years.—Write, T. C. 1, Clifton-street, E.C.

£100 CASH.—Noble Corner MALT LIQUOR ESTABLISHMENT, with saloon, billiard saloon, near Dalston Junction; fine trade; over £100 monthly; good neighbourhood.—Apply, Highbury Brewery, Holloway-road.

£70 CASH.—BEERHOUSE, near Finsbury Park, N.; main street; 4 to 6 rooms; corner position; lease 27 years.—Apply, Highbury Brewery, Holloway-road.

£150 CASH.—BEER and WINE, free house; good trade; suburban; long lease; trade £30.—THOMAS and CO., 110, Cannon-street, E.C. No. 10, Basement.

£135 CASH.—ALE and STOUT-HOUSE, surrounded by warehouses and factories; unopposed; lease 17 years; low rent.—Apply above.

Messrs. PASSINGHAM and HALL, HOTEL, BEER, and PUBLIC-HOUSE VALUERS, and BUSINESS TRANSFER AGENTS, 29, Grafton-street, Tottenham Court-road, W.—All businesses registered free. No sale, no charge. Printed register containing 1,000 Businesses gratis.

£600 CASH.—HOTEL and TAVERN, main street; favourite riverside town, 2 miles out; free for corner premises; nice bar, 10 rooms; fine dining-room, good trade; unopposed; proofs.—PASSINGHAM and HALL.

£500 ALL AT.—ROADSIDE INN, with 31 acres; near 6 north-west suburb; favourite suburb, N.—Full particulars and plan to view of PASSINGHAM and HALL.

£200 ALL AT.—PUBLIC-HOUSE, 7 stalled stables, lease 99 years, 9 rooms, garden, stabling.—PASSINGHAM and HALL.

£75 CASH.—OFF-LICENSE, Kilburn, main road; lease 30 years, rent £40, can sell off 10s. weekly.—PASSINGHAM and HALL.

ROSS, Valuer, 161, Euston-road.

ROADSIDE INN, near market town; £25; furniture, fixtures, poultry, hayricks, crops, and garden; rent £25; 5 acres, stables; 2 acres meadow, orchard; sold through death.—Ross.

OFF-LICENSE, GROCERY, healthy suburb, N.W.; lease 21 years, rent low; good house, stabling, &c.; clear profit, £3 weekly.—Ross.

VILLAGE PUBLIC, pretty part, Surrey; furniture, fixtures; rent only £9; capital house, stabling, &c.; £100.—Ross, above.

SEASIDE PUBLIC, favourite part, £150; good Seaview; rent £10; arrears free; in 8 rooms; close sea and rail.—ROSS, above.

PUBLIC, near rail, 11 miles out; £80; part furniture, poultry, pony, cart; rent £10; 4 acres; free; garden, stabling; tenant years.—ROSS, above.

COFFEE, amidst factories; £230 or offer; about £20; rent £32; A1 shop, house, private entrance; tenant years.—ROSS, above.

LAUNDRY, excellent position, N.W.; £40; large trade; old established; rent £42; tenant 21 years; must sell; great bargain.—ROSS, above.

FOR SALE.

ARISTOTLE'S WORKS, complete; cloth gilt, coloured plates; 2s. 6d., cost 4s.—Grapho, Gas Offices, Grantham.

SPECIAL BARGAIN.—HANDSOME VELVET HEARTHRUG, beautiful colouring, unused; 1½ long; carriage paid, postal order 6s. 3d.—Stuart, 11, Newgate-street, E.C.

FREEHOLD LAND for SALE within 7 miles, prices from 20s.; easy instalments.—Ravenscroft, Southampton Buildings, W.C.

£1.—SURREY HILLS, 18 miles.—Freehold POULTRY FARM, BUILDING, or GARDEN PLOTS, 20ft. by 150ft., £10 each, deposit £1, and half-yearly instalments of 10s.—Plans, F. Whitmore, Tatsfield, Westerham. Sunday fare, 1s. 9d. return.

FREEHOLD PLOTS OF LAND at Purleigh, Essex, 24ft. by 150ft., for only £3 each; immediate possession; no law costs; sale by auction or private treaty; some, £18.—Apply, Henry W. Iles, 14, Devonshire-square, E.C.

FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, quarter of a mile from Billericay Railway Station, Essex, freehold position; good views; gravel and water.—Wednesday, Sept. 16th, 1891, at 5.—Particulars and plan, 8, Moorgate-street, E.C.

ALLOTMENTS of FREEHOLD BUILDING or GARDENING LAND for Sale, near Chadwell Heath Station, between Ilford and Romford; easy terms; sizes to suit; price 20 guineas, or 3s. 6d. monthly, with possession, free conveyance.—Plans, &c., of P. Morley Hill, 22, Richmond-road, Barnsbury, N.

CHINGFORD.—£3a. deposit secures valuable FREEHOLD PLOT OF BUILDING LAND in this lovely locality; the balance over 100 by 17s. by 16 quarterly instalments; fetch double shortly; free conveyance; near old church, station, and forest.—Particulars of J. Underwood and Sons, Buckhurst Hill.

FREEHOLD FARM SITES at Purleigh, Essex, eleven miles from Cold Norton Station, ten from Chelmsford; ready for occupation, land is of good part contains excellent brick and pottery earth; prices from £19 to £25 per acre, according to size; part can remain on mortgage.—Apply, Henry W. Iles, 14, Devonshire-square, City.

FREEHOLD SEASIDE PLOTS of LAND on the KENTISH COAST, within four minutes walk of the important town of Whitstable and the railway station. From the estate grand views are obtained of Whitstable Bay, the North Sea, and the Isle of Sheppey. The beach by Tankerton Castle is being converted into a splendid promenade, a pier and baths are about to be constructed, and other improvements are to be made by the owner. Whitstable has an important seaside resort, the nearest to London on the Kentish Coast. Houses are much needed, and the plots which can be bought at low prices, afford an exceptional opportunity for investment, as there must rapidly increase in value, to clearly indicate the value of such an investment is afforded by the growth of Southend-on-Sea, at which sea-side plots sold 6 years ago for £5 to £30 per acre have recently realised £13,000 per acre. Plots on the Whitstable estate have been sold on easy terms; free conveyance, Freehold, no law costs, and immediate possession at once. No law costs and no cost; discount allowed for cash. The next sale is on the ground on Wednesday, September 9th. Return railway tickets, 3s. each, refunded to purchasers.—Apply, Henry W. Iles, Auctioneer, 14, Devonshire-square, City.

AMERICAN ORGAN, 9 stops, double octave, couplers, vox humana, knee swell; bargain, £7; easy terms.—Payne, 163, Approach-road, Victoria Park.

PIANO, £2 5s.; splendid tone; great bargain; may be seen.—257, Euston-road, Gower-st. Station, N.W.

PIANO, Broadwood; splendid tone; £7; bargain.—23, Archer-street, Regent's Park, N.W.

PIANOFORTE, by Shenstone and Shenstone, price 8 guineas.—Apply, 5, Lower Grosvenor-place, Pimlico, S.W.

PIANO, £2; also tall Cottage by Broadwood, splendid condition, £5; great sacrifice.—186, Hampstead-road, near High-street, Camden Town.

PIANO, Cottage, 7-octave, trichord, handsome walnut case, full compass; £5, fit for school; from hire; bargain, £10, or 10s. 6d. monthly.—Payne, 163, Approach-road, Victoria Park.

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SPORTS OF THE PEOPLE.

[The Events of the Week up to Thursday Night will be found in "Larry Lynx's" Article.]

RACING.

DERBY SEPTEMBER MEETING.

THURSDAY.

THE RANGEMORE STAKES.—Catherine, 8st 7lb (Weldon), 1; Reality, 8st 5lb (C. Loates), 2; Flight, 8st 2lb (M. Cannon), 3. Eight ran. Betting: 11 to 4 agst Catherine, 8 to 1 agst Reality, and 100 to 8 agst Flight.

THE ABBOTS HILL SELLING PLATE.—Upset, aged, 10st 7lb (Mr. Abington), 1; Syston, aged, 10st 4lb (F. Webb), 2; Troubler, 3yrs, 9st 10lb (C. Loates), 3. Five ran. Betting: 7 to 4 on Upset, 5 to 1 agst Syston, and 10 to 1 agst Troubler.

THE ELVASTON NURSERY PLATE.—Good Boy, 7st 4lb (Birch), †; Esmond, 7st 4lb (J. Woodburn), †; Garda, 7st 2lb (R. Chaloner), 3. Fourteen ran. Betting: 5 to 1 agst Esmond, 11 to 2 agst Garda, and 10 to 1 agst Good Boy. Stakes divided.

THE QUORNDON SELLING NURSERY HANDICAP.—Emin, 7st 10lb (A. Watts), 1; Fortiter, 9st (F. Barrett), 2; Launce, 8st 1lb (C. Loates), 3. Eleven ran. Betting: 5 to 4 agst Fortiter, 100 to 15 agst Emin, and 100 to 7 agst Launce.

THE HARTINGTON HANDICAP STAKES.—Day Dawn, 4yrs, 8st 2lb (Allsopp), 1; Rough and Ready, 4yrs, 8st 3lb (M. Cannon), 2; Euphony, 3yrs, 8st 3lb (Woodburn), 3. Nine ran. Betting: 7 to 1 agst Euphony, 100 to 14 agst Rough and Ready, and 8 to 1 agst Dawn Day.

THE QUEEN'S PLATE.—Bransdale, 3yrs, 8st 12lb (Robinson), 1; Cylindrical, 3yrs, 8st 12lb (F. Barrett), 2; Crimea, 5yrs, 9st 13lb (Rickaby), 3. Four ran. Betting: 6 to 5 agst Bransdale, 9 to 2 agst Crimea, and 10 to 1 agst Cylindrical.

THE BELPER PLATE.—Husbandman, 3yrs, 7st 7lb (R. Chaloner), 1; Rullianus, 3yrs, 8st 3lb (F. Barrett), 2. Two ran. Betting: 5 to 4 on Husbandman.

SANDOWN PARK SEPTEMBER MEETING.

FRIDAY.

THE FLYING TWO-YEAR-OLD PLATE.—Lady K, 8st 11lb (F. Barrett), 1; Paddy, 9st, F. Webb, 2; Madame Neruda filly, 8st 11lb (F. Wedgewood), 3. Eight ran. Betting: 5 to 1 agst Lady K, 10 to 1 agst Madame Neruda filly, and 100 to 8 agst Paddy.

THE SANDOWN NURSERY HANDICAP.—Tartan Banner, 8st 3lb (J. Woodburn), †; Queen of Sheba, 7st 11lb (Allsopp), †; Indian Chief, 8st (C. Loates), 3. Eleven ran. Betting: 9 to 2 agst Indian Chief, and 100 to 12 each agst Tartan Banner and Queen of Sheba. Stakes divided.

THE NORTH SURREY HANDICAP.—Golden Maze, 4yrs, 7st 12lb (G. Barrett), 1; Caliche, 3yrs, 7st 2lb (Allsopp), 2; Queen Anne, 6yrs, 7st (R. Chaloner), 3. Four ran. Betting: Evens Golden Maze, 7 to 2 agst Caliche, and 10 to 1 agst Queen Anne.

THE MICHAELMAS STAKES.—Tanzmeister, 9st 4lb (C. Loates), 1; Senga, 8st 7lb (R. Chaloner), 2; Pumpernickel, 8st 10lb (F. Barrett), 3. Fifteen ran. Betting: 100 to 14 agst Tanzmeister, 100 to 8 agst Pumpernickel, and 20 to 1 agst Senga.

THE GRANBY PLATE.—Penelope, 3yrs, 8st 11lb (Rickaby), 1; Braemar, 2yrs, 7st (R. Chaloner), 2; Chippenham, 4yrs, 9st 6lb (M. Cannon), 3. Eight ran. Betting: 5 to 1 agst Penelope, and 10 to 1 agst Braemar and Chippenham.

THE LAMMAS PLATE.—Insurance, 3yrs, 9st (M. Cannon), 1; Dorcas, 3yrs, 9st (F. Webb), 2. Two ran. Betting: 21 to 20 on Dorcas.

LONDON BETTING.

ST. LEGER.

21 to 8 on Common, laid & o	50 to 1 agst Cuttlestone, t
6 to 1 agst Mimi, t & o	50 to 1 — St. Simon of the Rock, t
6 to 1 — Reverend t & o	
25 to 1 — Bosphorus, t	66 to 1 — The Admiral, t & o

LEICESTER ROYAL HANDICAP.

4 to 1 agst Unicorn, t & o	10 to 1 agst Victoricus, t & o
6 to 1 — Amphion, t & o	

CESAREWITCH.

20 to 1 agst Madame Neruda, t & o	25 to 1 agst Primrose Day, t & o
20 to 1 — Shall we Remember, t & o	25 to 1 — White Feather, t & o
20 to 1 — Bransdale, t & o	25 to 1 — St. Simon of the Rock, t & o
20 to 1 — Martenhurst, t & o	
25 to 1 — Cameronian, t & o	

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

25 to 1 agst Belmont, t	40 to 1 agst Star, t
33 to 1 — Signorina, t	40 to 1 — Le Hardy, t

MANCHESTER BETTING.

ST. LEGER.

21 to 8 on Common, t	100 to 8 agst Orvieto, t
11 to 2 agst Mimi, t & o	100 to 6 — Bosphorus, t
100 to 15 — Reverend, t & o	66 to 1 — The Admiral, t

LEICESTER ROYAL HANDICAP.

9 to 2 agst Amphion, t	9 to 1 agst Le Nord, t & o
5 to 1 — Unicorn, t	

CESAREWITCH.

25 to 1 agst Bransdale, t	25 to 1 agst Harfleur, t
25 to 1 — Primrose Day, t	33 to 1 — Common, t
25 to 1 — Cameronian, t	

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

25 to 1 on the field, o.

AUTUMN HANDICAP WEIGHTS.

CESAREWITCH STAKES (Cesarewitch Course).—Gonsalvo, 4yrs, 9st 7lb; Morion, 4yrs, 9st 7lb; Alicante, 4yrs, 9st; Blue Green, 4yrs, 8st 12lb; Memoir, 4yrs, 8st 10lb; Father Confessor, 6yrs, 8st 9lb; Common, 3yrs, 8st 6lb; Clamart, 3yrs, 8st 6lb; Lady Rosebery, 6yrs, 8st 6lb; Rathbeal, 4yrs, 8st 5lb; Order, 3yrs, 8st 4lb; Vasistas, 5yrs, 8st 2lb; War Dance, 4yrs, 8st 2lb; Parlington, 4yrs, 8st 1lb; Shall We Remember, 4yrs, 8st; Ermak, 3yrs, 7st 13lb; Miss Dollar, 5yrs, 7st 12lb; Victoricus, 4yrs, 7st 12lb; Orvieto, 3yrs, 7st 11lb; Alloway, 4yrs, 7st 9lb; Burnaby, 4yrs, 7st 9lb; Primrose Day, 6yrs, 7st 9lb; Simonian, 3yrs, 7st 8lb; Corstorphine, 3yrs, 7st 8lb; Mons Meg, 3yrs, 7st 8lb; Buccaneer, 3yrs, 7st 6lb; Judith, 5yrs, 7st 6lb; St. Benedict, 4yrs, 7st 6lb; Haute Saone, 3yrs, 7st 5lb; Bransdale, 3yrs, 7st 5lb; Old Boots, 3yrs, 7st 5lb; Red Eagle, 4yrs, 7st 4lb; Curfew, 4yrs, 7st 4lb; St. Simon of the Rock, 3yrs, 7st 4lb; The Imp, 4yrs, 7st 3lb; Shrine, 4yrs, 7st 3lb; Harfleur, 4yrs, 7st 3lb; Grand Prior, 4yrs, 7st 3lb; Pierrette, 3yrs, 7st 3lb; Cameronian, 6yrs, 7st 1lb; L'Abbe Morin, 4yrs, 7st 1lb; Chesterfield, 3yrs, 7st 1lb; Comedy, 3yrs, 7st; Narraghmore, 3yrs, 7st; Martenhurst, 3yrs, 6st 12lb; The Admiral, 3yrs, 6st 11lb; Good Fellow, 4yrs, 6st 10lb; Lily of Lumley, 3yrs, 6st 10lb; Maypole, 5yrs, 6st 10lb; Elopement, 4yrs, 6st 10lb; Spell, 4yrs, 6st 10lb; Cavendish, 3yrs, 6st 10lb; Ragimunde, 3yrs, 6st 10lb; White Feather, 3yrs, 6st 9lb; Theosophist, 3yrs, 6st 9lb; Versifier, 3yrs, 6st 9lb; Ashgrove colt, 3yrs, 6st 9lb; Hebrides, 4yrs, 6st 8lb; Madame Neruda, 3yrs, 6st 8lb; Swift, 5yrs, 6st 7lb; FitzSimon, 3yrs, 6st 6lb; Douglas Campbell, 3yrs, 6st 6lb; Ashplant, aged, 6st 5lb; Armada, 4yrs, 6st 4lb; Madame d'Albany, 4yrs, 6st 4lb; Beauty Fair, 5yrs, 6st 4lb; Grape Vine, 6yrs, 6st 4lb; Coromandel, 4yrs, 6st 4lb; Heremon, 4yrs, 6st 4lb; Wentworth, 3yrs, 6st 4lb; Benvenuto, 4yrs, 6st 4lb; Plato, 4yrs, 6st 3lb; St. Kilda, 3yrs, 6st 3lb; Sabra, 3yrs, 6st 3lb; Junius, 3yrs, 6st 3lb; Parthian, 3yrs, 6st 3lb; Derelict, 3yrs, 6st 2lb; Penelope, 3yrs, 6st 2lb; St. Cyr, 3yrs, 6st 2lb; Warrington, 3yrs, 6st; Colonist, 3yrs, 6st; Benzon, 3yrs, 6st; Wandina, 3yrs, 6st; Conway, 3yrs, 6st; Colorado, 3yrs, 6st; Court Baron, 3yrs, 6st.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES (New Cambridgeshire Course, last mile and a distance of A.F.)—Amphion, 5yrs, 10st 5lb; L'Abbesse de Jouarre, 5yrs, 9st 7lb; Alicante, 4yrs, 9st 6lb; Nunthorpe, 5yrs, 9st 6lb; Gonsalvo, 4yrs, 9st 5lb; The Rejected, aged, 8st 13lb; Memoir, 4yrs, 8st 13lb; Bel Demonio, 4yrs, 8st 12lb; Blue Green, 4yrs, 8st 12lb; Common, 3yrs, 8st 11lb; Lady Rosebery, 6yrs, 8st 8lb; Gouverneur, 3yrs, 8st 8lb; Reverend, 3yrs, 8st 8lb; Signorina, 4yrs, 8st 8lb; Order, 3yrs, 8st 8lb; Rathbeal, 4yrs, 8st 7lb; Laureate II., 5yrs, 8st 7lb; Snaplock, 5yrs, 8st 6lb; War Dance, 4yrs, 8st 6lb; Ermak, 3yrs, 8st 6lb; Mimi, 3yrs, 8st 6lb; Martagon, 4yrs, 8st 5lb; Shall we Remember, 4yrs, 8st 4lb; Orvieto, 3yrs, 8st 4lb; The Deemster, 3yrs, 8st 4lb; Eyrefield, 3yrs, 8st 3lb; Le Hardy, 3yrs, 8st 3lb; Pourpoint, 4yrs, 8st 3lb; Vasistas, 5yrs, 8st 2lb; Miss Dollar, 5yrs, 8st 2lb; Wandora, 4yrs, 8st; Corstorphine, 3yrs, 8st; Quartus, 5yrs, 7st 11lb; Simonian, 3yrs, 7st 11lb; St. Simon of the Rock, 3yrs, 7st 11lb; Melody, 3yrs, 7st 11lb; Mons Meg, 3yrs, 7st 11lb; Haute Saone, 3yrs, 7st 10lb; Belmont, 4yrs, 7st 10lb; Alloway, 4yrs, 7st 9lb; Victoricus, 4yrs, 7st 9lb; FitzHampton, 4yrs, 7st 8lb; Cuttlestone, 3yrs, 7st 8lb; Siphonia, 3yrs, 7st 8lb; Bumptious, 3yrs, 7st 7lb; Old Boots, 3yrs, 7st 7lb; Patrick Blue, 3yrs, 7st 7lb; Buccaneer, 3yrs, 7st 7lb; Theophilus, 5yrs, 7st 7lb; Orion, 3yrs, 7st 7lb; The Imp, 4yrs, 7st 6lb; Bullion, 6yrs, 7st 6lb; Breach, 3yrs, 7st 6lb; Pierrette, 3yrs, 7st 6lb; Grand Prior, 4yrs, 7st 5lb; Cordelier, 4yrs, 7st 5lb; Springtime, 3yrs, 7st 5lb; Henry VIII., 3yrs, 7st 5lb; Grammont, 3yrs, 7st 5lb; Warlaby, [illegible], 7st 4lb; Dearest, 4yrs, 7st 4lb; Spell, 4yrs, 7st 4lb; Harfleur, 4yrs, 7st 4lb; Valauris, 3yrs, 7st 4lb; [illegible], 3yrs, 7st 4lb; Primrose III., 3yrs, 7st 4lb; St. Benedict, 4yrs, 7st 4lb; Burnaby, 4yrs, 7st 4lb; Comedy, 3yrs, 7st 3lb; FitzSimon, 3yrs, 7st 3lb; Chesterfield, 3yrs, 7st 3lb; L'Abbe Morin, 4yrs, 7st 3lb; Good Lad, 4yrs, 7st 2lb; Gone Coon, 3yrs, 7st 1lb; Moineau colt, 4yrs, 7st; De Beers, 3yrs, 7st; Dorcas, 3yrs, 7st; Sarawak, 3yrs, 7st; Matt, 3yrs, 7st; Conifer, 3yrs, 7st; Noverre, 3yrs, 7st; Shrine, 4yrs, 7st; Star, 4yrs, 7st; Rusticus, 5yrs, 6st 13lb; Cameronian, 6yrs, 6st 13lb; Koorali, 3yrs, 6st 13lb; Versifier, 3yrs, 6st 13lb; Quebec, 4yrs, 6st 12lb; Seraphine II., 3yrs, 6st 12lb; Lord Henry, 3yrs, 6st 11lb; Mount Eagle, 4yrs, 6st 10lb; John Morgan, 4yrs, 6st 10lb; Benvenuto, 3yrs, 6st 10lb; Ragimunde, 3yrs, 6st 10lb; Cavendish, 3yrs, 6st 10lb; Narraghmore, 3yrs, 6st 10lb; Madame D'Albany, 4yrs, 6st 9lb; Charm, 3yrs, 6st 9lb; Madame Neruda, 3yrs, 6st 9lb; Ordinance, 3yrs, 6st 9lb; Cloudberry, 3yrs, 6st 9lb; St. Kilda, 3yrs, 6st 7lb; Lady Primrose, 3yrs, 6st 7lb; Hebrides, 4yrs, 6st 7lb; Harpstring, 3yrs, 6st 5lb; Ben Hur, 3yrs, 6st 5lb; Corisande II., 3yrs, 6st 5lb; Recollection, 3yrs, 6st 4lb; Coromandel, 4yrs, 6st 4lb; Ravensthorpe, 6yrs, 6st 4lb; Grape Vine, 6yrs, 6st 4lb; Douglas Campbell, 3yrs, 6st 4lb; Derelict, 3yrs, 6st 3lb; Catarina, 3yrs, 6st 3lb; Punster, 3yrs, 6st 3lb; Caliche, 3yrs, 6st 2lb; Mavourneen, 3yrs, 6st 2lb; St. Cyr, 3yrs, 6st 2lb; Colorado, 3yrs, 6st 1lb; Parthian, 3yrs, 6st 1lb; Shanecrothra, 3yrs, 6st 1lb; Colonist, 3yrs, 6st; Benzon, 3yrs, 6st; Royal Grace, 3yrs, 6st.

SPORTING ITEMS.

The objection to Dolus colt is overruled.

Leah has been struck out of the Maiden Two-Year-Old Race at Sandown Park.

There will be an extra "Calendar" published on Wednesday next, containing the acceptances for the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire.

SALE OF BLOOD STOCK AT SANDOWN PARK.

In the intervals of racing on Friday the following thoroughbreds were sold:—Inch Girl, 5yrs, by Prince, dam Hop-picker, was bought by Mr. Farnborough for 160gs; brown gelding, 3yrs, by Wisdom—Kissing Crust, by Mr. S. Woodland, for 420gs; bay gelding colt, by Exile II., dam by Toxophilite—Hetty, by Mr. A. Day, for 28gs; and a piebald filly, 2yrs, by Eastern Emperor, out of a half-bred mare, by Sir J. Duke, for 65gs.

CRICKET.

SCARBOROUGH FESTIVAL.

GENTLEMEN OF ENGLAND v. SHERWIN'S NOTTS ELEVEN.

There was a violent thunderstorm, accompanied by rain, at Scarborough, on Friday morning, and the ground was not fit for play until twenty minutes to 3, when the overnight not outs faced the bowling of Read and Ferris. Runs came slowly at the start, only small hits being made. Scores:

GENTLEMEN OF ENGLAND.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
A. E. Stoddart, c Bagguley, b Shacklock	11	b Attewell	38
E. M. Hadow, c Gunn, b Shacklock	0	not out	34
W. L. Murdoch, b Attewell	5	not out	13
E. Smith, b Shacklock	13		
W. W. Read, b Shacklock	2		
C. E. de Trafford, b Attewell	33		
T. C. O'Brien, not out	25		
Lord Hawke, l b w, b Attewell	1		
G. F. Vernon, c Robinson, b Attewell	2		
S. M. J. Woods, c Robinson, b Flowers	23		
J. J. Ferris, c Sherwin, b Flowers	0		
Extras	1	Extras	0
Total	116	Total	85

SHERWIN'S NOTTS ELEVEN.—First Innings.

C. W. Wright, c Read, b Ferris	0
Flowers, c Murdoch, b Woods	7
Gunn, b Read	40
Barnes, c Stoddart, b Read	17
Attewell, b Read	0
Dr. Dixon, b Read	0
R. Redgate, b Stoddart	0
J. S. Robinson, l b w, b Ferris	10
Bagguley, c Smith, b Read	12
Sherwin, c Ferris, b Read	3
Shacklock, not out	6
Extras	12
Total	107

SUSSEX CLUB AND GROUND v. YOUNG PLAYERS.

This match was commenced on Friday at Brighton. Scores:

YOUNG PLAYERS.—First Innings.

Love (Hastings), b Lowe	1
J. Pelham (Seaford), c Clements, b Lowe	8
Worger (Brighton), c and b Tate	1
F. K. Cole (Brighton), l b w, b Tate	9
Randall (Horsham), b Tate	3
Arlington (Lewes), b Tate	35
C. W. Scott (Bognor), c Tate, b Gresson	12
E. P. Beard (Rottingdean), c Blackman, b Gresson	24
Green (Hailsham), b Gresson	3
Pennicard (Plaistow), b Gresson	2
Markwick (Newick), c Tate, b Gresson	0
Pearce (Shipley), b Tate	5
Wheeler (Hastings), b Tate	0
Etheridge (Horsham), c Somerset, b Tate	33
Grinsted (Wisbro' Green), c Wilson, b Tate	2
W. Newham (captain), not out	37
Extras	6
Total	181

SUSSEX CLUB AND GROUND.—First Innings.

F. H. Gresson, c Worger, b Etheridge	7
G. L. Wilson, c Beard, b Etheridge	19
A. Blackman, b Pennicard	12
A. F. Somerset, not out	27
Gutteridge, b Pennicard	6
F. J. Turnbull, b Grinsted	6
F. Clements, b Love	2
Butt, c Markwick, b Love	0
Extras	23
Total	102

A. E. Ridsdale, Lowe, and Tate to go in.

LAWN TENNIS.

BRIGHTON (SUSSEX CHAMPIONSHIP) TOURNAMENT.

This tournament was resumed on Friday. Latest results:—

LADIES' SINGLES (Sussex Championship).—Semi-final: Miss G. Mellersh, w.o.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.—Second round: Orme and Kingsley beat Cullingham and Cullingham.

MIXED DOUBLES.—Second round: C. Chaytor and Miss M. Shackle beat Allen and Miss G. Mellersh.

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES HANDICAP.—Semi-final: Meers beat Orme.—Class II. Fourth round: Robins beat Pearson; Yglesias beat Cullingham.

LADIES' SINGLES HANDICAP.—Third round: Miss Mellersh beat Mrs. Hillyard. Fourth round: Miss Nunneley beat Miss Lane.

MIXED DOUBLES HANDICAP.—Third round: Izard and Miss Dudeney beat Cullingham and Miss Friend; Fuller and Miss Kersey beat Allen and Miss Stretton; E. Renshaw and Miss Hart beat Fuller and Miss Gates.

SLAVIN v. SULLIVAN.

We learn from a trustworthy source that Frank Slavin has challenged John L. Sullivan to box for the championship of the world for £3,000 a side upwards.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.

The body of a married woman, named Raven, was on Thursday found in the water at Bury Hill, near Dorking (a mansion which narrowly escaped destruction by fire a fortnight since). Deceased, who had only been married a few months, is supposed to have committed suicide.

AN AMERICAN'S ATTEMPT TO SEE THE PRINCE OF WALES.

A curious lawsuit (writes the American correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner and Times*) is now in progress at Newark, the most important city of the State of New Jersey. It is brought by Sigismund Schiff, a salesman in a huge haberdashery establishment at Newark, against James Sheridan, the clerk at a hardware shop, for the recovery of the sum of £50 spent in London in trying to gain access to the Prince of Wales. Mr. Schiff went abroad some four months ago, and before starting he said to Sheridan that he would like to have some letters of introduction to prominent people in London, where Sheridan formerly lived. "Certainly," replied Sheridan, "I will give you a letter to Albert Edward the Prince of Wales." Schiff accepted the letter in good faith. It was written on paper bearing the name of his firm, and evoked no misgiving on the part of the bearer. For it seemed perfectly natural to him that Sheridan should be on terms of intimacy with the prince. Schiff arrived in London, called in turn at Marlborough House, at the Marlborough Club, and at the Guards' Club, but without any success. Schiff thereupon returned to Charing Cross Hotel, where he was staying, and wrote to Sir Francis Knollys, enclosing Sheridan's letter of introduction to the prince. At the end of the third day one of the clerks of Sir Francis called upon him, and after listening to his explanations informed him that the prince would be glad to receive any American visitor on an introduction by the American Minister, but that really his royal highness did not know Mr. Sheridan, had never met him, and had never heard of him before. Mr. Schiff, deeply chagrined, packed his trunks, and sailed for home viâ Southampton. Of course there was a battle royal on his return to Newark. Sheridan took the matter very coolly, merely expressing surprise that the prince's feelings towards himself should have undergone so great a change, and utterly refused to reimburse Mr. Schiff for the money he had spent while waiting to see the prince in London.

PRINCE RUDOLPH'S ROMANCE.

THE STORY OF HIS DEATH.

A SECRET MEMOIR.

The whole world knows the immense sensation caused by the mysterious suicide of the Crown Prince of Austria in company with young Mdlle. de Vetsera. So many rumours were circulated at the time concerning the young girl, that her mother, the Baroness Vetsera, resolved that the whole truth should be known. She edited to this effect a memoir, of which fifty copies only were printed for private circulation among members of her family. Official orders, however, immediately caused the seizure and destruction of this curious document. One copy, however, was saved, and has been translated. A special article containing the gist of this remarkable document is published by the *Western Morning News*. The first part of it relates to the purchase of a cigarette case by the young baronne for presentation to the Crown Prince, and proceeds as follows:—The Baronne Mary Vetsera would never have become personally acquainted with the Crown Prince, she would never have had any secret interviews with him, the terrible dénouement would never have taken place, if the prince and the young lady had not been brought together unknown to the latter's mother. The first meeting took place at Tegernsee. Instead of rebuking the young lady, the Countess L—— became an intermediary. It was she who told the Crown Prince that the Baronne Mary was in love with him. It was she who handed a letter written by the young lady to the prince; and, finally, it was she who abusing the confidence placed in her by the mother, conducted the poor girl to the Imperial Palace.

THE LADY'S INFATUATION.

On the eve of her departure to England, an intimate friend of the young baroness noticed that she seemed quite prostrate. She cried bitterly on leaving her friend, and when the latter strongly urged her to relinquish her foolish attachment, she replied, "I shall never love another, I pledge you my word." On her return from England, the Baroness Mary, in conversation with the same friend, made the following remark, "Do not think I have forgotten him. I am more passionately fond of him than ever;" and when she again met the Crown Prince at the races she seemed to regain all her former happiness. It was for her that he came so frequently to the races; in times gone by he had only occasionally attended the meetings. Toward the end of October, 1888, she received a registered letter from the Crown Prince. In this letter, as the young lady afterwards told her friend, the prince admitted his strong desire to meet her, and expressed a wish that they should both meet shortly on the Prates. She, however, objected that the thing was impossible, as she could not leave her home unaccompanied. She then wrote and telegraphed for Countess L—— to come to Vienna. On the other hand, the prince had made the same request to the countess, who under pretence of going shopping, managed to arrange

AN INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE LOVERS.

From the correspondence exchanged between the young lady and her friend there is no doubt but that from this moment frequent meetings took place between the prince and herself, but during the early part of December the lovers met but rarely. Her sentiments towards the Crown Prince remained, however, unchanged. In her letters, in her conversations, he was the all-pervading subject, the guiding star of her life, and that which she prized above all things on earth. She wrote that without him she could not live—he was her god, her all. She sent her friend the copy of the letter she had received from the prince, in which he urged her to be very prudent, for he could not live without her, and would be driven mad if anything occurred to prevent him seeing her. The prince's letters filled her with joy. In another letter she alludes to the gift by the Crown Prince of an engagement ring. Around her neck he encircled a chain and a locket, the latter containing a small piece of linen stained with

A DROP OF HIS OWN BLOOD.

On another occasion she wrote as follows:—"If we could live together in a hut how happy we should be? We are continually talking of this, and it makes me feel happy. Unfortunately this cannot be done. If I could die to make him happy, I would die with pleasure, for what is life? If one day I should have to shun society, and men should despise me, you would give me shelter, would you not? You would not condemn me." Her friend's entreaties that she should take into consideration her mother, her sisters, and brothers were unavailing. In the second week of January she wrote as follows:—"Dear Hermine, I must to-day make a confession to you which will make you very angry. I was at his rooms yesterday from 7 to 9 p.m.

WE BOTH LOST OUR HEADS.

Now we are belonging to one another body and soul, I trust I shall be able to dispense with going to the ball on Saturday, and then I can spend the evening with him." Again she begged her friends not to communicate with her mother, for she would be obliged to kill herself. Whatever precautions were taken she would find the means of carrying out her intention. The narrative then goes on to describe a visit of the Baronne Mary to a fortune teller, who told her that there soon would be a death—probably a suicide—in her family, which would cause great trouble. After the interview, the Baronne Mary appeared to be much upset. Subsequently Baronne Vetsera attended the ball at the German embassy with her two daughters, this being Baronne Mary's first appearance in society. The mother noticed the attention paid by the Crown Prince to her younger daughter. On the next day, Monday, January 28th, the Baronne Mary and the Countess L—— quitted the house in a carriage at 10.30 a.m., to go to Rodecks, as had been previously arranged. An hour later the countess returned alone, and rushed into Madame La Baronne Vetsera's room exclaiming "I have lost her,

SHE STOLE AWAY FROM ME.

Here is the note she left for me in the carriage." It reads as follows:—"I cannot live any longer. I have the start of you to-day, and before you can reach me I shall be in the Danube.—MARY." In answer to the eager inquiries of the mother with regard to the note left behind by the young baronne, the countess said, "Do not believe a word of it. She was too happy to be in the world. All this is undoubtedly connected with the Crown Prince. She is always thinking of him." It was decided that the Baronne Vetsera should see the chief of police. The latter said that if the baronne would make an official declaration of the facts of the case he would in due time communicate to her the result of his investigations, but only in so far that such investigations would not touch the person of the Crown Prince. If the prince were in any way implicated he would have to shut his eyes. The Baronne Vetsera then filed her declaration, and requested Mr. Strauss to keep the matter as secret as possible. A friend advised her to see the President of the Council, and even the Emperor in person. She elected to pay a visit to the Premier, as she had no proofs on which to base a direct accusation placed in the hands of the sovereign himself. Count Taaffe at the very beginning of the interview informed the baronne that he had been informed of the whole affair by the chief of police, but was of opinion that it would be better to let the Court dinner which was to take place that evening pass without adopting any line of action. It would then be easy to decide what had better be done. "Even if the prince does not attend the dinner," he remarked, "that would not be sufficient to justify any suspicion of his conduct." It was only the next morning that the Baroness Vetsera knew for certain that her daughter had had intimate relations with the Crown Prince. A few hours later she was apprised of

THE TRAGIC DENOUEMENT.

She hurried to the burg, and begged Madame De Forencsi, who had been fully informed by the Premier, to let her see the Empress. She wished to ask her Majesty whether she knew where the lovers had taken refuge, and whether it would not be possible to bring back her daughter without causing a public scandal. It was too late. "This is impossible," replied Madame de Ferenczi, "every one knows that they are together somewhere or other." A few minutes later the Empress entered, and it was from her lips that the mother heard the terrible story. Her Majesty was deeply moved when she spoke of the Emperor's grief. The announcement of the tragic end of the lovers and the appearance of the Empress produced such a startling effect on the baronne that she rushed out of the palace without even inquiring into the cause of the catastrophe. Later her brother was informed that the fatal deed had been done with a firearm, and that the story that the Baronne Mary had poisoned the prince was a mere invention. The brother at once telegraphed to his sister advising her immediate return to Vienna. Count Stockan told the baronne that this story of poisoning had been got up for the sole purpose of preventing her from going to Mayerling, and claiming the body of her child, to secure her immediate departure. The Baronne Vetsera next received the farewell letters of her daughter. During the morning Count Stockan informed M. Alexandre Baltazzi that the prince had left a letter for her. This document was then in the Emperor's hands, and would only be delivered on the baronne pledging herself to read it in the presence of Count Stockan, and return it under seal to his Majesty through Count Stockan. The count asked M. Baltazzi to convey this message to his sister. The poor mother, in her thirst for precise information respecting the death of the young lady, consented to obey all the wishes of the Emperor, just as she had consented to appoint Count Stockan her attorney, on his Majesty's expressing a desire that it should be so. She therefore pledged herself to do as the Emperor requested, and Count Stockan handed her the letter. The address on the envelope was in the prince's handwriting; the seal was his also. Inside were

THREE LETTERS OF FAREWELL

from the young baronne to her mother, her sister, and her brother. Count Stockan then informed the baronne that instructions had been issued for the interment of the young lady at Heilgenkrenz, and that in no case would the remains be allowed to enter Vienna. "According to these same instructions," he added, "you are to instruct me to do everything in this matter in your name." Incapable of any resistance, the baronne acquiesced. She, however, insisted on her brother and Count Stockan being present at the removal of the body. At 4.30 p.m. on Thursday, the 31st of January, Count Stockan and M. Alexandre Baltazzi left for Mayerling, they ringing at the gate of the mansion for fully half an hour without any response. At length a carriage drove up, out of which alighted an official belonging to the service of the Grand Marshal of the Court, and the Emperor's physician, Dr. Auchenthaler. The doorkeeper of the building then appeared and let them all in.

A TERRIBLE SPECTACLE.

The visitors found themselves in the room where the young baroness's body was lying, covered in blood. A bullet had penetrated the left temple, and had made its exit through the right ear. The tragedy had taken place the day before between 6 and 7 a.m.; thirty-eight hours had passed, and no one had paid the slightest attention to the body. There it was just as it had been found the day before, together with that of the Crown Prince. The eyes were wide open, the orbs almost out of their sockets. From the half-opened mouth blood had trickled, and in a coagulated mass covered the upper part of the body. The arms, slightly bent, were placed on the body. Tightly held in the left hand was a handkerchief. It was removed with great difficulty. When discovered the dead girl was lying on her back. She had been moved to an adjoining room and covered with her dress. The body was treated with great disrespect; not one of those who surrounded the prince, not a servant of the household, had given a thought to the corpse. The corpse was washed by Dr. Auchenthaler and dressed. It was then handed over to the relatives to be conveyed to Heilgenkrenz. Before this last step was taken a report was drawn up relating the circumstances which attended the discovery of the body, its condition, and the nature of the wounds found on it, and the statement added that apparently this was

A CASE OF SUICIDE.

The relatives were asked to approve this report. The Baronne Vetsera's brother then inquired whether the statement relating to the suicide would not create some difficulties with the clergy. He was assured that this would not be the case, and that he need have no misgivings on the subject. "But," it was remarked, "the report must say suicide, otherwise a case of murder must be reported to the judicial authorities, and then an inquiry will have to be started to identify the murderer, and this would create a scandal." The relatives present were further informed that they would have to apply to the authorities to obtain permission to bury the body at Heilgenkrenz. After all the above instructions had been complied with, the body was placed in a half-inclining attitude in a coach; and the pen refuses itself to relate such

A HORRIBLE INCIDENT.

The two relatives present took up their places on the seat opposite. The vehicle then moved on in the dead of a dark night towards Heilgenkrenz. This was a heartless proceeding, and one calculated to wound to the quick the susceptibilities of the family of the deceased. As the carriage reached Heilgenkrenz it was stopped by a detective. This man got up by the coachman's side, and ordered him to drive straight to the cemetery. It was only at the cemetery, in the mortuary, that the remains were placed in

A COMMON COFFIN

hastily made in the village, although the assurance had been given the family that a proper coffin would be brought from Vienna. As the body was being placed in the rude coffin the clock of the village church chimed twelve. The usual ceremony of blessing the remains in a place of worship was dispensed with. As in the case of a criminal, the body was taken straight to the cemetery, and the watchful eye of a policeman followed it to the grave without its having crossed the threshold of a church. The mother had not been told that the Heilgenkrenz Cemetery contained no chapel, but only a mortuary. Thus the poor creature was frustrated of those religious rites which precede the consignment of a body to the earth. On the very day this ignominious ceremony took place a personal friend of the Emperor waited on Madame La Boronne Vetsera and gave her to understand that his Majesty would deem it a great favour if she would leave Vienna during the obsequies of the Crown Prince. He insisted on the satisfaction such a course would afford the Emperor, and said that she might very well spend a few days at Salzburg while this function took place. In addition, Count Taaffe begged the baronne not to begin anything at the cemetery before a week had elapsed, as there were a number of journalists lurking about the place. Moreover, he recommended absolute secrecy as to what had passed out of deference to the Emperor, and inquired whether the servants knew all. To this query, the baronne replied, "Those who knew more than I did before the event probably know all now. Personally, I have said nothing to anybody." During the conversation, Count Taffe said that the baronne might, if she so desired, remove the body of her daughter to some other spot, but she said this would not be done under any circumstances. The whole thing had been so heartlessly conducted that she was determined to let the poor victim rest in peace now.

PATHETIC LETTERS.

The following are the words used by the unfortunate young girl in making her adieu to her mother, her sister, and her brother a few minutes before the tragedy took place:—"Dear mother,—Forgive me what I am about to do. I could not resist my love. My last wish is that I should lie by his side in the Alland Cemetery. I am happier in dying than I would be living.—Your MARY." Such were the terms in which she avowed her love to her mother. To her sister she wrote:—"Both full of enthusiasm, we are about to enter the uncertainty of another world. Think of me now and then. Be happy, and do not marry unless it is a love match. I could not do this, and as I could not resist my love, I die with him. Do not weep over my fate. It is beautiful here; it reminds me of Schwarzau. Think of the line of life on my palm. Once more, adieu." Moreover, she begged her sister to place a gardenia on her tomb every 13th of January, and finished her letter thus:—"As the last wish of one about to die, I beg that mamma will continue to take an interest in the family of (here name of the femme de chambre),' so that she should not suffer any injury through me." Her belief in God and her faith in an after life are set forth in touching terms in the letter left for her brother. She wrote to him:—"Farewell. I will watch over you from above, for I love you dearly.—Your faithful sister."

INTEMPERANCE AND SUICIDE.

The coroner for Essex on Tuesday held an inquest at Manor Park on the body of William Bacon Hodgson, aged 36, of Grosmont House, who committed suicide by taking a quantity of prussic acid.—Hodgson was a surgeon in practice at Manor Park, but owing to his intemperate habits for upwards of two years his wife had been living apart from him at Leytonstone. She visited him, however, occasionally, and two of their young children lived with him. Upon several occasions, when under the influence of drink, he had threatened to commit suicide. He sent his daughter, aged 8 years, to a chemist for half an ounce of prussic acid, and upon the child returning he told her to go to her mother at Leytonstone. The child left the room, but returned shortly afterwards and found her father lying in bed dead. He had drunk the prussic acid, and the medical evidence showed that death was due to that poison.—A verdict of suicide while of unsound mind was returned.

THREATENING A DOCTOR.

At Aldershot Police Court, Walter Warren was charged with wilfully breaking a door and windows in the house of Dr. Hildyard, a local practitioner. The prisoner pleaded guilty.—He said his intention was not to smash the windows, but to find Dr. Hildyard, and give him a thorough good thrashing; in fact, he would shoot him the first chance he got.—The magistrates fined the prisoner a guinea, and ordered him to pay the costs of the case, as well as for the damage he had done. An application was made by the prosecution to bind the prisoner over to keep the peace, as he might do Dr. Hildyard grievous bodily harm.—Prisoner: So I will; he has taken my wife off by train, and taken her out for drives, and any man would do the same as I have done. Let him take his own wife out for drives. My wife is not the only woman he has been after in Aldershot. I will certainly shoot him.—Dr. Hildyard said he had known prisoner and his wife intimately. He did take Mrs. Warren to Dorking one afternoon, and they had tea together, but he would swear nothing improper had taken place. Mrs. Warren had sworn the same.—The Prisoner: Of course she would say so.—The bench bound the prisoner over in sureties of £100.—The case excited great interest in Aldershot and the neighbourhood.

A SUICIDAL FAMILY.

Mr. A. Hodgkinson, deputy coroner for North-east London, held an inquiry on Friday, at the Bethnal Green Vestry Hall, respecting the death of William Harrington, aged 42, a carman, lately residing at 5, Wood-street, Church-row, Bethnal Green, who committed suicide on Tuesday last.—Elizabeth Harrington deposed that on Tuesday morning she went out to work, and, on returning, found that her husband had hung himself. He had been ill for some time, and feared that he would have to undergo an operation. About five weeks ago he attempted to poison himself. Deceased's brother committed suicide about ten months ago, and previous to at his sister destroyed herself.—The jury returned a verdict of suicide while insane.

A BAKER'S ELOPEMENT.

Leonard Worsley, 19, a baker's assistant, was charged at Marylebone Police Court, on Friday, with embezzling 11s. 6d., the money of his employer, Mrs. Elizabeth Fuelling, of High-street, Marylebone.—A few weeks ago the prisoner absconded from his work, leaving his barrow in the street and taking with him money he had received on behalf of his employer from customers. Inquiries were made, and it was discovered that the prisoner had eloped with a niece of one of the customers. Detective Mansell visited several parts of the country, and the prisoner hearing that the police were on his track returned from Gravesend, where he had been staying, and gave himself up. In giving his evidence Mansell told the magistrate that the prisoner had since sent the girl into the country to her parents, penniless.—The magistrate, having also been told that the prosecutrix had once before forgiven the prisoner for defalcations, sentenced Worsley to one month's imprisonment.

FIRE NEAR PONTYPOOL.

TWO FIREMEN INJURED.

A destructive fire broke out on Friday in a block of buildings comprising a boot shop, a pawnbroker's shop, and Salvation Army barracks, adjacent to the railway station at Cwmbran. The shops and barracks were completely gutted, and the contents totally destroyed. The origin of the outbreak is unknown. Two female officers of the army had to hurriedly leave the burning premises, and were unable to save their clothing or other property. Three fire brigades attended, including those from Newport and Pontypool, but were too late to be of service. Two firemen were injured in journeying to and from the conflagration, one having a scalp wound and a broken arm.

THE GREAT ROBBERY AT LONDON BRIDGE.

At the Southwark Police Court on Thursday, Alfred Marshal, general dealer, and Robert Leigh, licensed victualler, were again brought up in custody before Mr. Slade, charged with being concerned with others in stealing and receiving jewellery, silks, satins, &c., of the value of £3,000, the property of the South-Eastern Railway Company.—Mr. Willis, solicitor, who prosecuted for the company, said that since the court had intimated its willingness to accept bail for the appearance of the prisoners, he had been instructed that Marshall had been previously convicted, and as he thought that the amount of bail (£50) was too small, he would ask for a further remand.—P.C. Baxter said he was present at the Essex Quarter Sessions on July 22nd, 1888, when Marshall was sentenced to fifteen months' hard labour for felony in the name of Alfred Dove, after a previous conviction for burglary for which he had suffered eighteen months' imprisonment.—Det.-sergt. Thicke stated that the man known as George, and who was supposed to have obtained the parcel and carried it away from the railway station was in custody in the City on another charge, but he hoped to bring him up to this court next week to be charged with the prisoners.—Mr. Slade remanded the prisoner in custody for a week, and refused bail.

"IN THE SWIM."

BY A CITY SHARK.

The Stock Exchange has witnessed some wild work this week, but its pulse has now steadied considerably, and although feverish symptoms are still present, there is little fear of a serious relapse. It was the mad "boom" in American rails on Monday that brought matters to a crisis. Throughout that day, buying went on incessantly on both sides of the Atlantic, prices going up by veritable leaps and bounds. Indeed, the "bulls" scarcely paused to look at quotations; it seemed all one to them whether they paid one sum or another. The upward movement was aided by another substantial recovery in Chilian bonds, while Argentine securities moved at last in the right direction. All of which was very pleasant, no doubt, for speculators who had got on to the right side previously, but they need not have lost their heads for all that. Next day witnessed a reaction, especially in Yanks, and although buying was renewed on Wednesday, there was not nearly the same recklessness as on Monday. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the brief attack of insanity has passed clean away. Such humours are good for none; they invariably leave behind them a deal of mischief and trouble. American rails were, it is true, priced considerably too low before the "boom" began, and a good steady rise would have been entirely legitimate. Now, however, they have gone quite far enough, if not a bit too, far in the other direction, with the result that the account for the rise bears evidence of being rather dangerously over weighted. My counsel is, therefore, to exercise extreme caution in speculating in this department. I have done famously so far, having anticipated the rise quite a fortnight before it set in, so that any who acted on my advice must have made very pretty pickings indeed. But money is as quickly lost as won on the Stock Exchange, especially during times of excitement. It would be well, therefore, for any who find themselves on the winning side to content themselves with what they have made. They may possibly miss a chance of securing still larger profits, but that is preferable to risking a total loss of their winnings. Nor need they desist from speculation altogether; there are other openings which present plenty of scope for genius. Not in English rails, however; if I mistake not, they have about reached top prices, and look more likely to recede than to advance. Nor in "international" securities; with the Eastern question beginning to bubble up again they should be especially shunned. But Argentine bonds and Government Cedulas have a decidedly promising look just now, and those who have made money in American rails can well afford to risk a little of it on the chance of Argentina's financial rehabilitation. Another portion may be ventured in Costa Rica bonds, which have steadily mounted up since I first recommended them as the best goods on offer. The upward movement is being engineered by a group of capitalists who are determined to stand for big profits, and I hear it confidently predicted that the quotations will show a gain of seven or eight by the end of the present month. Have nothing to say to Chilian bonds. Although the civil war is over, it still has to be paid for and before that necessary process is finished the Santiago treasury will be run so dry that a "scaling down" of interest on the foreign debt seems as inevitable as in the companion case of Uruguay. Any of my readers who are holders of Chilian bonds had better sell before the price goes back, as it is nearly certain to do before long.

MONEY MARKET.

CITY, Saturday.

The feature of the Stock Exchange markets is the firmness of American Rails being a reflection of the New York market. Union Pacifics show a further advance of 2 per cent., and in other issues a rise of 1 per cent. is a frequent occurrence. Grand Trunks are ½ to 1 up, and Mexican Railways have improved about ½. The English Railway market is almost neglected, but the tone is steady. Nitrates firm. Foreign Bonds very quietly dealt in. Latest quotations:—Consols, 95 [illegible]; ditto Account, 95 1-16 3-16; Two-and Half per Cents., 94½ ¾.

FOREIGN BONDS.

Argentine, 1886, 85, 6	Peruvian Corpn., 9¾, 10¼
Chilian, 1886, 87½, 8½	Ditto. Pref., 27½, 8½
Egyptian Unified, 95½, ¾	Portuguese 3 p.C., 37½, 8¼
Ditto Daira Sanieh 96½, ¾	Russian 4 per C., 97, ½
Ditto Domain, 102½, 3½	Spanish 2 per C., —, —
French 3 per Cents, 94, 5	Ditto 4 per Cents, 71½, ¾
Hngrn. 4 p.C., 1881, 88½, 9	Turkish Defence, 91½, 2½
Italian 5 per Cents, 89½, ¾	Ditto, 1871, 95½, ¾
Mexican 6p.C. 1886, 87, 8	Uruguay, 39½, 40
Paraguay Bnds. 1886, 28, 30	Venezuela, 45, 7

BRITISH RAILWAYS.

Brighton Ordnry., 156, 8	Metropolitan, 84½, ¾
Ditto Defrd., 146½, ½	Ditto District, 29½, ¾
Caledonian, 114½, 15	Midland, 158½, ¾
Chatham Ordinary, 18½, ¾	North British, 38½, 9½
Ditto, Pref., 107, 8	North-Eastern, 156½, ¾
East Lon. Cnsldtd., 9½, ¾	North Staffordshire, 123, 6
Great Eastern, 89½, ¾	North-Western, 173, ½
Great Northern A, 72, 4	Sheffield Ordinary, 70, 2
Ditto Pref., 108, 10	Ditto, Defrd., 3½, 3
Great Western, 161½, ¾	South-Eastern, 118, 19
Hull and Barnsley, 35½, ¾	Ditto, Defrd., 84, ½
Lanc. & Yrkshire, 110½, 11½	South-Western, 158, 9

UNITED STATES RAILWAYS.

Central Pacific, 33½, ¾	Norflk & West. Prf., 55, ½
Chgo. Mil. & St Paul, 74, ½	North Pacific Pref., 73½, 4½
Dnvr & Rio Grande, 17½, ¾	Ohio & Mis. Ord., 23½, ¾
Erie, 27½, ¾	Ontario, 19½, ¾
Illinois Central, 104½, 5½	Pennsylvania, 55½, 6
Louisville & Nshvlle, 81½, 2	Reading, 18½, 9
Lake Shore, 120, 21	Union Pacific, 45½, ¾
Missouri & Texas, 15, ½	Wabash Common, 13, 15
New York Central, 109, 10	Pref., 29, ½

OTHER AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

Canadian Pacific, 89½, 90½	Gd. Trunk 3rd Pref. 26½, ¾
Grand Trunk Ord., 10½, ¾	Mexican Ord., 35, ½
Ditto 1st Pref., 69½, ¾	Ditto 1st Pref., 110, 11
Ditto 2nd Pref., 45½, ¾	Ditto 2nd Pref., 59, 60

MINES.

Cape Copper, 2½, ¾	Montana, —, —
De Beers, 11½, 12	Mysore, 5½, ¾
Jubilee, 3½, 4	Rio Tinto, 21½, ¾
Jumpers, 2½, ¾	Salisbury, —, —
Mason and Barry, 5½, ¾	Simmer & Jack, 3½, ¾

MISCELLANEOUS.

Allsopp, Ordinary, 24, 6	Guinness, Ordinary, 317, 20
Barrett's Brewery, ½, 1	Hotchkiss, ½, 1½
Bryant and May, 13½, 14½	Nordenfeldt., ½, ¾
Gas Light and Coke A, —, —	Spratt's Patent, 6½, 7½

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